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The Daily Colonist.

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VICTORIA, B. C., SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1908.

FURNACE COAL
HALL & WALKER
100 Government St. Phone 83.

THIRTY PAGES.

Nothing Daintier Than a Fan

But alas, few things more perishable. How many ladies have used the pretty, modish trifle, but a few times when the filmy lace or spangled covering is torn or tarnished. Fans, too, have a sad habit of losing themselves entirely. The Victoria social season is now in full swing and coming balls and entertainments will, doubtless, suggest to many ladies the necessity of new Fans. Lovely Fan creations are here. Fans in profusion. Fans for every costume. Prices start at 75c.

Fancy Hair Combs for Evening Wear
A specialty with us. Handsome Combs at moderate in price as \$1.25 each.

Challoner and Mitchell.
Govt. St. VICTORIA, B. C.

Suggestions for February Orders

Ashcroft Potatoes. Per sack\$1.25
Only 5 tons to sell at this price.
Table and Cooking Apples. Per box, \$1.50 and\$2.00
Royal Household Flour. Per sack.....\$2.00
Dixi Pastry Flour. Per sack.....\$1.60
American Hams. Per lb.....18c
Butter, 14 lb. box.....\$4.50
Auburn Creamery Butter. Per lb.....35c
Comox Creamery Butter. Per lb.....40c

Winter Tree Spray
Per Tin..35c, 60c and \$1.00..Per Tin

DIXI H. ROSS & CO.

Up-to-Date Grocers,
1316 Government Street. Tels. 52, 1052, 1590

Men's Golf Oxfords

ENGLISH "K" MAKE

BLACK AND TAN

The productions of the best makers are here. We have just the footwear that swell dressers want for out-going or for swell occasions. Correct shoes at correct prices.

McCandless Bros. & Cathcart

555 Johnson St., Victoria
Your shoes will be right if you get them here

"A substitute shines brightly as a King,
Until a King be by; and then his state
Empties itself, as doth an inland brook
Into the main of waters."

Shakespeare's Simile

may be most aptly applied to J. H. Mumm & Co.'s Champagne—the King of Wines—the Champagne by which others are judged, because it is acknowledged the world over to be the finest produced this decade in its superb quality, natural dryness and purity. Good physicians, and men who know, lay aside the idea that the best Champagne is extravagant; they realize that the best is the most economical. Economy is a revenue, and Mumm's Extra Dry pays a premium on its cost to your health. Inferior Champagnes are expensive at a gift, yet a dealer will often offer another brand as substitute for Mumm's because the greater his percentage.

Take no substitute. Ask for Mumm's Champagne and insist on getting it. If your dealer does not handle Mumm's, 'phone or write us and we will give you the name of one who does, or supply you direct.

PITHER & LEISER
Sole Importers for British Columbia.

ACTION AGAINST HARRIMAN LINES

U. S. Government Seeking to Dissolve Big Railway Combine

BILL IN CIRCUIT COURT

Injunction and Other Relief is Asked Under Sherman Act Provisions

Washington, Feb. 1.—U. S. Attorney Hiram Booth, acting under the direction of the attorney-general, filed today in the circuit court of the United States for the district of Utah, sitting at Salt Lake City, a petition or bill in equity, in which the United States is made complainant, and the Union Pacific Railway company, the Oregon Short Line Railroad company, the Oregon Railroad and Navigation company, the San Pedro, Los Angeles and Salt Lake Railroad company, the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad company, the Southern Pacific company, the Northern Pacific Railroad company, Great Northern Railway company, Farmers Loan and Trust company, Edward H. Harriman, Jacob H. Schiff, Otto H. Kahn, James Stillman, Henry H. Rogers, Henry C. Frick and Vm. A. Clark, defendants. The bill sets out in detail the several agreements, contracts and operations by which the several defendants named, at various times since Jan. 1, 1901, are alleged to have secured for themselves and others the management and control of the various defendant roads, their branches and steamship lines, and to have ever since operated them in restraint of trade and commerce among the states, and with foreign nations, in violation of the act of congress approved July 2, 1890, entitled "an act to protect trade and commerce against unlawful restraint and monopolies."

The bill alleges combination and conspiracy among the defendants, in derogation of the common rights of all the people of the United States and prays that the individual defendants named, and their associate stockholders, and every person conspiring with them, be perpetually enjoined from carrying out the unlawful combination or conspiracy heretofore alleged, and that a writ of injunction, mandatory or otherwise, as may be necessary issue out of this court, enjoining the said defendants and commanding them to desist in said unlawful act, and they be prohibited from entering into, taking part in, or performing any contract, combination or conspiracy, the purpose or effect of which will be as to said trade and commerce among the several states and territories, and

Miss Murray Found
Winnipeg Feb. 1.—Miss Lillian Murray, the school teacher, whose mysterious disappearance from the city occasioned considerable alarm on the part of relations and friends, has been located at Portage la Prairie.

NEWS SUMMARY

- 1—King and Crown Prince of Portugal assassinated. Suit against Harriman system.
- 2—The Portuguese assassination, continued. General news.
- 3—Seattle woman arrested here for theft. General local news.
- 4—Editorial.
- 5—Note and comment. Forty years ago. About people. British press opinion. Letters to the editor. Hotel arrivals.
- 6—General local news.
- 7—Ald. Gleason and Meston asked to resign. Store street matter may be settled. Registration at the provincial museum. General local news.
- 8—In woman's realm.
- 9—Sport.
- 10—Marine.
- 11—Provisions of amendment to Waterworks Act asked by the city.
- 12—Real estate advertisements.
- 13—Real estate advertisements.
- 14—News of the mainland.
- 15—Social and personal.
- 16—Music and drama.
- 17—Financial and commercial.
- 18—Classified want ads and real estate advertisements.
- 19—Tea prices advance. Chinese new year. General local news. Today's services in city churches. Some forgotten books.
- 20—David Spencer Limited's ad.

MAGAZINE SECTION

- 21—Attractions and advantages of Victoria City and Vancouver Island. A Veteran Fisherman's yarns.
- 22—Feminine fancies and home circle chat.
- 23—For the young folks.
- 24—An hour with the Editor.
- 25—Tricks in timber locating. History of music in England. Historical study of religion.
- 26—The simple life.
- 27—The simple life.
- 28—The dominating influence of the new century. W. T. Stead and the navy. First Victoria directory.
- 29—Happenings in the world of labor. Earl Grey's proposal for national park. How fore-shores are preserved in England. Planning the restoration of big game.
- 30—The call of Canada. Engineering feats in 1907. Genesis of the churches.

with foreign nations, to restrain trade or monopolize or attempt to monopolize trade and commerce in violation of the provisions of said act of congress.

"And the complainant, the United States of America, prays for such other and further relief as the nature of the case may require, and the court may deem proper in the premises. To the end, therefore, that the United States of America may obtain the relief to which it is justly entitled in the premises, may it please your honor to grant writs of subpoena, directed to the several defendants, commanding them, and each of them to appear herein and answer (but not under oath) the allegations contained in the foregoing petition, and abide by and perform such order or decree as the court may make in the premises; and that pending the final hearing of this case, a temporary restraining order, and temporary writ of injunction, may issue enjoining the defendants and their associates, and each of them, and their stockholders, directors, officers, agents and servants as hereinbefore prayed."

The prayer to the court respecting the Union Pacific Railway company, the Oregon Short Line Railroad company and the Oregon Railroad and Navigation company is substantially repeated in all its important particulars as to the defendant railroads named in the case.

Steps at Salt Lake
Salt Lake City, Utah, Feb. 1.—At the same time that the petition in equity, seeking the dissolution of the so-called Harriman railroad system in the western part of the United States, was filed in the United States district court for Utah today, the attorneys for the government, represented in court by C. A. Severance, of St. Paul, special assistant to the attorney-general of the United States, prayed for permission to serve subpoenas on non-resident witnesses, a formal motion which was allowed by Judge John Marshall. Mr. Severance would venture no opinion as to the date when the issues will be joined and the actual trial of the cases begun. The defendants all, but three of whom live outside of Utah, are entitled to 20 days from the date to service to make answer. If they are served before March 1, the answer should be handed in not later than March 20. If service is not secured until after the first of March, they will have until April 30 to answer, but, of course, whatever course of action they may decide upon.

The three resident corporations are the Union Pacific, the Oregon Short Line and the San Pedro, Los Angeles and Salt Lake railroads. From time to time, these interests have secured the passage of various bills by the Utah legislature legalizing various tactical moves on the transportation chessboard, the legislature yielding with hesitation to the argument that the railroads were "home industries" and that the details of their control had no bearing on the interests of the people.

SCORE OF PEOPLE KILLED BY TORNADO

The Reports From Mississippi Points Show Great Havoc by Storm

Hazlehurst, Miss., Feb. 1.—More than a score of persons were killed, and nearly twice that number were injured in yesterday's tornado, according to latest reports. Relief parties were sent out today. Among those hurt are Samuel Nichols and Robert Middleton, farmers. They were fatally hurt, and members of their families were also injured. All streams are swollen, and the country roads are strewn with fallen trees.

Wesson, Miss., Feb. 1.—Two more dead were added today to the casualties of yesterday's tornado near here, bringing the total death list up to 8. These are negroes. A rough estimate of the property loss places the damage at about a quarter of a million. It was learned today that Georgetown, where several buildings were reported to have been wrecked, was entirely wiped off the map. No one at Georgetown is reported killed, but many were injured.

STEAMSHIP CONFERENCE

Representations of Atlantic Lines Endeavoring to Arrive at New Agreement

London, Feb. 1.—The conference of representatives of several trans-Atlantic steamship lines, which began yesterday, continued today. They were trying to arrive at a new agreement by which the long standing disputes over rates and other matters may be brought to an end, and they spent all day today seeking an understanding that would terminate the present rate cutting.

While nothing definite has yet been decided, every representative is anxious that an agreement be reached, and the prospects are that the conference will be successful. It will take several days, however, to settle all the details of the new understanding. There will be another meeting tomorrow, and the representatives of the lines have promised, if necessary, to devote all next week to the matter in hand.

The steamship conference is the largest that ever has been held. It is being attended by the heads of all the American, British, Canadian, German and French companies engaged in the Atlantic passenger trade, as well as the passenger agents from New York and the chief cities of Europe. The matter of steering rates as well as first and second cabin rates is under discussion.

Druce Sues For Libel
London, Feb. 1.—George Hollamby Druce, who was recently defeated in his efforts to make good his claim to the title and estates of the late Duke of Portland, has begun a libel suit against the Daily Chronicle for the publication today of a lengthy review of the case, which contains certain reflections on himself.

Royal Blood Shed in Lisbon

Population of Ottawa.
Ottawa, Feb. 1.—Assessors estimate the population of the city this year at 76,200, an increase of 8,678 in the year, due to the annexation of suburbs.

Toronto License Fees
Toronto, Feb. 1.—The city council has decided to petition the government to increase the liquor license fee from \$1,200 to \$3,000 per year.

Newfoundland's Protest.

St. John's, Nfld., Feb. 1.—The legislature today, by an unanimous vote, adopted resolutions protesting against the action of the British cabinet in overriding the Newfoundland laws and arranging a modus vivendi with the United States. All political parties agree on the constitutional aspect of the question, but the vote of the opposition is not regarded as an endorsement of Premier Bond's policy in dealing with the American fishermen on the west coast during the past four years.

THAW IS ACQUITTED ON INSANITY PLEA

Now Lodged in Mattewan Asylum Under Justice Dowling's Order

New York, Feb. 1.—Adjudged not guilty of the murder of Stanford White, Harry Thaw today was held by the court to be a dangerous lunatic, and was whirled away to the state hospital for the criminal insane at Mattewan. It was quite a transition from the dingy little cell in the Tombs, which had been the young man's home for more than 12 months, to the white-bedded wards of the big asylum tucked away on the snow-covered sloping banks of the Hudson river, fifty miles above the city.

The verdict came after twenty-five hours of waiting, and when every one connected with the case had abandoned all hope of agreement ever being reached in this or any other trial. Four hours after the foreman's lips had framed the words "Not guilty," with the accompanying insanity clause, Thaw, protesting that he was insane, was on his way to Mattewan. A little after midnight he had been received in the institution under commitment papers which directed his lodging "until discharged by the court of law." No more unwilling patient ever made a journey to a state institution. Thaw's train, on its way to Fishkill Landing, where a carriage was taken to Mattewan, passed beneath the very walls of grim Sing Sing, but at no time since his arrest on the night of January 25, 1906, had the young Pittsburgh millionaire ever held the thought that he would see the inside of that famous prison, and he heeded not. The first thrill of the words of acquittal brought Thaw to his feet in the court room, and with that lack of grace of action which has always characterized his movements, awkwardly almost hastily, bowed his acknowledgments to the twelve jurors as they were discharged by the court. A smile played about his pallid features, and there was every reason to believe that he was entirely pleased with the outcome.

It was after he had heard the words of Justice Dowling committing him to Mattewan on the ground that his release, in the opinion of the Court, would endanger the public safety, and after the elation of the verdict had died away, that Thaw rebelled. He commanded his attorneys immediately to take out a warrant to have his sanity tested before he was sent away to the up-state institution where the insane of criminal tendencies are confined. Mrs. Wm. Thaw, from her hotel, where she had heard over the telephone the news of the trial's end, joined in the demand of her son, Martin W. Littleton, whose conduct of the case as chief counsel for the defense has won so much favorable comment finally prevailed against the wishes of the mother, indicating to her that he believed it would be better for the present to obey the mandate of the court. Justice Dowling, it was said, had been consulted in the matter after he had signed his order of commitment, and informally had advised Thaw's counsel against making an immediate contest. The prisoner's consent was not won until after a lively scene with his counsel and his wife, the latter pleading with him for more than an hour to be content for a time at least with what fate had given him. Under promise that some action would speedily be taken looking to the appointment of a commission to inquire into his present sanity, and his transfer to a private institution, where his wife and other members of his family might reside with him, Thaw consented to go without further protest.

On his way to Mattewan Thaw dictated the following authorized statement to the representative of the Associated Press: "I am now perfectly sane, but am going to Mattewan on the advice of my counsel, who thought it unwise to sue for a writ of habeas corpus at this time. Counsel will proceed in the matter of my release just as soon as they can get together the proofs they will present that I am at the present sane. I am confident that my stay at Mattewan will be for a short period of time only."

Five Lives Lost

Kansas City, Mo., Feb. 1.—Five persons were burned to death and five others were injured in a fire in a three story rooming house at 1116 Wyandott street, near the business centre this morning. The fire started from an explosion of natural gas in the basement at 5 o'clock this morning.

King Carlos and Crown Prince Luiz of Portugal Shot While Driving Through the Streets of Capital—Second Prince Is Wounded—Three of Assassins Shot Down by Guards and Three Others Captured.

Lisbon, Feb. 1.—King Carlos, of Portugal and the Crown Prince, Luiz Philippe, were assassinated today, and the city is in a state of uproar. The King's second son, the Infant Manuel, was slightly wounded, but Queen Amelia, who strove to save the Crown Prince's life by throwing herself upon him, was unhurt. A band of men waiting at the corner of the Praco do Commercio and the Rua do Arsenal, suddenly sprang toward the open carriage, in which the royal family were driving, to the palace and leveling carbines, which they had concealed upon them, fired. The King and Crown Prince, upon whom the attack was directed, were each shot three times, and they lived only long enough to be carried to the marine arsenal, nearby, where they expired.

Almost at the first shot the King fell back on the cushions dying, and at the same moment the Crown Prince was seen to half rise and then sink back on the seat. Queen Amelia jumped up and threw herself toward the Crown Prince in an apparent effort to save his life at the cost of her own, but the Prince already had received his death wound. The police guard fired upon the assassins and killed two of them.

The royal family were returning from Villa Vicosa, where they had been sojourning, and were on their way from the railroad station to the palace. A strong guard was in attendance, because of the recent uprising in the city, and the discovery of a plot to assassinate Premier Franco and overthrow the monarchy, but the band of murderers had selected the most advantageous spot for the commission of their deed, where they were concealed from the eyes of the police until the carriage had wheeled into the Praco do Commercio, a large square.

Fired Several Shots.

Before any of the guard were aware of what was happening, the assassins leaped toward the carriage, and instantly a fusillade of shots rang out. In a moment all was terrible confusion, the King and the Crown Prince being shot down without the slightest chance to save themselves. Police guards sprang upon the regicides, the number of whom is somewhat uncertain, and killed three of them and the crowd captured three others, one of whom is reported to have committed suicide after being placed in prison.

It is charged that one of the murderers was a Spaniard named Cordova.

The bodies of the King and Crown Prince were removed from the marine arsenal in two closed carriages to the royal palace, in the Praco das Necessidades, the late residence of the King, escorted by municipal guards mounted.

The news of the assassination swept through the city like wildfire through dry grass, and tonight had the populace in panic-stricken, not knowing where the next blow may fall. There is the greatest dread for the future of the country, which seems on the verge of being plunged into the awful throes of a revolution, with all the attendant horrors and bloodshed. Throughout the city consternation reigns, and all the houses and business places are blocked.

Three Wounds.

An examination of the wounds of the King, who was already dead when he reached the arsenal, showed that three bullets had found their mark. One wound was situated in the nape of the neck, a second in the shoulder, and a third, which was the fatal one, severed the carotid artery. The Crown Prince, who was still breathing, but who died almost immediately after admission to the arsenal, had suffered three wounds, in the head and chest. Two bullets struck Prince Manuel, one on the lower jaw and the other in the arm.

Queen to Be Regent.

Among the first to be called into the critical situation created by the assassination was Premier Franco, the dictator of the kingdom. Franco was preceded by a squadron of cavalrymen as he hastened to the palace, and there he conferred with the Queen and high officials of state on what immediate action should be taken.

It is understood that Queen Amelia will be regent during the minority of Prince Manuel, who is now in his 19th year. If the assassinations were inspired in any way by the republicans there was no evidence after the King and his son were slain that the republicans intended immediately to follow up the advantage their success gave them by the death of the two highest personages in the state. The only striking sequence to the tragedy was the complete and bewildering silence in which Lisbon is enveloped.

With Fiendish Cunning.

The details of the murders show that they were cunningly arranged. The fact that the royal family were returning from the Villa Vicosa had been made public in advance, and the authorities had arranged what they considered an effective guard along the route which the royal carriage was to take. The trip from Villa Vicosa was without incident. The King and his family returned at the end of a day of the greatest excitement in the city on account of the wholesale arrests and the continual discovery of new depots of arms and

bombs. A great throng were grouped about the Barriero station, and in the neighboring streets, where the members of the royal family disembarked for the purpose of driving across the Tagus in reaching the actual limits of Lisbon. The court carriages awaited them before the landing stage, and the King, Queen and the two princes entered the leading carriage, which started immediately, wheeling into the Praco do Commercio. Suddenly the sharp crack of a carbine startled the assemblage. Then an air was filled with a succession of sharp reports, and the King was seen to jump up and reach for his throat, then to drop back on the cushions. The Crown Prince almost simultaneously was seen to collapse and fall toward the side of the carriage, while the Queen, driven to frenzy, was seeking to save the Crown Prince and the Infant Manuel by shielding them with her body.

A great hush fell on the crowd, which for the moment did not comprehend that a swift tragedy had befallen the nation. Then loud cries of anger burst forth, mingled with the shrieks of women and screams of frightened children, and the commotion and the roar of the populace suddenly thrown into rage and fear.

Three Assassins Killed.

The group of men had quietly awaited the approach of the royal carriage. Then, at an uttered word from one of them, they swiftly drew back their cloaks across their shoulders and raised the carbines, which they held in both hands, and quickly fired in the direction of the royal carriage. It seemed as though a score of shots were fired, and all in an instant, and before the startled onlookers could move the men had turned and were madly fighting their way through the crowd in an endeavor to reach open space and make their escape. It was upon this scene that the multitude looked when the quick sounding shots had told of violence. The royal escort instantly galloped in the direction of the assassins and pursued them down the street, firing repeatedly and bringing to earth three of the regicides, ridding them with bullets. The people on all sides drew back as the assassins dashed away from the carriage, brandishing their weapons. They cleared the way before them, but a portion of the crowd followed the soldiers up and succeeded in capturing three of the men who had escaped the bullets from the troopers' revolvers.

It is believed that one of the dead men is a Spaniard and another a Frenchman. The weapons of the three were repeating carbines of five chambers.

A Tragic Scene.

Meanwhile an unhappy scene was in progress at the royal carriage, where King Carlos lay dead, the Crown Prince unconscious and breathing his last, and the Infant Manuel with blood streaming from his mouth, leaning over the bodies of his father and dying brother.

The queen, who had miraculously escaped unhurt from the veritable rain of bullets, was kneeling beside her husband and son. The excitement in the vicinity of the tragedy threatened to become serious, and the soldiers quickly surrounded the carriage, which was driven to the marine arsenal, nearby. The king and crown prince were tenderly carried into the building, where a surgeon, one of the spectators, hastily did everything possible to save their lives, but his efforts were without avail. The king was dead, and the prince expired within a few moments.

The ministers of state held a council and ordered the most rigorous precautions throughout the city. On the surface the city tonight appears to be calm, the silence that prevailed being remarkable, and there was hardly a sign of life. The square surrounding the naval arsenal, however, the town hall and the Bank of Portugal are occupied by troops.

People Stricken Dumb.

The cold-blooded murder has sent a thrill of horror throughout the country, even among those who have been working politically for the establishment eventually of a republic. Regret is expressed on every hand at the dreadful end of the king and the crown prince.

At the first blush it would seem as though the assassination was the work of anarchists and not the republican sympathizers. Nevertheless, the stirring events of the last few weeks had prepared the public for some startling culmination. The discovery of the plot as well as the discovery of many secret stores of weapons and ammunition had demonstrated beyond doubt the existence of a determination on the part of a large body of the Portuguese to overthrow the present conditions and proclaim a republic.

The tragedy occurred about 5.30 in the afternoon, but the panic which instantly gripped the city and all its activities, prostrated the lines of communication, and it was not for some hours that the news of the assassination was permitted to be sent broadcast. Lisbon wears an air of utter desolation. The theatres and cafes are closed and the streets are almost deserted. The electric cars are moving without passengers. In short, the city has shut itself up in the houses.

The Wounded Prince

The people communed upon the future of their country. The minds of all the faithful monarchists turned at once to the thought that the wounded Infant Manuel was now King of Portugal.

(Continued on Page Two)

NO PLACE LIKE HOME



The greatest pleasures of life are those in your own "ingle nook." No trouble.

IF YOU USE GAS HEAT

It not only lightens labor, but is cheaper than burning coal or wood. Let us explain to you the many merits of our new Gas Radiators.

SEE THEM IN OUR SHOWROOMS.

VICTORIA GAS COMPANY LTD.

Cor. Fort and Langley Streets.

LOOK TO SOUTH AMERICA

Japanese Emigrants Find Favorable Ground in Some of the Republics

Tokio, Feb. 1.—At a sectional committee meeting of the representatives today, Baron Chinda, vice-foreign minister, in reply to a question on the foreign emigration policy of the government, pointed out that South America was a favorable ground for Japanese emigrants, and a legislation will be established in Chile to promote better relations in both countries in the matter of trade and emigration.

The government had been making careful investigations which show that Chile and the Argentine Republic are favorable to emigration, "and where," he said, "our emigrants are welcomed. The government will not prevent them going there."

It is believed it will not be necessary to conclude any special treaty for emigration, as that existing stipulations are sufficient to protect Japanese subjects.

To another question as to whether it would not be better to send emigrants chiefly to Korea and Manchuria, Baron Chinda replied that it was not necessary to limit their destination. Whenever the opportunity offered for the promotion of Japanese interests, Japan's energy would be directed there.

At a sectional meeting here, M. Oishi asked the minister of war, Terauchi, why Japan should make a large military force and continue military preparations in the presence of assured peace like the present. He also pointed out the fact that the nation was already feeling the burden entailed thereby.

Minister Terauchi replied that even in European countries, where there was not the slightest probability of war, no nation retrenches in the matter of its national defence. The full military equipment was the best guarantee of peace. Japan's armament was not directed against anybody, but the nation must always be prepared against eventualities.

STILL SEEING THINGS

Americans Endeavor to Locate Japanese Who Were Supposed to Spy on Fleet

Punta Arenas, Feb. 1.—The fleet of American battleships under the command of Rear Admiral Evans, after a large cruise in the harbor of Punta Arenas at 12.45 o'clock this afternoon.

The two Japanese who are reported to have landed here from the British steamer Orita, of the Pacific Steam Navigation Co., a little over two weeks ago, and who were supposed to have come to Punta Arenas to observe the passage of the fleet of American battleships through the straits of Magellan, would appear to have left this port. Inquiry has failed to shed any light on the movements of the two travelers, and their present whereabouts is not known. The Orita left here a fortnight ago for west coast ports.

Rio Janeiro, Feb. 1.—The British steamer Orita left here January 7 for Punta Arenas. An examination of the passenger list of the steamer's agents here, as well as the record of the maritime police, fail to show that any Japanese boarded the Orita at this port. The British steamer Orita left here January 24 for Punta Arenas. Among her passengers is commander Alexis Diatchkoff, of the Russian navy, who is following the fleet for purposes of observation, either for his own benefit or for that of the Russian admiralty. The Orita is due at Punta Arenas about Feb. 2.

Liverpool, Feb. 1.—Officials of the Pacific Steam Navigation company, owners of the steamer Orita, declared today that no Japanese were booked on the vessel when she left here Dec. 19. They explain, however, that such passengers might have joined the steamer at any of the ports of call.

WHERE BLIZZARDS RAGE

Eastern North America and All Europe in the Grip of Winter—Traffic Impeded

Ottawa, Feb. 1.—After two days, with the thermometer dropping as far as 29 degrees below zero, Ottawa today is caught in a blizzard of the like of which has not been experienced for many years. Railway and street car traffic is badly tied up.

Watertown, N. Y., Feb. 1.—A blizzard prevailing throughout northern New York today compelled the discontinuance of all freight trains on the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg division of the New York Central. Passenger trains are running from one to five hours late.

Berlin, Feb. 1.—Telegrams received in this city today indicate that cold weather, accompanied by snow and frost extends all over Europe, and even into parts of Northern Africa.

New Premier of P.E.I.

Charlottetown, Feb. 1.—P. L. Hassard has been selected as Liberal leader to succeed Premier Poirer, and he will form a cabinet forthwith.

D. S. Perrin Dead

London, Ont., Feb. 1.—D. S. Perrin, head of the biscuit firm of D. S. Perrin & Co., is dead, aged 75 years.

Brookville Schools Re-open

Brookville, Ont., Feb. 1.—All schools closed on account of the smallpox some weeks ago will re-open on Monday, the disease having been practically wiped out.

Big Bakery Burned.

Wheeling, W. Va., Feb. 1.—Fire, which started in the cellar from an unknown source, tonight totally destroyed the large plant of the Wheeling Bread company on Main street, South Side, causing a loss of between \$50,000 and \$100,000.

Edward Brown's Suit.

Regina, Sask., Feb. 1.—The suit known as Brown vs. Darrach, by which Edward Brown, of Portage la Prairie, sought to have a contract involving a quarter of a million dollars' worth of land carried through, will be withdrawn from the courts next week. It is learned today that a basis of settlement out of court has been arrived at by the parties to the action.

Another Bank Fails.

New York, Feb. 1.—The Home Bank of Brooklyn, an institution on which a run was started yesterday, did not open for business today. The Home Bank is a small institution located in South Brooklyn. It has a capital stock of \$100,000 and a surplus and divided profit amounting to \$53,670. The deposits, which formerly averaged about \$500,000, have been reduced greatly since the October panic.

ROYAL BLOOD SHED IN LISBON

(Continued from Page One)

tugal. With this conviction came the other thought that all must be done to safeguard the boy's life, and couriers thundered through the streets summoning to the bedside of the wounded youth all the skilled physicians that could be found in Lisbon. The latest bulletin from the bedside of Prince Manuel stated that at present there is no danger of complications from the wounds. The greatest fear is of the possibility of blood poisoning later.

Sensation in Rome

Rome, Feb. 1.—The news of the assassination of King Carlos and the crown prince of Portugal at Lisbon created a tremendous sensation in Rome, both at the Quirinal and the Vatican. King Victor Emmanuel at once telegraphed to the Queen of Portugal, who is his cousin; his most profound sorrow, and expressed his warmest sympathy. The Vatican was informed of the assassination by the Papal Nuncio at Lisbon. The Pope had retired for the night and Cardinal Merry del Val gave orders that he was not to be disturbed. Therefore the news of the terrible tragedy will not be communicated to him until the morning.

The News at Washington

Washington, Feb. 1.—Official news of the assassination of King Carlos and the Crown Prince of Portugal was received here late tonight through a cablegram from Minister Bryan at Lisbon, which conveyed the simple announcement of the commission of the crime. President Roosevelt at once notified by Acting Secretary of State Bacon and expressed his deep sorrow. He will tomorrow send his formal expressions of grief to the royal family. Government officials and members of the diplomatic corps were shocked at the news, and on every hand were heard words of sorrow over the tragic ending of the Portuguese monarch and the heir to the throne.

The Late King.

King Carlos of Portugal acceded to the throne on the death of his father, King Luiz, in Oct., 1889. At that time the relations between Great Britain and Portugal were strained over conflicting interests in East Africa. A month after the king's accession, Portugal was delivered to Portugal by Lord Salisbury. The Portuguese were greatly incensed against the British, but, largely through the efforts of King Carlos, the latter was able to report friendly relations with Great Britain at the opening of the cortes next year.

In the following year a financial crisis arose, and the king in 1892 made himself immensely popular by relieving one-fifth of the civil list of himself and the royal family, thus handing over to the public treasury £23,000 a year.

In 1895 the king visited England for the first time after his accession. He was met at Charing-Cross by the Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha and entertained at Sandringham by the Prince of Wales. He was made a Knight of the Garter by the Queen. Since that time the relations between King Edward and the ruling house of Portugal have been most friendly.

In 1901 the king visited England to attend the funeral of the late Queen Victoria. While there he received a delegation from the Evangelical Alliance and promised toleration to all Protestants in his dominions.

In 1903 the king again visited Britain and the same year King Edward returned the visit. King Carlos was made an admiral of the British fleet. King Carlos was a scientist of no mean order. For years he conducted researches into oceanography, and in 1897 an exhibit showing the results was held in Lisbon. The king was also an artist of high ability.

His queen, Marie Amelie, daughter of the Comte de Paris, he espoused in May, 1886. She shared in his scientific tastes, being a qualified medical practitioner. His eldest son, Luiz Philippe, was born in March, 1887, and the second, Prince Manuel, in November, 1889.

The king and queen visited England last fall, and were present at the state banquet given at Windsor castle, when the reigning sovereigns of Europe were present.

In 1893 an attempt was made on King Carlos' life, as he was being driven through Lisbon.

How Disorder Arose

The trouble which has culminated in this tragedy had its origin in the inability of either of the two regular parties in Portuguese politics to form an efficient government. For years there was a struggle between the Regeneradores, or Conservatives, and the Progressistas, or Liberals. The latter were led by the late King Carlos, and the former by the late King Manuel. Neither could secure a pronounced majority in parliament; first one and then the other endeavored to keep control by the purchase of office-seekers, promises to whom were redeemed at the country's expense.

In 1901 Joao Franco came to the front as leader of a coalition party with a policy of social and economic reform and efficient party control of the administration. In May, 1906, Franco was chosen prime minister. At the elections in August he failed to obtain an absolute majority in the Chamber of Deputies, while four of the public members were elected. Obstruction was manifested directly he tried to carry out his projected reforms, and continued into the early months of 1907. Then a students' riot broke out at the University of Coimbra, owing to the authorities' refusal to give a degree to a student on the ground of objections to his moral character. The opposition in the Chamber of Deputies took up the matter, and after making some changes in the university, Premier Franco published a decree, on May 11, dissolving the chamber.

Franco was supported by the King, despite the protests of both parties, and of all the threatened interests, who declared that his action was illegal. He replied that after seven months of parliamentary strife he had found it impossible to govern with a parliament and to carry out his legislative programme. He said that public order demanded the dissolution of the chamber, but government by decree was only a transitory phase, and as soon as all parties knew how to perform their duty parliament would be re-opened. Meanwhile individual liberties would not be infringed, and the Chamber of Deputies would be called.

The Lisbon municipal council was dissolved on June 6th by official decree, owing to administrative irregularities, and an administrative commission under Senhor de Mello Souza was substituted for it.

As a result of riots in Lisbon on June 18 a number of people were killed, the authorities having to use armed force to repress a demonstration hostile to the premier on his return to the capital from Oporto. After that, for a time, all was quiet. The government took steps to repress the violence of part of the press, and began to reorganize the public services and check extravagance and abuses in all departments. Decrees were issued on August 24 promulgating a new education scheme, with the object of rendering the university independent of political parties and appointing more efficient professors and teachers. The police system was also reorganized. The administrative activity of the government further resulted during the year in a reduction of the house tax, an advance of pay for state servants, a weekly holiday, a national pension and insurance fund, a liquidation of the royal finances, and laws protecting the port wine and grain trades.

By the end of November Premier Franco had all parties—Conservatives, Liberals and Republicans—solidly arrayed against him, and there has since been almost continual turmoil with recurrent rioting. Franco's will was directed against King Carlos by his refusal to terminate Franco's practical dictatorship.

Formidable Plot

Reports emanating from many parts of Portugal, and through Madrid, in Spain, within the last few months, have indicated that trouble was brewing for Portugal and that revolutionists were at work. After numerous minor risings had been put down, the police on January 23, came upon a widespread plot to overthrow the monarchy and proclaim Portugal a republic. The plot was organized by a small group of advanced republicans, and the original intention was to assassinate Premier Franco and depend upon the secret republican and labor organizations, armed with bombs and revolvers, to complete the work of revolution in the streets. But the police raided the meeting place of the conspirators and made a number of arrests, seizing quantities of bombs and other weapons, and since then other raids have been made, in Lisbon, with the result that the police believed they had the revolutionaries well in hand. Each day, however, brought new evidences of the ramifications of the plot to remove the heads of the state and establish republicanism in the country.

A treaty with England, however, not only provided for assistance from that country in the event of foreign invasion of Portugal, but is also designed to safeguard the crown against any danger from revolution in the form of an attempt upon the monarchy itself.

Dom Miguel de Braganza, head of the house of Braganza, which formerly reigned over Portugal, and pretender to the throne, is likely to come to the front again, because of the death of King Carlos and the Crown Prince. The father of Dom Miguel was the late King Miguel I. Duke of Braganza, who seized the throne from his niece, Queen Maria II, daughter of Emperor Pedro I, of Brazil, and was king of Portugal from 1828 to 1834, at which latter date Queen Maria was restored to the throne. There have been numerous rumors of rebellion with the object of placing Dom Miguel on the throne, but recently these were not given serious consideration. Last June Dom Miguel, through the medium of the newspapers of Vienna, announced his readiness to fill any vacancy in the Portuguese throne arising from the constitutional dispute in that country.

It was long ago stated that the result of the political crisis in Portugal might not determine whether a new and better order of administration should prevail but whether monarchical rule should not give way to a republican form of government. The republicans believed that Franco, by exposing the practices of the monarchist parties, administered a blow to the prestige of the King and the monarchy, from which they could never recover, and had made a republic a possibility.

Resorted to Repression

Premier Franco had promised to hold elections at an early date in conditions in the country would permit, but the recent revolutionary tactics of the opposition led him within the last month to take repressive measures and to set aside, for the present at least, all thoughts of holding the elections. His life has been more than once threatened, and he was compelled to sleep in a different house each night, and go about protected by a guard.

In April, 1893, an attempt was made on King Carlos' life as he was driven through Lisbon, but it met with complete failure.

On January 30, 1896, an anarchist made an attempt upon the King while the latter was returning from the palace in an open carriage, after a drive. The anarchist threw a heavy stone, which narrowly missed the King's head, but hit the aide-de-camp riding with him, injuring him severely.

Warned by King Edward

On her return from a visit to London early in December, Queen Amelie took back a letter to King Carlos from King Edward, in which the British King gave it as his opinion that the dictatorship endangered the crown and recommended a return to the constitution.

King Carlos was a notable figure among the crowned heads of Europe. He was a bon vivant, and early showed a literary and artistic bent of mind. He was fond of music and was skillful with the brush. Despite the fact that he was very stout, the King was a noted athlete, being particularly skilled as a swimmer and known as one of the most remarkable revolver shots in the world. He was fond of hunting, and devoted a great deal of his time to that sport at his estate at Villa Vicosa. The King was devoted to Queen Amelie, who was famous as the most beautiful queen in Europe.

Of the Crown Prince little is known, except that he appeared to be very different from his father.

It was reported that the Crown Prince had had a disagreement with the King over the abdication of Carlos in favor of his son, and that the Crown Prince had been banished from Lisbon, but this was denied and shortly after the circulation of this report the two were seen in close companionship.

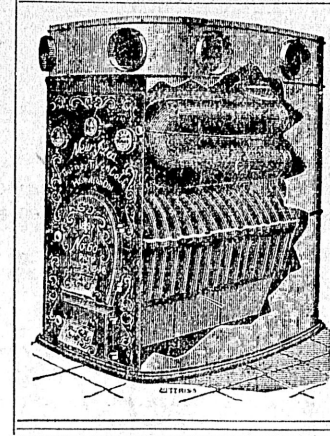
Rev. Dr. Torrance Dead

Guelp, Ont., Feb. 1.—Rev. Robt. Torrance, D. D., one of the foremost Presbyterian ministers of Canada, died suddenly in his home here yesterday, aged 86 years.

Calgary's School Population

Calgary, Feb. 1.—The enrollment of pupils at the Calgary public schools for the month of January was 1,956, which was 135 more than in any previous month in the history of the city.

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to keep your home warm this kind of weather if you install a "New Idea" Furnace. It will ensure an even temperature in every room of the house with least possible consumption of fuel.

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In assorted sizes and of the very best quality; has been passed upon by experts from the United States, Australia, and old country, and pronounced equal to best production of Wales. Being tough and possessing comparatively little iron, it is easily handled and of everlasting color, a pleasing blue black. Slate roofing is the most lasting, economical and ornamental that can be constructed for public buildings and substantial residential houses. It is fire-proof and impervious to both heat and cold. A certain amount is at present stored at Victoria and orders can be filled promptly at a cost per square less than that paid for an inferior article, by applying to

J. S. Floyd, Chancery Chambers, Victoria

Society Wedding.

London, Feb. 1.—There was a brilliant society wedding at St. Margaret's, Westminster, this afternoon, when Miss Florence Padelford, the daughter of Mrs. Ernest Cunard, was united in marriage to Robert Victor Grosvenor, eldest son of Lord Ebury. The gathering in the church was a notable one, and included many persons prominent in English society.

Haytian Refugees.

Washington, Feb. 1.—The U.S. state department is informed that about 50 refugees, participants in the last attempted revolution in Hayti, have found asylum in the American and French consular offices at Gonaives and St. Marie. The Haytian government has demanded the surrender of these fugitives, including General Firmin, the leader of the revolution, who is now in the French consulate. By direction of the state department, American Minister Furness will report the state of affairs at St. Marie and Gonaives directly to the state department.

FRENCH COMMENT

President Roosevelt's Proposed Legislative Remedies Looked on With Doubt

Paris, Feb. 1.—The newspapers of this city publish President Roosevelt's last message to the American congress in prominent positions. The Temps says that financial, administrative and political corruption in the United States undoubtedly have attained astounding proportions and deserve to be pointed out and repressed. Regarding the matter of a remedy

for these conditions, the paper says: "Speculation within proper limits is the life of trade, and the danger is that commerce and industry will be subjected to paralysing regulation and put under the perpetual menace of a vexatious and debilitating control."

Continuing, the paper says, it thinks it strange that President Roosevelt should promise to stop stock gambling by suppression of the system of dealing in futures, a method which has been tried in Germany without success. "Nor will President Roosevelt suppress corruption," the paper adds. "Morality cannot be had by decree, nor is honesty to be attained by passing laws. This message appears to us more as a justification of Mr. Roosevelt's policy than as a legislative programme. Every honest man will applaud the president's efforts to suppress abuses and punish malefactors, but that these results can be accomplished by legislation is doubtful."

An Actor's Death

Columbus, O., Feb. 1.—Dennis O'Sullivan, the Irish actor and singer, died today at Grant hospital after an operation for appendicitis, performed on Thursday. He was born in San Francisco in 1866. His wife is here. His greatest success was in "Peggy Macree." No arrangements have been made for the funeral, but the body will probably be taken to San Francisco.

A strange military body is a troupe of cavalry at St. do Moorway, a province on the east coast of Africa, which is under the rule of the French governor-general at Madagascar. These soldiers go about their military operations on oxen. The animals are lean creatures and they move with surprising rapidity.

The Best Seeds Are the Only Seeds Worth Buying

Sutton's Seeds

Our 1908 stocks have just arrived ex "Bellerophon" and we are now in a position to fill your orders with these famous English seeds. SUTTON'S SEEDS are recognized all over the world as the best in existence both as regards Pedigree and High Germinating Power. Don't spoil your garden. Sow Sutton's! Get results.

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Glass Front Carriages

Driving one or four persons by the hour\$1.50
Single hour\$2.00
To and from the Theatre within the city limits, one or four persons\$2.50
Baggage delivered to all parts of the city or checked to its destination to any address in the United States or Canada at reasonable rates. Give us your order; we guarantee prompt service at any hour during the day or night.

The Victoria Transfer Co. Telephone 129

WHY NOT

When a dealer offers you a "SUBSTITUTE" for the advertised brand you ask for, offer him in payment for it a "SUBSTITUTE" for National Currency and assure him that it is just as good.

"If he won't accept your substitute, why should you accept his?" Insist upon having the best.

Anheuser Busch and Budweiser Beer

R. P. Rithet & Co.

Wholesale Agents, Victoria

PRESSMEN'S WORKDAY

United States Judge Refuses Permanent Injunction Asked by Typothetae

Cincinnati, Feb. 1.—The efforts of the United Typothetae of America to force the International Pressmen's and Assistants' Union of North America to live up to an alleged agreement, whereby the eight-hour work day would not be instituted until after January 1, 1909, met with defeat today. United States Judge Thompson handed down a decision in which he says the union committee did not have the power to bind the union by the agreement it entered into with the committee from the Typothetae.

The Typothetae was granted a temporary injunction some time ago to prevent the officers of the Pressmen's Union from calling a strike. They asked for a permanent injunction.

Judge Thompson held that the agreement made by the officers of the union providing for a nine hour day does not bind the rank and file of the union to work nine hours, but only to work nine hours if they work at all, and he denied the petition for a permanent injunction.

If the wind is right a fox can smell a human being a quarter of a mile away.

Shiloh Sect.

Portland, Me., Feb. 1.—The converted yacht Kingdom, formerly the barkentine Rebecca Crowell, belonging to the Holy Ghost and U.S. Society of Shiloh, arrived here today from St. Thomas, Danish West Indies. Rev. Frank W. Sandford, leader of the sect, was not on board, nor was Charles E. Holland, the second in command of Shiloh, who sailed from here with the Kingdom and about sixty followers on October 21 to meet Sandford, who came from the Holy Land on his yacht Corone. There were on board today 46 persons.

Insurance Companies Lose

Kingston, Jamaica, Feb. 1.—The English insurance companies that lost heavily in the earthquake and fire of January, 1907, have had a further verdict against them handed down. Two test cases for the payment of losses sustained at the time of the earthquake were recently decided adversely to the companies. They appealed against the findings of the lower courts, and took the matter to the Supreme court. Today the Supreme court upheld the decisions of the lower body, dismissed both appeals, and refused the application of the companies for a new trial. This decision was based on the ground that the lower court was entitled to find that neither fire was of earthquake origin.

Shirt Progress

This is an age of progress; especially is it to be noted in the perfection to which Gentlemen's Shirts are brought now-a-days. Our new lines have arrived, among them a splendid assortment of

Soft and Stiff Bosom Shirts, "Coat" and Closed Styles.

Attached and detached cuffs and collars. All the latest shades, fast colors, perfectly fitting garments. Prices from \$1.25 to \$3.50. See us in Our New Home.

SEA & GOWEN 1114 Government Street

ENGLISH BALSAM OF ANISEED

Overcomes coughs and colds by relieving the throat and air passages of unhealthy secretions; heals the irritated surface. Ask for English Balsam of Aniseed, 25c bottle at this store.



YOUR MEDICINE CHEST

Also needs good Throat lozenges, such as: Campbell's Bronchial Pastilles, per box. 25c
Lymann's Throat Pastilles 25c
Dr. Bark's Pastilles 25c
Lorimer's Antiseptic Pastilles 25c
Zymole Trochys 25c
Menthol & Honey Cough Drops, per lb. 40c
We can well recommend these.

CAMPBELL'S PRESCRIPTION STORE

We are Prompt; We are Careful; Our Prices are Right.
Cor. Fort and Douglas Streets. Telephone 222 and 135.

SEATTLE WOMAN RUNS FOUL OF THE POLICE

Purloins Money From Clerk in Government Street Store

Arrested just as she was about to board the Chippewa en route to her home in Seattle, Mrs. Gertrude Campbell, as she named herself when she registered at the King Edward hotel on Friday afternoon, was detained yesterday afternoon by Detective George Perdue and taken to the police station where she admitted to the theft of \$35 and a stick pin, the property of Miss Sullivan, an employee of the millinery department of Campbell's dry goods store, Government street. The woman, who is of an eminently respectable appearance, when confronted by the police officer, admitted the theft, but friends here came to her rescue and made good the amount and she was allowed to go free to take the first boat back to her home city.

On Friday afternoon the woman entered Campbell's store and asked to be shown some coats. After trying on several garments she made a trifling purchase and entered the cloak room to don her own sealskin sac. In the room were the coats of several of the employees of the store and among them Miss Sullivan's, in which was a purse containing the money.

Some time after "Mrs. Campbell" left the store Miss Sullivan had occasion to go for her coat, which she noticed that her purse was sticking from out of the pocket. Suspecting that some one had been investigating the contents of her purse Miss Sullivan examined it and discovered her loss. A stick pin belonging to her was also missing. The owners of the other coats also found, when they came to don them, that their pockets had also been ransacked, but nothing of value had been taken.

The theft was reported to the police and an accurate description of the woman given. While trying on the coats the woman intimated that she was from the other side and yesterday prior to the departure of the Chippewa Detective Perdue was on hand and as Mrs. Campbell came down the wharf she was tapped on the shoulder and told to "come along." At the police station she admitted the theft but in view of the fact that she was in a position to make restitution and Miss Sullivan did not wish to prosecute, she was allowed to go.

Seamens' and Sailors' Institute

That the citizens of Victoria have appreciated the sacred concerts given by the City band, has been evidenced by the large attendance at each of the three already given, and the fourth sacred concert promises to be the best yet. As announced it will be for the benefit of the Seamens' and Sailors' British and Foreign Society and a request programme will be played by the band. A large number of requests for favorite selections have already been received by Bandmaster Sidney Rogers, and there will be rendered as far as will permit. Some of the selections most asked for are: Overture to "William Tell," Rossini; grand selection, "Faust," Gounod; reminiscences of Bellini Weber's Invitation a la Valse, piano solo, by Musician H. Searle. The band will be assisted by the well known singers, Arthur Gore, J. A. Petch and Mr. Griffiths. Admiral Fleet will address the audience on behalf of the Seamens' and Sailors' Institute.

SEAMEN ENTERTAINED

A Large Number Enjoy the Hospitality of the Seamen's Institute

A reception which, it is hoped to make the first of a regular series, was held last evening at the Seamen's Institute, Langley street, and over forty seafaring men took advantage of the kind invitation of the management. The evening was passed with song and story and refreshments in abundant supply were furnished. The programme was wholly an impromptu one but several of the visitors were good musicians and good songs, recitations, violin solos and organ selections were rendered and heartily received.

Those who contributed to the programme were: R. Nicholas, organ and violin selection; G. Bright, whist, song; J. Cooper, concertina selections and two songs; songs by G. S. Bailey, seaman's missionary; R. E. Gibbons, Irish recitations, and W. Payne, songs and organ selections. Those who attended the reception were loud in their praise of the kindness of the institute and as one of them remarked: "This is the only place in Victoria where a stranger can draw up before an open grate fire and be made to feel thoroughly at home."

Those who contributed towards the success of the event by sending refreshments were the Western Grocery, Windsor grocery, Fred Carne, H. L. Salmon, T. Watson, grocer; Mrs. M. R. Smith and Mrs. Gray.

A series of institute Sunday services will be inaugurated this evening at the institute.

DEDUCES PRINCIPLES FOR TEMPERANCE CAMPAIGN

Rev. H. S. Magee Addresses Gathering of Temperance Workers Last Evening

Rev. H. S. Magee, assistant secretary of the moral reform department of the Methodist church in Canada, addressed a gathering of temperance workers at the Y. M. C. A. last evening. He narrated the history of the temperance crusades in England and Toronto Junction and deduced the principles which he thought would prove of value in the fight for local option in this province.

They were, first, good organization; second, the circulation of large quantities of literature, and third, large public meetings. He opposed joint meetings with the liquor interests. He had originally been in favor of them but it had proved a strategic weakness. The liquor interests were unable to obtain a large meeting on their own account.

He urged particularly that the campaign should be made a business man's effort. It was in the interest of the business man to exclude the saloon and to do away with the treating habit.

Commencing 9 a.m.
Monday, Feb. 3

CAMPBELL'S

Commencing 9 a.m.
Monday, Feb. 3

GREAT WHITE SALE

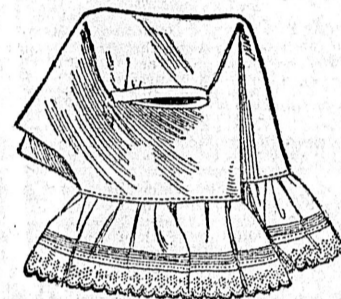


The Sale
of the
Season

GREAT WHITE SALE

OUR WHITE WEAR SALE is undoubtedly the SALE OF THE SEASON, for, by holding it at this date, we have been able to include the matchless creations which are usually displayed for the first time in London, Paris and New York during the month of May. In doing this, we give the ladies of Victoria and visitors to our city a double advantage, for not only is every item of our bewitching whitewear absolutely the VERY LATEST in the world of fashion, but, in addition, they are sold at CAMPBELL'S SALE PRICES, which mean several thousand dollars SAVED to the ladies of Victoria. We have also included a splendid consignment of samples from the foremost London, Eng., white wear house, every garment of which is a distinct and exclusive creation.

LADIES' DRAWERS SECTION



LADIES' DRAWERS in fine muslin, deep flounce with two narrow hemstitched tucks; regular price 25c. Sale Price 25c.
LADIES' DRAWERS in fine cambric with deep lawn flounce, trimmed with row of Valenciennes lace insertion, also with lace edge; regular price 75c. Sale Price 75c.
LADIES' DRAWERS in excellent muslin with umbrella flounce, pretty clusters of tucks, edged with Torchon lace; regular price 75c. Sale Price 50c.
LADIES' DRAWERS in fine cambric, very deep flounce with clusters of fine tucks, daintily embroidered edges; regular price 75c. Sale Price 60c.
LADIES' DRAWERS in fine nainsook, stylish umbrella flounce, two hemstitched tucks, Normandy lace edges; regular price 75c. Sale Price 60c.
LADIES' DRAWERS in very fine cambric with deep lace flounce, row of heavy Torchon lace insertion and Torchon lace edge; regular price 90c. Sale Price 75c.

CORSET COVERS SECTION



TIGHT-FITTING CORSET COVERS, excellent material, round necks tastefully trimmed with embroidery and lace; regular price 35c. Sale Price 25c.
DOROTHY CORSET COVERS made of fine cambric trimmed with machine Torchon lace, nicely run with ribbon; regular price 40c. Sale Price 30c.
FRENCH SHAPED CORSET COVERS in very good materials trimmed with machine Torchon lace, in new styles; regular price 45c. Sale Price 30c.
FRENCH SHAPED CORSET COVER in fine cotton, trimmed with embroidery and Torchon lace, in a great variety of designs; regular price 50c. Sale Price 35c.
FRENCH CORSET COVERS in fine cambric with square-cut yokes daintily trimmed with embroidery and lace; with pretty row of beading and ribbon; regular price, 65c. Sale Price 50c.
NAINSOOK CORSET COVERS with fitted backs and full fronts, two rows of real Torchon insertion, both neck and sleeves edged with lace; regular price, 90c. Sale Price 75c.

EXCLUSIVE SAMPLE CREATIONS

This is a rare opportunity! Never before have we been able to include in our Whitewear Sale, such a large, varied and magnificent consignment of exclusive creations in most children, together with a charming assortment of ladies' challis cloth. As there are no two alike, every garment being adequately describe them without taking up a very large prices only, with the explanation that even the low priced garnitured; the higher priced garments are masses of billowy of these exquisite goods are now on view and sale.

Ladies' Corset Covers, no two alike. Sale Prices range from 25c to \$5.00
Ladies' White Skirts no two alike Sale Prices range from 75c to \$15.00
Ladies' Drawers, exclusive designs. Sale Prices range from 25c to \$5.00
Ladies' Night Robes, no two alike. Sale Prices range from 75c to \$8.00



Ladies' Dressing Sacques and Dressing Gowns in silk, lawn and challis cloth elaborately trimmed with lace and ribbons. Sale Prices range from 75c to \$7.00
Children's Dresses in lawn, chambray and muslin, beautifully trimmed. Sale Prices range from 50c to \$7.00
Children's Drawers, Sale Prices range from 15c to \$1.00
Children's Night Gowns, Sale Prices range from 75c to \$1.50

Exquisite White Skirts



Our reputation for selling the most durable and fashionable white skirts in Western Canada is such, that we cannot afford to place on sale anything but the finest materials and workmanship. Out of the large quantity of this season's charming productions we give particulars of four lines, being the finest value ever displayed in Victoria.
WHITE SKIRTS in fine cambric with seventeen inch flounce, handsome cluster of tucks; regular price, \$1.00. Sale Price 75c.
WHITE SKIRTS in fine cambric with deep flounce, six rows of tucks edged with embroidery; regular price, \$1.25. Sale Price 1.00.
WHITE SKIRTS in very fine cambric, eighteen inch flounce, two rows of Torchon lace insertion; flounces are edged with Torchon lace; regular price, \$1.50. Sale Price 1.35.
WHITE SKIRTS in most excellent cambric, seventeen inch lawn flounce with embroidered frills; regular price, \$1.50. Sale Price 1.25.
See the Sample Blouses

The Daintiest Night Robes



No white wear sale would be complete without a very choice selection of beautiful night robes, especially in Victoria where the ladies demand elegance as well as comfort. During this sale we shall be able to satisfy the most exacting, as we are offering four lines which are matchless in value, beauty of material, and wealth of garniture.
NIGHT ROBES of fine muslin with square-cut yokes, clustered tucks, necks and sleeves very prettily edged with hemstitched ruffles; regular price \$1.00. Sale Price 75c.
NIGHT ROBES of excellent quality muslin with square yokes of lawn, hemstitched tucks; neck and sleeves tastefully edged with embroidery; regular price \$1.00. Sale Price 75c.
NIGHT ROBES with V-shaped yokes, trimmed with clusters of narrow tucks, with embroidery insertions and embroidery edges; regular price \$1.25. Sale Price 1.00.
DOROTHY NIGHT ROBES in finest cambric, with Valenciennes yokes drawn with ribbon; elbow sleeves edged with lace; regular price \$1.50. Sale Price 1.25.
See the Sample Blouses

ANGUS CAMPBELL & CO.

Sale Terms, Cash
No Goods Charged

THE LADIES' STORE
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MAYNARD & SON

AUCTIONEERS.

Instructed by the owners, we will sell on

Thursday, 2 p.m.,

At our salerooms, Broad street

FURNITURE

AND EFFECTS

6 Hole "NUGGET" STEEL RANGE
In use 8 months.

"HAPPY THOUGHT" RANGE
In use 2 months.

Also 7 Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machines, in splendid condition. Full particulars later.

MAYNARD & SON, Auctioneers

Messrs Williams & Janion

Duly instructed, will sell by

PUBLIC AUCTION

ON

Tuesday, February 4th

At their auction mart, at 2:30, a quantity of

FURNITURE, Etc.,

Including: 2 wardrobes, mahogany Whatnots, mahogany bedstead springs, one sofa with cane seat and cushions, oak tables, two chests of drawers, writing desk, one walnut hall rack, bamboo bookcases, medical closet, kitchen chairs, statuary monuments, student's lamp, baby's cradle, pictures, deer head, Cariboo horns, case, stove heater, kitchen stove, heater, churn, wheelbarrow, window screens, sundry farming tools, old harness, 4-gallon tin, green stain, plate glass mirror, watches, scarf pins, carpets and other goods too numerous to mention.

The Auctioneer, Stewart Williams

Messrs Williams & Janion

Duly instructed by Captain Allgood, R. N., will sell by Public Auction at his residence in the naval dockyard, Esquimaux, on

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 13th

The whole of his

Household Furniture

and effects

Also instructed by Major Musprat Williams, they will dispose of the whole of his

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TUESDAY FEBRUARY 18th

Full Particulars Later.

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OBITUARY NOTICES

The death occurred on Friday afternoon at St. Joseph's hospital of the infant son of Nelson Lacroix, of the Cobble Hill hotel. The funeral took place yesterday afternoon to the Cobble Hill church yard.

The death occurred yesterday of William Henry Finlayson, son of the late Roderick Finlayson, formerly chief factor of the Hudson's Bay Company, and one of the founders of the city of Victoria.

Mr. Finlayson had been ill but a few days, and death occurred very unexpectedly at St. Joseph's hospital, to which institution he had been removed from his home. He was a native of this city, where he has lived all his life. He is survived by a widow and five children.

The funeral will take place tomorrow from the residence 544 Dallas road, at 2 p. m., and half an hour later at St. John's church. Rev. A. J. Stanley Ard will officiate.

This afternoon at 2 p. m. the funeral of the late Robert Albert McNeil takes place from the chapel of the B. C. Funeral Furnishing Company Government street, where services for the departed will be conducted by Rev. T. W. Gladstone. Interment will take place in Ross Bay cemetery.

The funeral of the late J. E. Phillips takes place this afternoon at 2:30 p. m. from the residence, 324 View street, from thence to Ross Bay cemetery. Services will be conducted under the auspices of the I. O. O. F., which order will attend in a body.

Work for Miners.

E. E. Blackwood, Northern Pacific representative here, has been notified by the Alaska Steamship company that there is a great shortage of miners in the Panama district, Alaska, and that there is work for from 2,000 to 3,000 miners.

Collector Stratton is advised that but little smuggled opium is being brought into this city and keeps a check on it through the opium dealers who have a monopoly on that which comes in through the regular channels and are quick to note sales by outsiders.

The Colonist.

The Colonist Printing & Publishing Company, Limited Liability, 27 Broad Street, Victoria, B. C.

J. S. H. Matson, Managing Director.

The Daily Colonist

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MURDER MOST FOUL.

The assassination of King Carlos of Portugal and the Crown Prince will send a thrill of horror all round the world. It was very evident that conditions in the Portuguese kingdom were much disturbed, but probably no one anticipated such a tragedy.

King Carlos was a man of many good qualities. Perhaps he was not an ideal sovereign, but on the whole he discharged his duties fairly well. He appears to have been well liked by those who were in a position to enjoy his personal friendship. He frequently visited England and appears to have possessed the esteem of our own royal house. The Crown Prince has been credited with decided leanings in the direction of democracy. The relations between Portugal and the United Kingdom have been so close that it has been said that the former was substantially under the control of the latter. For this reason the tragic event will produce a more profound impression in Great Britain than anywhere else, except in the land where it occurred. What the political result of this awful crime will be it is at the present writing impossible even to surmise.

THE ACQUITTAL OF THAW.

A jury has found that Thaw was not guilty of murder, on the ground that he was insane at the time he shot Stanford White. In one sense of the word, he probably was insane. Any man who works himself up into frenzied hatred of another is temporarily insane, but this does not make him guiltless of crime if in that frenzy he kills another. At least it did not before yesterday. If a man nerves himself by drink to a crime which he would not dare commit when sober he is just as responsible before the law and ought to be held so by a jury as if he did the deed in sober blood. We comment upon this matter not because anything that can be said will have any effect upon Thaw in his case, but because it seems to be a public duty not to let such an event pass without drawing attention to the enormity of the doctrine upon which this wretched creature has been allowed to escape punishment. It is clear enough from the evidence that Thaw did not act on sudden impulse, but that he had been contemplating murder for a long time, and his courage only came to the point on the fatal night. The whole case seems to have proceeded from a wrong foundation, by which we mean that it is a wrong principle to admit that a man, by brooding over real or fancied wrongs, may render innocent a subsequent act which is intrinsically criminal. Let it be granted that White was a very bad man; this did not give any other man the right to kill him. But it is said that Thaw had this right, for that is what the verdict as rendered amounts to, because he had persuaded himself that he had it, and this being an insane conclusion, he must not be punished for having killed him. There is no question of what is called the "unwritten law" involved in the matter at all. There are certain offenses which, if a man is slain for, any jury in the land would declare to be ample justification for the act, but this was not Thaw's case, nor anything like his case. His case was simply that of a pampered youth who gave vent to his evil propensities. Possibly it was not a case for the carrying out of a death sentence, but it was one in which justice should have decreed that his life was forfeited under the laws, although executive clemency might have been interposed to relieve him from the extreme penalty. But the jury has said he was not guilty, and United States jurisprudence is besmirched in the eyes of the world.

"THE MESSAGE."

Last Sunday a passing reference was made in the Colonist to Mr. A. J. Dawson's story called "The Message." The fundamental idea, what may be called the motif, of the novel is not new, but the author's method of treating it is. There is a love tale running through it, but this is only introduced because it enables the author to bring out some of his points the more effectively, although it is an interesting enough little romance in its way. But it was not simply to tell a story of the course of true love that the talented author took up his pen. It was to impress upon the people of England the necessity of being armed at all points to resist invasion and in the same connection to show the meaning of true Imperialism. "The Message" is one of duty which is taught the people of England by the "Canadian Preachers," the result of which is the organization of all classes in a citizens army under

the inspiring leadership of a South African of English descent. While a close critic might suggest that the genius of Germany, which proved equal to the rapid conquest of England, would hardly have misread the nature of the movement which led to the overthrow of the German power, such a conclusion is so anxiously hoped for by the reader that he will not ask many questions on this point. As a literary production the story has very great merit. There is a chapter devoted to a description of a meeting addressed by the "Canadian Preachers," which for graphic quality has rarely been equalled. In it the author takes on a very difficult task, namely, to convey the impression of eloquent speech without attempting to do more than suggest what was said. It is one of those literary attempts that must result either in flat failure or conspicuous success. There can be no middle ground. Mr. Dawson achieves success, and when one has finished the chapter the mind feels exhilarated. We have another story at hand by the same author. Its title is "The Gentle A. B.," and it is a collection of sea yarns, more or less improbable, in which the hero plays a part or with which he is in some way associated. It is a bright and readable book and exhibits a fine sense of humor.

But it is not of the literary quality of the author's work that we wish to speak. It is of "the message" which he seeks to deliver to his fellow countryman, and in connection with which the story part of the novel plays only a very subordinate role. In the first place he would teach us that good citizenship, not successful commercialism, ought to be our aim. He does not belittle the latter, but he deprecates its exaltation at the expense of the former. In the haste to become rich he sees a source of danger to the country, because of its tendency to lead us to lose sight of those things which alone can make the preservation of national existence possible. He does not condemn cosmopolitanism, but he regards it as a poor substitute for patriotism. In the next place he lays emphasis upon the necessity of a nation being equipped for national defence. He declines to believe that love of country is dead in British hearts, although he seems to think that it has been overgrown by a smug complacency, which events one day may rudely shatter. In the third place he looks to the Colonies to give a new inspiration to the Mother Land. He does not tell us that the Colonies have to learn the lesson themselves a little better before they try to teach others; this he leaves for us in Greater Britain to say for ourselves. We do not feel like saying that Mr. Dawson's book may be epoch-making, for it takes a great deal to make epochs nowadays; but we do say that every Britisher in every part of the Empire ought to read it, and see if some part of "The Message" is not intended for him.

AMUSEMENTS.

The complaint is sometimes made that Victoria is lacking in amusements. The Colonist was favored by a request yesterday that it would say something on this subject, for a caller said he knew two families who were going to leave town because of the lack of amusements here. It was suggested to him that the Victoria Theatre usually offered two or three entertainments weekly, and that possibly the seeker after public indoor amusements might not find the vaudeville shows wholly beneath notice. He admitted that between the two opportunities above mentioned a newcomer might be able to spend four nights about as well as he could anywhere else in the Pacific Northwest. It was further suggested that while going to church could hardly be classed as an entertainment, yet a person who thought of something else besides being amused might perhaps spend Sunday evening in that way. It was also pointed out that there is a social side to amusements and that the newcomer might not unreasonably devote a night each week to making his home a scene of pleasure to himself and what few friends he might have, and this might lead to engagements for the remaining night of the week. It was also suggested that if a family was so unfortunate as to be compelled occasionally to rely upon the unaided attractions of the domestic circle for enjoyment, they could hardly substantiate much claim to public sympathy. To this not unreasonable statement of the case the caller replied: "But Victoria is such a hard place to make acquaintances." And that is the crux of the whole complaint which we so often hear. We certainly have not that variety and number of entertainments which are available in large cities, and the visitor with idle time on his hands may sometimes feel the lack of facilities for amusing himself in a legitimate way, although, if he is a sensible man he will not look in a city of 30,000 people for those things which he might reasonably expect to find in a city of 300,000; but the opportunities for amusement are quite equal to the requirements of the residents of the place, who are fortunate enough to have a place in a circle of friends. The difficulty of making acquaintances in Victoria is a myth that has come down from Hudson Bay time. Victoria in this respect is not specially different from any other place. It is true that in a town where all the people are newcomers another newcomer does not feel the sense of loneliness quite the same as in a community where the same families have lived for a couple of generations, but very much depends upon the new-

comer. Some people have the trick of making friends anywhere, and some haven't. Some people are retiring and hence get the reputation of being proud. Often the resident would be glad to extend a welcome to the newcomer, but the latter, for one reason or another, keeps in the background, and although we all love the modest violet, which hides its head, we are much more apt to notice and admire the rose, which flaunts its beauty to the sun. Then as time steps round and Mrs. A., the resident, having, for one reason or another, let three, four or six months pass without calling on Mrs. B., the newcomer, she hesitates about calling at all, and perhaps already having a large circle of acquaintances, gives herself the benefit of the doubt. And so it comes about that Mrs. B. thinks Mrs. A. extremely unfriendly, and feels regret that she came to a place where she cannot have the social advantages to which she has been accustomed. In Washington, D. C., the newcomers call on the residents, a plan which is not without its advantages. We do not suggest that such a plan ought to be adopted here, but we do wish to point out that a valuable asset to any place which aims at being known as a city of homes, is a reputation for a broad spirit of hospitality. Victoria does not enjoy that to the extent that her deserts warrant. We may deny as we will, and it can be denied with a great deal of truth, that this is not a hospitable city, but people all over Canada will tell you that it is. If you get into conversation almost anywhere in the Dominion you will hear it said that we have a city that is beautiful for situation, lovely as to climate, charming as to its homes, and so on, and then will be added the criticism, "Your people put high fences around their gardens and high fences around themselves." Now we all know that this is true only of a few gardens and a few people, but this does not meet the criticism.

On another page of today's issue we present some interesting gleanings from the pages of the first Victoria Directory. We have to thank Mr. J. H. Lawson for his courtesy in lending the volume.

The London Daily Chronicle claims to have exposed the Druce bubble. We fancy that as far as the general public is concerned this effect on the part of the Chronicle was an altogether superfluous one.

The defeat of Dr. Jamieson in South Africa places the Dutch element in the saddle in Cape Colony, as well as in the Transvaal and the Orange River Colony. Natal still has an English ministry.

Lord Curzon as an Irish peer will be able to give the Empire the benefit of his great ability and wide experience. He is a man of a type that cannot be too well represented in parliament, and his presence in the House of Lords will greatly strengthen that body.

Proceedings are being taken to unseat Aldermen Meston and Gleason. As our practice is not to comment upon pending legal proceedings, we shall defer any observations which suggest themselves until the proceedings have been disposed of.

There seems abundant reason for supposing that if the Times still has a hankering to expose an unwise policy in the alienation of timber lands it may find sufficient to occupy its attention in that pursued by the Ottawa government towards Alberta.

It is regrettable that just at this juncture a difference of opinion in respect to the wage scale should develop between employers and carpenters. It is hoped that the matter may be amicably adjusted with but little delay, so that progress in building construction may be continued uninterruptedly.

In response to enquiries sent out by the Vancouver Conservative Association reports have been received to the effect that the party is in splendid shape throughout the entire province. This is very gratifying, and will stimulate the local organization, already in fine fettle, to renewed interest in the work of preparing for the approaching federal campaign.

The announcement that the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway will be running transcontinental trains into Seattle in April of next year and operate a steamship line of its own to the Orient, is of special interest. The magnet of trans-Pacific trade still holds the undivided attention of the transportation magnates of the continent despite a situation which presents a number of unfavorable aspects.

We have to congratulate Mr. E. Jacobs, editor of the British Columbia Mining Record, on his most excellent and comprehensive summary of the situation affecting the mining industry in the interior, embodied in the interview with him which we published yesterday. That he is able to report marked progress all along the line and is most optimistic for the future is especially gratifying in that it is the conclusion of one well qualified to form a sound opinion.

The announcement is made that the city council will commence the year by an active campaign against unsanitary conditions. This is an eminently wise and satisfactory decision. The winter of our discontent in matters municipal is assuredly passing. A distinct feeling of optimism is apparent throughout the community, it being agreed on all sides that, in everything, it has touched thus far, the new civic ad-

ministration has met the expectations of the most sanguine.

On occasion we are seized with an idea that perhaps latter day humanitarian impulses have led the public too far in the direction of making life in prisons comfortable for the inmates. We read in a Vancouver dispatch that on a magistrate sentencing a man to six months in jail, the man replied "all right," and walked out of the dock with a broad smile on his face. There is ground for suspicion that that man is not going to regard his confinement as "punishment," but rather as a not unpleasant hiatus in a career of crime. Nor it is clear that the example of this man will exercise a deterrent influence on others. We don't know what to suggest, but we think a sentence to a term of imprisonment ought to suggest something to the prisoner at which he would not feel inclined to laugh.

Lack of space prevents any discussion of the principle laid down by Mr. R. E. Gosnell in the letter which we print this morning but we dissent most emphatically from the position that Ottawa is the sole guardian of the constitutional rights of the people of this province. We refuse to admit any principle that would permit a lieutenant-governor of his own mere motion, and without either advice or instructions, to thwart the will of a legislature by suspending the operations of a bill passed in the regular way, and would close the mouths of the people of the province from making any protest whatever, provided the Ottawa government were not disposed to complain of what he had done. The British North America act prescribes the course of proceedings in certain matters, but it does not deprive us of our inherent rights as a free people.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS

The Teddy Craze.

England would have been in the throes of a revolution if a British sovereign had degenerated into such an afflictive nuisance as President Roosevelt. A British king would have wearied his people to death if his picture had been everywhere and his opinions everywhere else. Old country common sense would have revolted at the "Teddy" bear nonsense and other forms of the Roosevelt craze that seem to have finally ragged its idol's popularity to death.—Toronto Telegram.

Senate Reform.

Senator G. Ross contributed something while the senate reform debate yesterday during a discussion in the red chamber. His suggestion of a senate composed of one-half elected and one-half appointed members for life and elected ones for two parliamentary terms, seems to be something better than any previous suggestion from the government side.—Hamilton Spectator.

Found No Supporters.

It is worthy of note that in the debate on senate reform or abolition in the house of commons yesterday none of the speakers, not even the premier himself, expressed satisfaction with the senate as at present constituted. This is a hopeful indication. The various speakers held somewhat divergent views as to the form the reconstruction should take, but this is natural and desirable. Out of the many suggestions a workable and satisfactory scheme can be evolved. There is evidently no strong sentiment either in parliament or the country in favor of the abolition of the senate. But it must be reformed.—St. John Times.

In Extreme Cases Only.

In the provincial legislature yesterday Hon. Mr. Rutherford, the premier, informed the house that only in extreme necessity would he advise the appointment of commissions to investigate certain conditions and to get special information. The decision of the premier is one that will readily find approval of the house. There is no disposition at this time for public administration to shirk difficult tasks by the appointment of commissions. The government should grapple with its own problems and do its own work. The tendency to have irresponsible bodies is one that should not be encouraged. As the premier has already said in special circumstances, when the prime object is to secure information it may be wise to appoint commissions to do the work. Under other conditions it is questionable.—Calgary Albertan.

Australia and the Japanese.

The Australian newspapers, representing, doubtless, an undivided public opinion, are using very plain language in dealing with the Japanese question. The Sydney Morning Herald agrees that Asiatic exclusion is a very grave Imperial problem, and appreciates the difficulties and embarrassments which it causes to the British government. But it adds that "it might as well be plainly and definitely understood in England, once for all, that at whatever cost, the government will not waver in its adherence to the white ideal. If the mother country's protection were withdrawn, Australia might or might not be able to assert herself, but we should make the attempt, for there is no possibility of compromise. Asiatic exclusion is a life-and-death matter for a small white community within jumping-off distance of the leading power in the world for a white Australia, our breed and our institutions. A white Australia keeps one of the finest and most fertile world's surface for the British race, which is the greatest service to the British connection of which we can conceive ourselves capable." The Daily Telegraph of Sydney declares that it is the duty of Australians to secure the exclusion of Asiatics by means devised so as not to hurt racial feelings.—Winnipeg Free Press.

Women and Fiction

From the 147 public libraries in New York city about 16,000,000 volumes are borrowed each year, the large majority being fiction, and women being the borrowers of 90 per cent of the novels. During the same time about 2,800,000 reference volumes were consulted and 80 per cent of their readers are men.

On a visit to the Astor Library 214 readers were found and 187 were men. Only six were reading fiction. Of the twenty-seven women, five were reading novels. The six men were reading Victor Hugo, Irving, Dickens, Scott and Thackeray. All the women were reading modern novels except one young girl who was reading "Ivanhoe." A general comparison of statistics prepared carefully shows that out of 500 readers of modern fiction not more than one is a man. What little fiction men read is confined to the novels written more than a quarter of a century ago.—New York Herald.

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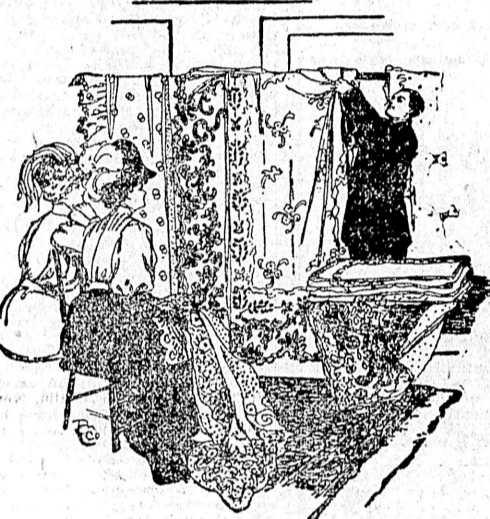
It is pretty generally conceded that those who give their undivided attention to anything produce the best results. It is agreed also that long service as a specialist makes that specialist better fitted to do his chosen work. Our whole time and consideration is given to the work of furnishing homes. Long service in this single line is also ours. Our department managers have also spent years in handling the merchandise sold in their departments. The experience of years in planning and furnishing hundreds of homes and in buying to supply the demands of a cosmopolitan folk puts them in a better position to buy and plan intelligently than ordinary storekeepers.

"Furniture of real stability and merchandise of decided worthiness"—that's the policy of our buyers. They don't look for "Job Lots" or "Specials."—"Quality" always with them, and "quality" in Furniture and "House Furnishings" pays. Before you invest a cent in furniture, see ours and COMPARE VALUES.

Special Values in New Lace Curtains

Now, just a word about our new curtains. Yesterday saw us busy marking the largest and best assortment of curtains we have received for many a day. We can promise you the best curtain values in the city and invite you to see this special showing. There is no other such assortment of styles nor such excellent values.

See the curtains with the "Hang Easy Top!" This feature enables you to drape the curtains in a most attractive manner with ease. Just one little "feature" of our curtains—there are other good points—and the curtains cost no more and often less, than common kinds at other stores.



NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS—

In these curtains we have just unpacked more than 60 new designs, and these with our former splendid showing makes an assortment of this style of curtain that isn't equalled elsewhere. We can promise you values that cannot be duplicated and in this range of prices you will find something that will surely suit you. Prices range from, per pair, \$14.00 down to **75¢**

SWISS LACE CURTAINS—In the

Swiss line we have just opened more than 50 new patterns in White, Champagne, Ivory and Ecru shades. This excellent curtain is shown in a great choice of designs and at a great price variety. We have them at, per pair, \$30.00 down to **\$3.50**

ARISTON LACE CURTAINS—This is

a very dainty curtain and the new styles just unpacked are indeed pleasing. A special weave makes a very strong curtain and you'll find this style an excellent wearer. The Ecru and two-tone effects are very pleasing. Price, per pair, \$6.00 down to **\$4.00**

NOVELTY BRAIDED CURTAINS—This is a "new thing" in Curtains and a style we think you'll like very much. The designs are uncommonly dainty and pleasing. We have them in Arab and White and offer you a very special value at, per pair **\$5.00**

Special Exhibit of Hearth Furnishings—Special Values

We advise you to investigate our very liberal offerings in Hearth Furnishings. Just now we are making an unusually good showing of handsome new styles in Fenders, Fire Sets, Screens, etc., and are offering these at very fair prices. Tardy arrivals leaves us with a larger stock than we care to carry, hence our desire to clear these now. Come in and see the showing on balcony, first floor.

Some Good Quilt Values Excellent McIntock Quilts

One of these McIntock Down Quilts on that bed of yours, and dreams of Summer skies for you! For nights like these, there is nothing better in the bedding line. They are light in weight, but warmer far than the heavier bedding sometimes used. There is no oppressive weight, but, instead, restful warmth. They are warm enough for Winter, and cool enough for Summer—an all-the-year-round covering of merit. There is no better Down Comforter made than the McIntock. Materials and workmanship all through are the best. This is the Victoria home of the famous Quilt.



DOWN FILLED QUILT, covered with plain and printed sateen, 6 ft. x 5 ft. Price . . . **\$6.50**
DOWN FILLED QUILT, covered with plain and printed sateen, 6 ft. x 6 ft. Price . . . **\$8.00**
DOWN FILLED QUILT, covered with plain and printed sateen, with frilled edge, 6 ft. x 5 ft. Price . . . **\$9.50**
DOWN FILLED QUILT, covered with satin on one side and sateen on the other, 6 ft. x 5 ft. Price . . . **\$13.00**

DOWN FILLED QUILT, covered with Turkey Chintz, 6 ft. x 5 ft. Price . . . **\$5.50**
DOWN FILLED QUILT, covered with the choicest of the choice satens in very artistic designs. Price . . . **\$14.00**
ALSO SOME BEAUTIFUL QUILTS, in sateen and silk covers, at, each \$20, \$25 to **\$35.00**
SMALL SIZES, for cradles and cribs, dainty small patterns, 24 x 36 inches, 30 x 42 inches, 36 x 48 inches, 36 x 54 inches, at, each, \$4, \$5 and **\$6.00**

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NOTE AND COMMENT

One of the amusing features about the present "war scare" which our friends to the south of the line have conjured up, is the fact that they imagine that Japanese spies are working in every direction, forgetting that a first-class power like Japan, through its intelligence bureau, has months ago, very likely, taken all the necessary steps to get full and accurate information which might be of value to it in case of an outbreak of hostilities. In fact, it is well known that most nations are always "up to date" in a matter of this kind, there being pigeon-holed in the war office the most elaborate data ready for use in emergency. The Montreal Gazette puts it this way:

Because some Japanese were found sketching at Honolulu, it is assumed they were military spies. The chances are that they were not. Countries that are up to date do not wait till their possible enemies are watchful to get plans of their strong places or their weak ones either; and Japan, in military matters, is fairly up to date.

Colonist readers were recently furnished with a full report of the proceedings at the memorable and historic celebration which took place at Albert hall, London, the other day, when the veterans of the Indian mutiny were entertained at dinner. It will be remembered that speeches were delivered by Lord Curzon and Lord Roberts, and that Lewis Waller read a poem by Mr. Kipling, a verse of which was cabled to America. We are now enabled to reproduce the complete poem as follows:

1857-1907

Today, across our fathers' graves,
The astonished years reveal
The remnant of that desperate host
Which cleansed our East with steel.

Hail and farewell! We greet you here,
With tears that none will scorn—
O keepers of the house of old,
Or ever we were born!

One service more we dare to ask;
Pray for us, heroes, as we ask
That when Fate lays on our task
We do not shame the day.

The United States has long enjoyed the reputation of being the land of "big things," but it will have to look to its laurels, judging from the following in the Monetary Times:

Countries are continually claiming honors for things that are biggest or best. Canada is granted the best banking system in the world. It may yet have the best insurance legislation in the world. It possesses quite a number of the biggest or the best. To the list the Acadia Coal company, of Nova Scotia, has added an item by the sinking of its new Allan shaft. The thickest seam of coal in the world has been opened up.

In connection with the problem of immigration New Brunswick is probably in much the same position as the man in the rear seat at a political meeting, but it purposes exercising a prerogative similar to that enjoyed by the latter who is not infrequently heard from when least expected. "Thus we find the St. John Times rising to remark:

Mr. W. L. Mackenzie King says that the immigration of contract laborers in British Columbia must be stopped. So must the immigration of contract laborers into New Brunswick, with false promises of free grants of land in "model settlements." The Times has exposed this system as practised by agents of the International railway in England last spring. The province cannot afford to have such rascally work continued.

We find in the columns of the Belfast Whig (a much appreciated exchange by the way) a remarkable story of an apparently successful operation for consumption, which we are sure will possess a special interest for the people of British Columbia at a time when they are engaged in an earnest effort to cope with the dread disease. The Belfast Whig mentions that it finds the account of the operation in the Observer, and continues:

A lady was operated upon by two surgeons, and all the tuberculous portions of the lung removed. In performing the operation the surgeon made use of a special instrument for staunching the flow of blood, which usually rushes out when the lung is cut so rapidly that the patient bleeds to death in a few moments. This has little to do with the great difficulty in connection with any suggestion of operating on the lungs, and it was long considered unworkable. But the instrument referred to represents the triumph of surgical science, the victory of theory over practice, since its results had to be calculated and foreseen before it was actually tried. The result of these operations opens up new possibilities in the treatment of the scourge of consumption. Discussing the case with an "Observer" representative, a well-known surgeon said it meant that consumption had ceased to be exclusively a matter for the most advanced and experienced of the great men who come one for the surgeon. Just as cancer, until recently considered purely a surgical disease, was now becoming a matter for medical treatment, so consumption would pass out of the hands of the so-called specialist in lung diseases.

Quote Pointed.

This bit of theatrical criticism written a century ago is reprinted by the London Times:

"It is really wrong, in the present performers of this theatre (the London Haymarket) to attempt Shakespeare. They lately ridiculed the subordinate characters of Hamlet so grossly that we were more than once surprised Mr. Chapman's performance of the Ghost was not interrupted by the enraged entrance of Shakespeare; and it was but last evening that, with the assistance of those able assassins, Messrs. Wharton, Carles, Winston and Palmer, Jun., they undertook to massacre the first part of 'King Henry IV.' Nor did they scorn every advantage which they might condescend to the murder of propriety."—The Sketch.

FORTY YEARS AGO

The British Colonist, Monday, February 3, 1868.

A ship of 1500 tons burthen is coming up from San Francisco to load with coal at Nanaimo.

Among the passengers on the Del Norte on her last trip here was Hon. A. Richards. This gentleman was Solicitor-General of Canada before the union, and has come among us to permanently locate with his family, with which object in view he started eastward on Tuesday.

Breaking Away.—Capt. Pamphlet, of the steamer Isabel, reports meeting in Burrard Inlet on Saturday night a vast field of drift ice, which almost blocked up the entrances to the Inlet, and rendered navigation extremely difficult. From this fact it is inferred that ice in the Fraser has commenced to break away, and that navigation will be reopened in a few days.

Sailing of the Del Norte.—The California, Mexico and Oregon Steamship Company's steamer Del Norte went to sea at eight o'clock on Saturday evening, having been detained four hours over the advertised time owing to the low state of the water. Among the passengers were Prince Meschloff, late governor of Alaska, Hon. A. Richards, late solicitor-general of Canada, W. H. Oliver, Mrs. D. W. Higgins and two children, Mr. and Mrs. D. A. Edgar and two children, Mrs. Col. Dodge, Mr. Adaski, R. Stark, Misses J. and L. Plidwell, Mr. Smeaton, Mr. E. Granchin, Col. Reese, U.S.A., Col. Truman, U.S. postal agent; C. J. Marsh, J. S. MacMillan, J. Bullen, M. R. Webb, Mrs. J. Murphy and daughter.

ABOUT PEOPLE

Mr. Henry Fielding Dickens, K.C., has just entered upon his sixtieth year. He is, says the "Daily News," the sixth son of the famous novelist, and the latter at first thought of naming him Oliver Goldsmith. Dickens certainly paid tribute to literature in the names of his sons. One was named Walter Landor, another Francis Jackson, a third Alfred Tennyson, a fourth Sydney Smith Haldimand, and a fifth Edward Bulwer Lytton. Henry Fielding was something of a favorite with his father, who was particularly pleased when he gained a scholarship at Cambridge. Mr. Dickens, K.C. has a son who is a barrister, and nearly a year ago father and son appeared as opposing counsel in a trial for theft at Chatham. The piquancy of the situation was enhanced by sundry arguments between the two.

The sixteenth Earl of Derby recently entered upon his sixty-seventh year, and, says the Evening Standard, has valiantly maintained the traditional family relations with Liverpool. He was Mayor of that city for a year, which was one of the most prosperous in the civic annals. His hospitality was unbounded, and his ruling of the Council firm but kindly. One of his ancestors, who was High Steward at the coronation of Queen Mary, maintained permanently out of his own purse 250 poor folk in Liverpool. Sir Mountstuart Grant Duff in his reminiscences relates a story which he heard at Knowlesy relating to the father of the good Lord Shaftesbury. The old Lord could not bear that any of his guests should leave his house after dinner in a sober state, and on one occasion, after watching from a window the departure of his guests, each one of whom has to be assisted into his carriage, the Earl summoned the butler to his presence and said: "Shammas! I thank you for what you have done your duty, and God will reward you for it hereafter."

It may be said that all ardent collectors have something of the eccentric in their composition, and the statement applies with unusual force says the "Globe," to M. Camille Groult, whose death is mourned in England last spring. The province cannot afford to have such rascally work continued.

The Belfast Whig (a much appreciated exchange by the way) a remarkable story of an apparently successful operation for consumption, which we are sure will possess a special interest for the people of British Columbia at a time when they are engaged in an earnest effort to cope with the dread disease. The Belfast Whig mentions that it finds the account of the operation in the Observer, and continues:

A lady was operated upon by two surgeons, and all the tuberculous portions of the lung removed. In performing the operation the surgeon made use of a special instrument for staunching the flow of blood, which usually rushes out when the lung is cut so rapidly that the patient bleeds to death in a few moments. This has little to do with the great difficulty in connection with any suggestion of operating on the lungs, and it was long considered unworkable. But the instrument referred to represents the triumph of surgical science, the victory of theory over practice, since its results had to be calculated and foreseen before it was actually tried. The result of these operations opens up new possibilities in the treatment of the scourge of consumption. Discussing the case with an "Observer" representative, a well-known surgeon said it meant that consumption had ceased to be exclusively a matter for the most advanced and experienced of the great men who come one for the surgeon. Just as cancer, until recently considered purely a surgical disease, was now becoming a matter for medical treatment, so consumption would pass out of the hands of the so-called specialist in lung diseases.

Of the many remarkable collections sold during the present season the most remarkable perhaps is that gathered together by the late T. Middlebrook, who kept an inn in London. Mr. Middlebrook achieved passing fame by his purchase at a high figure of the accredited bugle upon which the Balclutha charge was sounded; but this was only one of the treasures in his museum. He had purchased several specimens of the eggs of the great king; he had secured the American flag captured in the fight between the Chesapeake and the Shannon, with a long declaration as to its authenticity; and he had also secured what was confidently alleged to be one of the thirty pieces of silver for which Judas betrayed his Master, and the spear that was said to have killed General Gordon.

The "Most Illustrious Order of St. Patrick"—as to the jewels whereof there is now such a stir in Dublin—dates only from 1783, and it was founded by George III., and is not to be compared in age with the Most Ancient and Most Noble Order of the Thistle, which, dating from a remote antiquity, was, says the "Daily Chronicle," revived by James II. in 1687. The curious thing about the bands, or ribbons, of these two Orders is that St. Patrick's is blue, of the hue that may be seen in the "hickies" or plumes in the headdresses of the Irish Guards, though it suggests the bluebells of Scotland—while the sash of the thistle is a dark green, suggestive of Erin's verdant isle. On State ceremonies these two Orders are frequently conferred.

Reporter.—"Senator, I have heard that you got your start in life by selling newspapers." Senator Lottman.—"Not quite correct, my boy. The fact is—but this is confidential—I know—that I got my start by buying one or two newspapers."—Chicago Tribune.

BRITISH OPINION

London Daily Express.—Captain Morrison Bell, the Unionist candidate for the Ashburton Division of Devonshire, has put the issue before the electors in unmistakable terms. Backed by the authority of an incisive letter from Mr. Chamberlain, he advances tariff reform as essential to the future wellbeing of the country. Without such reform and the binding together of the empire that will follow Great Britain will lose its position as one of the dominating powers of the world. Internal prosperity and external authority are both dependent on it. At the same time as he stands for this urgently-needed reform Capt. Bell emphasizes the essential anti-Socialism of the Unionist party. There is only one vital issue in modern British politics. The country is faced with the absolute necessity for many social measures. Such legislation must proceed on one of two lines. We must either move along the line of Socialism, which means that industry, thrift and capacity are to be penalized for the benefit of incompetency, or we must adopt the possibilities held out by a widening of the basis of taxation to aid the unfortunate without disheartening the industrious. The Liberal party is negatively anti-tariff reform, and the consequence is that it is becoming more and more definitely pro-Socialist. Liberalism as Liberalism is hopelessly ineffective. There is not a constituency in the country that can be won by promises to thicker the Constitution or to give the vote to the church. The British elector is like Gallo. He is interested in bread-and-butter politics, and the only two parties with a programme of bread-and-butter politics are the Socialists and the tariff reformers. This is the great alternative before the electors of Mid-Devon, and before the electors of England—on the one hand revolution, on the other the binding together of the empire and the safeguarding of the interests of all classes of its people.

London Morning Post: There are some Englishmen who deem it preposterous that an independent power should be in a position to demand greater freedom for its subjects within the British Empire than his majesty's government of this country. But such indignation is neither reasonable nor likely to improve the situation in South Africa. Obviously enough a government which is able and willing to fight for a national cause has a better chance of obtaining privileges for its subjects than one which is debared by circumstances from the ultimate appeal to force. The superior position enjoyed by Japan is due to the fact that she has long known how to sink their internal dissensions for the common good, to appropriate and assimilate the scientific discoveries of the modern world, and already, by dint of unequalled self-sacrifice, have placed their country in the position of being a world power. Having obtained this position, the Japanese government refuses to tolerate restrictions of the kind which it is possible, though not desirable, for the self-governing dominions to enforce against the Asiatic subjects of the Crown. Canada, ever confronted by an exceptional difficulty, while Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa have hitherto been able to exclude Japanese immigrants of the laboring class by means of an "educational test," which nominally applies to all immigrants, Canada is prevented from following suit by the terms of her commercial treaty with Japan, which gives the Japanese a right of free entry and residence. The pressing question for Sir Wilfrid Laurier's government is how to satisfy the demand of British Canada for restrictive measures without undergoing the humiliation of denouncing the treaty into which they entered of their own accord two years ago.

London Standard: So far as can be seen, the French government must in the long run make up its mind to advance upon Fez and occupy it in the name of Abdul Aziz, or, if he chooses to abdicate, of some other Prince who will consent to govern through the military force of a protecting European power or combination of powers. We are not unconscious of the dangers and difficulties incurred by entering on a war of subjugation. But they must be met and overcome. With cruel candor the German publicists are pointing out that the only alternative for the French is to withdraw its forces and relinquish the special position which it occupies in Morocco. This is an unthinkable course. M. Clemenceau has no sympathy with colonial adventures, and would grudge every life hazarded or franc expended on a foreign adventure. A bold course of action would involve him in trouble with the Socialists and many of the Radicals. Yet no French statesman can shrink the necessary sacrifice when the question arises of defending Algeria. If Morocco were abandoned to triumphant and unchallenged barbarism the French colony could only be protected by the bayonets of the Republican army. Its position would be analogous to that occupied by Lower Egypt when the Sudan was overrun by Mahdists, who might at any moment sweep the waters of the Nile and overthrow civilization. The strain of keeping watch and ward proves more exhausting and not less costly than the preparation of an overwhelming expedition which shall once for all stamp out a militant anarchy.

LETTERS TO EDITOR

The Constitutional Question.

Sir—I have in common with many others read with exceeding interest your comments upon the latest issue of the local issue before the public. My reason for venturing, with your permission, to add to the already large volume of literature emanating from the local press on the subject, is that in the very multiplicity of divergent counsel, the people who are really anxious to arrive at the truth are at a loss to know what to believe. The various opinions, however, are more apt to be confused than instructed thereby; I do not pretend, I hope, to know more about the "true history" of the constitution than yourself or others who have expressed views on the situation; but imbued with the belief that in the great majority of cases the solution of even knotty problems can be made simple by getting back to a few of the basic facts and principles involved, I submit one or two observations for consideration.

With all deference to your admitted wide knowledge of constitutional matters, I cannot agree with your criticism of the action of Mr. Haworthwaite, and I do not agree with your conclusions that the actions of the Lieutenant-Governor in reserving assent to Mr. Borden's bill of last session was not unconstitutional.

To deal with the latter exception to your ruling first, it is beyond doubt that His Honor, under powers conferred by the B. N. A. Act, made applicable to this province by the Terms of Union, may do one of three things with bills submitted to him for approval: 1. Assent; 2. withhold assent; 3. reserve assent for the consideration of the King's pleasure. The third course, which was the one he followed in the case in question, he may pursue either under instructions from Ottawa, or in his own discretion, if it be a matter of urgency. Authorities agree upon that, so that it is established beyond peradventure.

It appears, so far as is known, that the Lieutenant-Governor did not act on express instructions from Ottawa. We have the statement of the Premier that he was not advised by his ministers to reserve assent; so that it follows, he acted in his own discretion and, undoubtedly, in the firm belief that he had the power to do so. Up to this point, I think, the road is absolutely clear.

Now, the only consideration which arises under the determination of the constitutionality of the act is as to the "urgency" or, as you put it, in quoting from the order in council of 1882, the "extreme necessity," involved. As may all have our own personal opinions as to that. You contend that there was no urgency and, therefore, the act must have been unconstitutional. Unfortunately, your contention, neither you nor the legislature nor any other person or body, save one authority, can, in law, be judge of the question of urgency in such a case. If His Honor assumes to act in his own discretion, accordingly as the B. N. A. Act, and the authorities state, in a certain circumstance, he himself, for the time being at least, must be the sole judge. Obviously, it is not a point upon which he could advise with his ministers, because that would involve the hopeless paradox of making the responsible for acting in his own discretion.

The only authority, in law, to decide as to the urgency is the Governor-General in council, to whom he referred for his consideration. It is nine months since that bill was submitted to Ottawa, along with reasons given for its reserve assent. The bill was, as we have seen, from a letter to the honorable the Attorney-General, under review subsequently in the ordinary way by the Minister of Justice for report to His Honor. A bold course of action would involve him in trouble with the Socialists and many of the Radicals. Yet no French statesman can shrink the necessary sacrifice when the question arises of defending Algeria. If Morocco were abandoned to triumphant and unchallenged barbarism the French colony could only be protected by the bayonets of the Republican army. Its position would be analogous to that occupied by Lower Egypt when the Sudan was overrun by Mahdists, who might at any moment sweep the waters of the Nile and overthrow civilization. The strain of keeping watch and ward proves more exhausting and not less costly than the preparation of an overwhelming expedition which shall once for all stamp out a militant anarchy.

It may be argued that the Ottawa authorities had the right to assume that in the Governor reserving his assent he had done so on the advice of his own ministers, and, consequently took no action in the direction indicated; but as a complete estoppel to that contention I have to refer to the fact that the bill was framed for the express purpose, as stated in the preamble, of calling to the attention of His Excellency the irregularity of Lieutenant-Governors in the past in reserving assent to bills of emergency of ministers, a practice which has been much condemned by authorities. Were we to accept this view, the duty then would have been for the more incumbent upon the federal authorities to discipline His Honor. I do not think any reasonable man can escape from the conclusion that he has drawn.

Coming now to the ruling of the Speaker, upon the point to which you take exception, I cannot see in what way it was a personal interpretation of the constitutional usage for the guidance, or limitation of the constitutional rights, of the legislature. The Speaker simply in effect accepted the finding of the Lieutenant-Governor, and the course pursued by the Dominion authorities as a direction that His Honor's action was constitutional, and his ruling was that if the Lieutenant-Governor acted within his constitutional authority the House was not entitled to go behind that right to discover or impute improper motives. I submit that it was perfectly sound judgment and would be upheld in any court of law in the Empire.

But laying aside the purely technical aspects of the case, which have been so much discussed, and assuming that no precise constitutional authority did exist, there are certain circumstances in connection with the matter that would militate against, and exonerate any technical breach of constitutional procedure. While the Hon. Mr. Dumsit received the telegram from the Hon. R. W. Scott, Secretary of State, asking if reliance could be placed on the assurance that he would reserve assent to the Natal bill, he could not but conclude that it was a valid instruction—in other words, that it meant "if you do assent it will save us the trouble of so instructing you." With this message from Ottawa, arising as it was with suggestion, and with the knowledge he had of the attitude of the federal authorities with respect to the bill, which had been already several times disallowed, it would be plain to a man with half an eye that the Lieutenant-Governor acted strictly in accordance with the wishes and conformably with the confirmed policy of his superior officers. Everything which followed bears out this construction of what the governor was expected to do and did. However, as I have attempted to make clear, the case rests on even more tenable grounds, that of precise constitutional authority.

R. E. GOSNELL.

Not Up to Date.

The evidence had shown that the brick which a careless workman had dropped from a scaffold twenty feet above the surface of the ground had fallen on a man's shoulder and broken a bone, but the jury decided that the victim had no cause of action—the falling of the brick had no necessary connection with the accident.

"Gentlemen," said the judge, "I never heard of such a verdict. You utterly ignore the existence of the law of gravitation."

"That law, your honor," answered the foreman of the jury, "is so old that we decided not to consider it. It's obsolete."—Chicago Tribune.

In future every French soldier will receive half a penny of wine daily.

GUESTS AT CITY HOTELS

At the Empress—
John T. Lyon, Tacoma.
C. E. L. Agassiz, Tacoma.
Mr. and Mrs. D. Lynch, Portland.
Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Barnhill, Seattle.
W. R. Nicholls, Tacoma.
Ernest Wagner, London, Eng.
G. M. Fisher, Seattle.
Geo. H. Tiedin, Seattle.
W. P. Spencer, Vancouver.
C. H. Godin, M. D., Ottawa.
Fred H. Mayhew, Ottawa.
R. J. Harlow, Ottawa.
Mr. and Mrs. J. B. McLaughlin, Seattle.

At the Dominion—
Albert Wisler, New York.
J. Jones, Nob Hill Farm.
R. E. Green, Vancouver.
Wm. Boak, Portage La Prairie.
Thos. Dickinson, Portage La Prairie.
Capt. and Mrs. C. Blomquist, Shawinigan, Lake.
Mrs. Koenig, Shawinigan Lake.
Miss Maly, Shawinigan Lake.
D. McNair, Shawinigan Lake.
H. F. Polner, St. Thomas, Ont.
Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Shomar, Vancouver.
Oliver Walker, Vancouver.
John Whitford, Vancouver.
Peter Stinson, Vancouver.
Mr. and Mrs. H. Williams, Seattle.
Mr. and Mrs. J. Johnson, Seattle.
Lewis Cuthbertson, Vancouver.
Mark Wilson, Nanaimo.
Ellis Rogers, Nanaimo.
R. Pitterly, Chemainus.
L. C. Monk, Chemainus.
J. A. Packard, Chemainus.
H. J. Cunningham, Chemainus.
P. L. Cunningham, Chemainus.
Chas. Graham, Nanaimo.
Low Cawthorne, Nanaimo.
Wm. Walker, Nanaimo.
Fred Lefley, Nanaimo.
Jos. Brown, Nanaimo.
C. Jakob, Nanaimo.
D. James, Nanaimo.
J. Thom, Nanaimo.
H. Isherwood, Nanaimo.
H. Chadwick, Nanaimo.
A. Allen, Nanaimo.
A. Allen, Nanaimo.
J. Fisher, Nanaimo.

Our Year Ended Last Friday

And we have just finished stocktaking. This may not be entertaining news to you, but doubtless it will interest you to learn that from this stocktaking episode we shall offer

Great Bargains During February

We are willing to knock off quite a few dollars on good goods that have "hung fire" a little lately. Kindly pass the news on to your friends and

Watch our windows and watch this space for exceptional values

Dress Goods and Dress Making a Specialty.

A large and expert staff. Well equipped rooms.

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You take no one's word for the quality of cloth—perfection of tailoring—service and value.

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Brand new and modern. Luxuriously appointed, 120 rooms, all with hot and cold water. Fifty with bath. Elevator. Steam heat. Large and well lighted sample rooms. Indian solicited. American plan \$2.00 and upwards. European plan \$1.00 and upwards. Free Bus. A. M. WINTERS, Prop. E. J. McINTYRE, Manager.

R. Hadlin, Nanaimo.
Mr. and Mrs. H. Willmott, Douglas, Man.
H. H. Grapes, Jr., Cincinnati.
J. A. Hoggie, Somenos.
At the King Edward—
W. S. Sutton, Fresno.
P. Proctor, Shawinigan.
Geo. Cassidy, Ladysmith.
Dr. Stephenson, Nanaimo.
Dr. Lyall, Pt. Townsend.
C. P. Miller, Pt. Townsend.
F. G. Bartlett, Vancouver.
J. C. Wilson, Montana.
Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Henslip, City.
W. H. Stonehake, City.
E. H. Knight, Spokane.
J. A. Munro, Nanaimo.
At the Balmoral—
N. P. Johnston, City.
N. S. Bostock, City.
E. Thomas, Seattle.
Lawrence Fitzgerald, Listowel, Ont.
Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Snell, Lethbridge.
Kenneth Chester, V. S. Duncans.
H. C. Annable, Moose Jaw.
Mr. and Mrs. R. Crawford, Winnipeg.
E. Jenkins, Winnipeg.
Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Forbes, Regina.
At the Victoria—
Mrs. L. Fraser, Toronto.
C. C. Collins, Montreal.
J. Beaver, Saskatoon, Sask.
Miss Rudinman, Tacoma.
I. H. Blockley, Tacoma.
C. T. Moscher, Seattle.
E. H. MacDonald, San Francisco.
P. B. Wallace, Toronto.
D. Park, Toronto.
Mrs. Hopkins, Fleming, Sask.
R. G. Howland, Vancouver.
J. L. Steele, Vancouver.
Wm. Smith and son, Vancouver.
J. P. Fisher, Vancouver.
G. E. Jacques, Calgary.
H. C. Jacques, Calgary.
Geo. Walker, Calgary.
R. Lyons, Winnipeg.
J. R. McNeill, Seattle.
Geo. E. McPherson, Montreal.
H. B. Walker, Vancouver.
H. R. H. Brooke, Halifax.
Cyris Noble, Louisville, Ky.
Miss Mable Fisher, Tacoma.
At the San Francis—
Geo. Forbes, Sanich.
Mr. and Mrs. L. B. Snell, Lethbridge.
W. H. Johnson, Vancouver.
Mr. Barnall, Wilkeson.
H. Lewis, Wilkeson.
W. Blair, Vancouver.
W. H. Walker, Vancouver.
H. Cunningham, Eslington.
W. H. Mathews, Malahat.
L. Blair, Marguerite.
P. T. Quinlan, Eslington.

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B. C. Ham, per lb.	22c
Swift's Ham, per lb.	30c
Armour's Ham, per lb.	30c
B. C. Bacon, per lb.	25c
Swift's Bacon, per lb.	30c
Armour's Bacon, per lb.	30c
Fresh Eggs, per doz	45c

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FISHERMAN HEAVILY FINED

Meekell Colitz Has Narrow Escape of Losing Boat For Illegal Fishing

Meekell Colitz was fined \$50 and costs yesterday for fishing in Victoria harbor with a seine net. William Gaird, fishery inspector, said that the accused was an old offender, and had been making \$100 a week by the business. The other day he had caught \$13 worth of fish at Esquimalt but was not content with that for a day's work, but then came to Victoria harbor. When arrested he had some \$15 worth of fish aboard.

J. P. Walls appeared for the defendant and said that he would plead guilty to the understanding that the inspector would not press for the confiscation of the boat and tackle as he had power to do under the act. He said, however, that his client had not made any such hauls as suggested and that the night he was caught was the first big catch he had made. He had been in hospital all summer and the loss of his boat would mean practical destitution. It seems that he was fishing largely to get \$50 for himself. Accordingly a fine of \$50 was imposed.

The same time and was working for Colitz, was let off with the costs of the court, as it was his first offense. John Maston was given a month for vagrancy yesterday. The chief said he came here November 2 with a number of undesirable who had subsequently been got rid of. Since his arrival he had divided his time between getting drunk and being sent to jail as a consequence.

LIBRARY WORK GROWS

Big Increase in the Number of Books Issued During Month of January

The month of January established new records at the Carnegie Library. The total number of books issued was 4,022, and the daily average for the twenty-six days on which the library was open was 154.8, the highest daily issue being 280. New cards of the number of 112 were issued. While fiction still holds its pre-eminence in the number of books issued, there has been an increase in the number of more serious works issued, and history, biography, travel and other subjects have received the attention of a larger number of the readers.

Advertise in THE COLONIST

NEWS OF THE CITY

Supper Tuesday Evening

The parents of the scholars of the Spring Ridge Methodist Sunday school have been invited to be present at a supper to be given next Tuesday evening.

Quarterly Official Boards

The quarterly official board of the Centennial Methodist church meets next Thursday evening. That of the Victoria West Methodist church meets tomorrow evening.

Ordination and Induction

The ordination and induction of the recently elected elders of St. Andrew's Presbyterian church will take place in the schoolroom next Thursday evening after the regular prayer meeting.

Annual Meeting Tomorrow

The Young People's Society of the Congregational church will hold its annual meeting tomorrow evening. Officers for the year will be elected and plans for the next twelve months discussed.

Will Preach at St. Saviour's

Rev. R. Connell, who will supply in St. Saviour's church during the absence of the vicar, Rev. C. E. Cooper, will preach tomorrow morning. Bishop Perrin will be present for the celebration of the communion at 8 a. m.

Premier McBride Will Speak

"Public Speaking" will be the subject of an address by Premier McBride at the opening of the season at the literary society and mock parliament of the Y. M. C. A. Plans for its inception in the near future are being matured.

Chinese Methodist Mission

The annual missionary meeting of the Chinese Methodist mission, "Bisguard street," will be held tomorrow night. Rev. S. J. Thompson will preside in the absence of Rev. James Turner, the superintendent of Chinese missions.

Ministerial Association

The monthly meeting of the ministerial association will be held in the boardroom of the Y. M. C. A. tomorrow at 10:30 a. m. A discussion led by Rev. G. W. Dean on "What the Pulpit Can do to Meet Present Day Issues," will be the feature. Rev. H. A. Carson, recently elected president, will preside.

Will Meet Tomorrow

A meeting of the First Presbyterian club will be held in the schoolroom of the church tomorrow evening, the subject for the evening being a paper on "Meteors," by R. Van Munster, the president. Every one is welcome at the weekly meetings of the club, especially strangers in the city.

Moral Reformer to Speak

Rev. H. S. Magee, associate secretary of the department of moral reform of the Methodist church, preaches this morning in the Centennial Methodist church and in the Metropolitan church tonight. In the afternoon he will address a meeting for men only in the Y. M. C. A. Mr. Magee has been connected with various successful temperance campaigns, notably in Toronto, Junction, and in Midland, Ont., where, under local option, the liquor traffic was banished.

Will Give Recital

Frank Armstrong, who has recently returned from Europe, upon the completion of a four years' course in the Leipzig Conservatory of Music, under Hans Becker, one of the greatest violin masters of the present day, and who has been so enthusiastically received in his first appearance here on the concert platform, will give a recital in the Institute hall, View street, on Tuesday, February 11, assisted by Mrs. Hermann Robertson, the Misses Lugin and Arthur Gore. The ability of all being known to music-lovers here, this concert promises to be one of the foremost musical events of the season. Mr. Armstrong has recently appeared very successfully in several concerts in the maritime provinces and has been very highly spoken of by the press as a violinist of the first rank.

In Aid of Football Funds

Arrangements have been made whereby the First Presbyterian church choir has kindly consented to give a concert in aid of the funds of the senior and intermediate association football teams of the Y. M. C. A. to be held in the First Presbyterian church schoolroom, on Wednesday evening, February 12. The management of the concert is in the hands of a committee, namely, Mrs. Lewis Hall, R. Morrison and J. G. Brown. Tickets are now in the hands of the members of the choir, members of both senior and intermediate teams, and other members of the Y. M. C. A. and it is hoped that a generous support will be given to this affair by all the members and friends of the Y. M. C. A. choir of the First Presbyterian church, and the coming concert will be one of interest and merit. Particulars will be published later.

Knights of Columbus Entertain

Victoria Council, No. 1256, Knights of Columbus, were at home to a large number of friends at Institute hall on Thursday evening last. This was the first entertainment given by the Victoria council since its inauguration, and the affair was a great success in every way, over 300 being present. The first part of the evening was devoted to progressive whist, fully 250 taking part in the game. At the conclusion of the play handsome prizes were distributed to the lady and gentlemen winners. A delightful musical programme followed, in which were included vocal selections by Miss Newland, Miss Glen Switzer and F. J. Schil; violin solos by Prof. Claudio, and piano selections by Benedict. Bantly, all of which were delightfully rendered. Rev. Father Caine, who called upon for a few words, had much pleasure in extending to all present on behalf of the Knights of Columbus, a very hearty welcome. It was very gratifying to see such a large gathering at the first entertainment of friends at the Victoria council since its inauguration, and hoped that future entertainments provided by the knights would be as successful and as well patronized, and concluded his remarks with a few of his humorous stories of his work in Australia. Refreshments having been served, the floor was cleared for dancing, in which a large number participated until the early hours of the morning.

Lever's Y-Z (Wise Head) Disinfectant Soap Powder dusted in the bath, softens the water and disinfects.

"Champion" Duplicator

Is just the thing for your office

A. M. JONES

Sole Agent

88 Johnson Street. Phone A1267.

Quiet Month for Firemen

January was a quiet month for the fire brigade. There were only eight alarms, two of which were false alarms, and five called the fire-fighters to burning chimneys.

Starts Shorthand Class

A Pitman shorthand class is being started by W. W. Suttle in the Y. M. C. A. rooms tomorrow evening at 8 o'clock. All interested are requested to communicate with Mr. Suttle or the general secretary of the Y. M. C. A. tomorrow.

Break Fishing Regulations

W. M. Galbraith, Dominion fishery inspector, has been notified by the provincial police at Active Pass, that Japanese fishermen in that locality are catching grise under three pounds, in large quantities. The inspector at Duncan will at once proceed to the scene and investigate.

Skaters Enjoy Themselves

The opportunity to enjoy good skating at Colwood was yesterday taken advantage of by a large number of Victorians, who took the train out and spent the day gliding over the ice, which was in first-class condition. Skating was also indulged in by many on the pond at the park.

Birthday Surprise

On the occasion of his birthday Louis Beckwith was surprised by a few of his intimate friends at his home on Smith's Hill on Friday evening. The unexpected guests were warmly welcomed by Mr. and Mrs. Beckwith, and the evening was passed in a most enjoyable informal manner. Refreshments were provided by the young ladies. Those present were: Misses Violet, Sergia and Nettie Wilson, Sena, Adams, Berryman, K. and E. Coates, Featherstone and Muriel, Marjorie and Miss Beckwith; Messrs. Reid and A. Middleton, F. and E. Crompton, W. Gibson, Harold Beckwith and R. and L. Beckwith.

LIBRARY COMPETITION

Result of the Ballot in Voting Contest to Noon yesterday

Salvation Army	295,231
Brotherhood of Owls	259,166
Y. M. C. A.	311,398
A. O. F.	154,045
Jubilee Hospital	22,253
J. B. A.	7,032
St. John's S. S.	3,951
V. W. A. A.	2,250
South Park school	1,492
St. Anne's Convent	1,322
Y. W. C. A.	1,225
Victoria College	1,107
Reformed Episcopal S. S.	1,021
Boys' Central School	992
L. O. O. F.	751
First Presbyterian S. S.	665
A. O. U. W.	626
North Ward School	600
K. of P.	570
Eagles	56
Elks	520
Centennial S. S.	473
W. O. W.	450
Kingston St. School	450
Methodist S. S.	329
James Bay Methodist S. S.	320
Baptist S. S.	200
Sons of England	142
St. Barnabas	100
Yip-Yip Club	76
Old Fellows' No. 1	74
Old Ladies' Home	11
Old Men's Home	4

LEAVE NEXT SATURDAY

Rev. Leslie and Mrs. Clay Will Tour Europe and the British Islands

Rev. W. Leslie and Mrs. Clay leave next Saturday by the Northern Pacific for New York. They will sail from there February 15 for Naples on the White Star liner Cedric touching at Gibraltar, Algiers and other ports en route. They will remain in Italy until the weather moderates, gradually working north, arriving in Great Britain the latter part of April or the first part of May. The children will remain in this city.

The pulpit of St. Andrew's church will be filled for the first two Sundays in February by Rev. A. Thompson Miller, of Dunfermline, Scotland, and Rev. James White, who is about to be inducted at Ladner, B. C., will preach the last two Sundays of the month. It is not as yet settled who will be in charge for the balance of Mr. Clay's furlough, but it will probably be Rev. P. F. Sinclair.

THE WEATHER

Meteorological office, Victoria, B. C., at 8 p. m., February 1, 1908.

SYNOPSIS.—The pressure, although still high on the north Pacific slope has somewhat diminished on the coast owing to the passage of an ocean disturbance which has caused heavy rainfall in California; on all other parts of the coast the weather is generally clear, the cold wave is still much in evidence from the Yukon southward to the Pacific provinces and adjacent states; with temperatures ranging from 2 to 36 below zero.

	Min.	Max.
Victoria, B. C.	24	35
Vancouver	27	35
New Westminster	16	36
Kamloops	2 below 12	26
Barkerville	2 below 16	26
Port Simpson	2 below 34	26
Atlin	4 below 6	26
Dawson, Y. T.	30 below 14	26
Calgary, Alta.	2 below 26	26
Winnipeg, Man.	2 below 6	26
Portland, Ore.	26	34
San Francisco, Cal.	44	46

For 24 hours from 5 a. m. (Pacific Time) Sunday:
Victoria and Vicinity: Light or moderate northerly and easterly winds, generally fair and cold.
Lower Mainland: Light or moderate winds, generally fair and cold.
SATURDAY.

	Highest	Lowest	Mean
Victoria	35	24	29
Lowest	24	16	20
Sunshine	8 hours		

Stock-taking Bargains at the Beehive, Douglas street, near on. Fancy Wash Colours 25c; White wash, full range; Silk Skirts, latest English styles; English Hosiery, fine Hose 25c, very good Cashmere, 3 pair \$1.00—all pure wool, all guaranteed.

New Embroideries

We have received our new stock of Swiss Embroideries, and owing to our cash system of buying and selling we are able to sell at remarkable close prices.

Embroideries in Conbric and Muslin, per yard .5c to 50c

All over Embroidery from 60c to, per yard .120

Also a good assortment of Beading insertions, etc.

G. A. Richardson & Co.

VICTORIA HOUSE
636 YATES ST.

FROSTY AIR

Has not had a good effect on many people, but has aggravated troublesome coughs and colds. Wise ones are taking

Parke's Cough Syrup

50c per Bottle

which soon frees them from the hemming and hacking that often is started by dampness or chill. Parke's Syrup cuts the phlegm and soothes and heals inflamed bronchial passages. A matchless remedy that should be in every household.

SAVE MONEY

When your doctor gives you a prescription for "La Grippe," save money by bringing it to

Terry & Marett

The Prescription Druggists.
Cor. Fort and Douglas Sts.

JUST TALK IT OVER



With some one that has had clothes made by us. We are offering

Big Reductions in Overcoats

For the next few days we give you the latest fashions and best workmanship.

Peden's Tailoring Parlors

611 Fort St.

TIDE TABLE.

Victoria, B. C., February, 1908.

Date	Time	High	Time	High	Time	High	Time	High	Time	High
1	5:16	8:4	6:58	8:42	19:10	3:20	37	0:7		
2	5:18	8:5	8:10	8:21	19:10	1:21	39	0:9		
3	5:24	8:6	9:18	7:8	14:09	9:22	0:4	1:4		
4	5:39	8:7	10:25	7:4	15:09	9:02	49	2:2		
5	6:04	8:7	11:31	6:16	16:16	8:23	3:4	3:1		
6	6:34	8:8	12:38	6:27	17:34	7:41				
7	6:17	4	7:07	8:12	17:47	5:7				
8	6:59	5:3	7:39	8:15	0:00	4:22	3:9	6:5		
9	1:38	6:3	8:09	9:06	10:5	4:0				
10			8:38	9:07	10:4	3:4				
11			9:08	9:08	10:16	2:9				
12			9:38	8:18	40	2:5				
13	4:38	8:7	6:05	8:10	11:8	9:19	17	2:3		
14	5:04	8:7	7:02	8:10	10:56	8:19	5:2	2:2		
15	5:24	8:6	7:51	8:31	11:48	8:20	2:6	2:2		
16	5:24	8:5	8:33	8:12	12:1	7:19	1:8	5:0		
17	5:34	8:3	9:13	7:13	36	8:21	3:3	2:6		
18	5:30	8:2	9:52	7:14	12:22	8:22	0:6	3:0		
19	5:34	8:2	10:34	6:15	13:7	7:22	4:0	3:6		
20	5:48	8:1	11:22	6:16	14:7	6:17	4:1	4:0		
21	6:07	8:2	12:15	6:16	15:7	5:18	4:8	5:0		
22	6:28	8:3	13:13	5:3	19:02	6:6				
23	6:09	5:2	6:51	8:14	14:4	6:21	0:4	6:4		
24	6:16	6:3	7:15	8:15	14:1	3:9				
25			7:41	9:06	15:1	3:1				
26			8:13	9:17	16:8	2:5				
27			8:59	9:18	17:2	1:9				
28			10:01	9:18	18:1	1:6				
29	4:16	8:2	6:16	8:01	20:9	9:19	3:6	1:4		

The time used is Pacific Standard for the 120th Meridian west. It is computed from 0 to 24 hours, from midnight to midnight. The figures for height serve to distinguish High Water from Low Water.

Water level is in feet and tenths of a foot above the average level of the lowest Low Water in each month of the year. This level is half a foot lower than the datum to which the soundings on the Admiralty chart of Victoria harbor are reduced.

Whitewear Opening: Large new stock of ladies' whitewear, consisting of embroidered and lace trimmed coat covers, skirts, chemises, drawers, nightgowns and blouses, also childrens and infants wear of all descriptions. Lowest possible prices, at Robinson's Cash Store, 86 Yates street.

Saturday's Special Bargains

Thirty pairs Bells, Sorosis, Hagar, usual price \$3.50 to \$5.50, all going at one price.....\$2.00
150 pair Children's and Misses Kid Peb and Calf Lace and Button, regular price \$1.50.....75c
Walkover shoes, and American Gentleman, \$5.50 to \$6.00\$3.00
Dr. Reid's Cushion Sole, regular price \$6.00.....\$3.50



1116 Gov't Street



We carry a full line of
Stoves, Ranges, Granite and
Tinware, Crockery, etc.
Builders' Hardware

We are sole agents for the
great MAJESTIC RANGE,
the range that has no equal.

GEO. POWELL & SONS
CHEAPSIDE, 1411 Government Street
Telephone 1353

CLAY'S METROPOLITAN TEA ROOMS

Try Some of Our Choice
English Chocolates

A POT OF OUR FINE TEA,
A CUP OF COFFEE,
A CUP OF COCOA AND
WHIPPED CREAM,
A CUP OF CHOCOLATE,
A CUP OF BOVRIL.

For your afternoon Tea while
down town will refresh you.

CLAY'S
CONFECTIONERY

Tel. 101, 619 Fort Street.

DOCTORS' PRESCRIPTIONS

Filled With Skill and Care.
ALL STANDARD MEDICINES KEPT
TOILET SUPPLIES AND NOVELTIES
In Endless Variety.

B. C. DRUG STORE
541 Johnson Street. Phone 356
J. TEAGUE.

Shade Trees

NOW IS THE TIME TO PLANT

Chestnut, Lindens, Elms,
Maples, Laburnums, &c.

JAY & CO.

13 Broad Street Phone 1024

"SILVER PLATE THAT WEARS" Sensible Gifts

in Spoons, Forks, Knives, etc.,
make pleasing and serviceable
gifts. If they bear the trade mark

"1847 ROGERS BROS."

they are the best money and
long experience can produce.

In buying Tea Sets, Dishes, Tu-
rens, etc., ask for the goods of

MERIDEN BRITA CO.

WINTER STOVES—Select your
from Clarke & Pearson's large and
complete stock.

McClary's Kootenay Steel Ranges
are unequalled for quality and dura-
bility. Clarke & Pearson's sole agents
for Victoria.

Dr. H. B. F. Crismon, of Paris, the
celebrated court doctor of Europe, on
Beauty Culture has all his toilet
preparations, including Gray Hair Ex-
trict that will return gray hair to its
natural color, a positive cure for
dandruff, giving it a lustrous like silk,
contains no oil or dye. Andra Oil re-
moves wrinkles, smallpox pits, sallow
skin. Hair Destroyer, kills the hair
bulbs and destroys superfluous hair.
Dermathol, removes pimples, black
heads, oily skin. Obesol, a positive
external cure for obesity, represented
by Mrs. Winch, new number 817, Cor-
morant street. Mail orders given special
attention.

Hair Dyeing Combs, \$3. No danger
to health; no trouble; hair darkened
immediately. Full line of highest grade
hair goods; Pompadours, Curls, Swit-
ches, etc. Latest styles in Coiffures
for balls, dinners, etc. Theatrical wigs
for hire and sale. Mrs. C. Kosche,
Hair Dressing Parlors, 1105 Douglas
Street, Balmoral Block, Victoria. Tel.
1175.

Children's Flannelette Nightgowns,
all sizes in pink and white, gowns,
regular price 75c, special sale price 50c.
Robinson's Cash Store, 86 Yates street.

Canadian and American Pacific
Coast Tide Tables for 1908. Victoria
Book and Stationery Co., Limited.

The Sanitary Feather Works new
factory is located at 1155 North Park
Street, with improved equipment for
renovating pillows, mattresses and
carpets. Phone 392.

Capital Planing and Saw Mills Co.

ORCHARD AND GOVERNMENT STS., VICTORIA, B.C.

Doors, Sashes and Woodwork of All Kinds and Designs,
Rough and Dressed Lumber, Fir, Cedar and Spruce Laths,
Shingles, Mouldings, Etc.

PO. BOX 363. LEMON, GONNASON & CO. PHONE 77

A GOOD BUY

New modern five - room
Bungalow, within five min-
utes of post office

\$3,500

Has basement, attic, and full
size city lot. Terms if re-
quired.

**HEISTERMAN
& Co.**

1207 Government St.

The Lucky Winners

The following numbers are win-
ners at our

**Grand
Drawing**

For
Ten \$40.00
Graphophones

Held Jan. 31st, 08

3663	738
5509	1594
273	14429
13973	6066
6597	15297

Extra or supplementary num-
bers in case any of the above
are lost or uncalled for after 90
days from January 31st.

1651, 550, 7984,
12039, 9927

FLETCHER BROS.

93 Gov't Street

All the New Books as published are
to be had in our lending library. Vic-
toria Book and Stationery Co., Ltd.

Grippe is sweeping the country. Stop
it with Preventives, before it gets deeply
seated. To check early colds with these
little Candy Cold Cure Tablets is sur-
prisingly sensible and safe. Preventives con-
tain no Quinine, no laxative, nothing
harsh or sickening. Pneumonia would
never appear if early colds were promptly
broken. Also good for feverish chil-
dren. Large box, 48 tablets, 25 cents.
Vest pocket boxes 5 cents. Sold by
Cyrus H. Bowes.

REGISTRATIONS AT THE PROVINCIAL MUSEUM

List of Those Who Signed
Visitors' Register Last
Week

Recent registrations at the provin-
cial museum:
Miss Paddon London, Eng.; Miss
Boniface, Paris, France; B. Good-
brand, Iceland; Capt. E. S. Shrapnel,
Geopote, Eng.; Sadie Rattray, Tor-
onto; Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Farmer,
England; Pat. Murphy, Ireland;
Murdo Mackenzie, Scotland; Harry
Turner Honolulu; V. Lane, E. T. Cal-
lum and C. L. Smith, London, Eng.;
A. P. Chaitell and J. L. Sanders, Eng-
land; C. H. Lindsay, John N. Nichol,
Melbourne, Australia; Wm. Powers,
Sydney, N. S. W., Australia; Law T.
Scott, Brestun, Scotland; John M.
Langham, Manchester, Eng.; James
T. Blackett, Bath, Eng.; G. Frank
Cooke, Toronto; F. Oliver, Maryboro-
ugh, Victoria, Australia; Geo. J. Ap-
ple, Mrs. J. Bennett, Fred Vogeler and
Mrs. G. B. Rappel, Fred Vogeler and
Mrs. G. B. Rappel, England; Alex.
Farmer, Shipnat, Eng.; J. Boyd Wal-
lace, British Central Africa; Miss
Irene Moore, Honolulu; Fern Brown
South India; Norma Burns, Iceland;
J. Berkouck, Manila, P. I.; V. Bour-
goin, Sydney, N. S. W.; C. M. Elliot-
sen, Porgrund, Norway; Wm. Mulhol-
land, Greenock Scotland; Mr. and
Mrs. Sedgwick, Perth, Western Aus-
tralia; Dan. Gillis, Newfoundland; F.
Cooke, Victoria, Australia; Wm. L.
Adcock, Ashby de la Zouche, Eng.; L.
Tobin, Newfoundland; Mrs. W. M.
Shepherd Toronto.

TO RELIEVE SCHOOLS FROM OVERCROWDING

School Trustees Want Money for New
School Buildings and
Additions

The board of school trustees has
decided to seek appropriations for ex-
traordinary expenditure amounting to
\$106,500 from the city council, and has
passed the estimates of extraordinary ex-
penditure, as decided upon at a re-
cent meeting, by \$1,000, the salary ap-
propriation being reduced from \$74,-
300 to \$73,300.

The extraordinary expenditures are
required as follows: \$100,000 for the
erection of new school buildings re-
quired by the overcrowding of the
present schools, \$4,500 for two addi-
tional rooms required urgently for the
Kingston street school, where the
three rooms used now are all too in-
adequate, and \$2,000 for two portable
rooms, which can be used wherever
necessary at any time to relieve the
temporary overcrowding of any of
the schools.

TO BORE FOR OIL AT PRINCE RUPERT

Well-Borer Goes North on Amur to
Investigate Northern Oil
Territory

A. T. Gurd, manager of the Beaver
Lakes Oil company of Beaver Lakes,
Cariboo, and an experienced oil-bor-
er from Petrolia, Ont. whence so many
oil-borers go to the oil-bearing coun-
tries of the world, left last night on
the steamer Amur, bound to Prince
Rupert to make investigation of the
oil lands recently found at the pro-
posed terminus of the Grand Trunk
Pacific railway.

Mr. Gurd is going to prospect and
make a thorough investigation of the
lands. It is understood there is con-
siderable evidence of oil in the north-
ern lands, but no flow has yet been
located. Much is expected by those
interested in the boring operations to
be conducted by Mr. Gurd.

HAS WATER PROBLEM

Oak Bay Council to Take Matter Of
New Supply Into Con-
sideration

The council of the municipality of
Oak Bay now has a water problem to
confront, and it is probable that at
tomorrow night's meeting the ques-
tion will come up for consideration.
At present the service for the munici-
pality is supplied by the city, but
now that the city is about to make an
overhauling of its own system the
question of whether it would be wise
to further continue to supply Oak Bay
residents with water will have to be
considered, and opinion on this point
appears to be divided.

The suggestion has been made that
the municipality should install its own
system, which means the location of a
suitable source and the installation
of a distribution system, and the ex-
penditure of a large sum of money
therefor. It is believed that the cost
of such a scheme would be in the
neighborhood of \$150,000, half of
which would be required for the dis-
tribution system. At present the wa-
ter users in the municipality pay a
higher rate than do the city users. It
is said that the municipality has even
made a proposition by the Esquimalt
Water Works Company for supplying
the requisite water from Goldstream.

WILL SPEAK TONIGHT

Miss Ada Murcutt Will Address Meet-
ing in Grand Theatre This
Evening

Miss Ada L. A. Murcutt of London,
England, of the Royal Geographi-
cal Society, lectures the theatre to-
night in the new Grand Theatre upon
"National Righteousness." The lec-
ture begins at 8:15 o'clock.

Miss Murcutt is a native Australian
but has lived for a number of years
in America. She has traveled exten-
sively and beyond the beaten path.
She has a rich fund of experience and
speaks of conditions from actual
knowledge.

She will speak during the present
week in the A. O. U. W. hall on the
following subjects:

Wednesday, "White Slaves of Great
Britain," at 8 p. m.

Thursday, "Women of Other Lands,"
at 3 p. m.

Friday, "Russia and Its Island Pris-
on, Saghalien," at 8 p. m.
Prior to children a limelight en-
tertainment for children, "Beautiful Pic-
tures of Japan."

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

Col. Hall Issues Weekly Instructions to
Members of the
Fifth

The following regimental orders
have been issued by Col. D. A. Hall,
commanding the Fifth regiment:

1. Transfer—The following men be-
ing relieved from duty with the band,
will resume drill with the company,
and assume the numbers placed oppo-
site their names: No. 308 Gunr. Geo.
Anderson will assume No. 10; No. 301,
Gunr. S. G. Peck will assume No. 25.

2. Enlistment—The following man
having been duly attested is taken on
the strength of the regiment, and will
assume the number opposite his name:
No. 142, Gunr. Bert. A. L. Liversage,
29.1.08.

3. Regimental Orders—Members of
the regiment are reminded that reg-
imental orders will be posted every
Saturday as heretofore at the follow-
ing places as well as being published
in the daily press: Johns Bros., corner
Douglas street and King's road; T.
Redding, Catherine street, Victoria
and Swedenborg, corner Douglas
and Michigan streets; Army and Navy
cigar store, corner Government and
Bastion streets.

4. Officers' Meeting—The annual
general meeting of the officers mess
will be held in the Drill hall on Thurs-
day, February 6, at 8:30 p. m. Dress,
undress uniforms.

SEEK TO DISQUALIFY GLEASON AND MESTON

Alleged That These Aldermen
Have Not Requisite Prop-
erty Qualification

Acting under the instructions of cer-
tain taxpayers of this city, George
Morphy yesterday wrote to Aldermen
John Gleason and W. A. Gleason, not-
ifying them that under section 14, sub-
section b, of the Municipal Clauses
act of 1906, they are not properly qual-
ified to act as aldermen in the city of
Victoria. Mr. Morphy further intimat-
ed to the Colonist reporter that if the
aldermen named did not forthwith va-
cate their seats that proceedings would
be taken in the courts to compel them
to do so.

Section 14, subsection b, of the
Municipal Clauses act of 1906, which
defines the qualification of aldermen,
is as follows:

"After the first municipal election
the persons qualified to be nominated
for and elected as aldermen of such
city shall be such persons as are male
British subjects of the full age of
twenty-one years, and are not dis-
qualified under any law, and to have
been for the six months next preced-
ing the day of nomination the regis-
tered owner in the land registry office
of land or real property in the city
of the assessed value, on the last
municipal assessment roll, of five
hundred dollars or more, over and
above any registered judgment or
charge, and who are otherwise qual-
ified as municipal voters."

Mr. Morphy states that a search of
the municipal assessment roll and the
records of the land registry office re-
veals the following entries:

As to Ald. Meston, he is of record
as owning city lot 665, assessed at
\$10,100, and mortgaged for \$12,500;
also lot 666 assessed at \$7,350, and
mortgaged for \$3,000; lot 43 of 5-acre
block, assessed at \$1,920, and mort-
gaged for \$1,800, making a total as-
sessed valuation of \$19,370 with a
mortgage indebtedness of \$17,350.
Within the last six months there has
also been registered against Mr. Mes-
ton a judgment amounting to \$2,-
249.99, bringing the total against the
estate to \$19,609, or \$239.99 more
than the total assessed valuation.

The judgment referred to was ob-
tained by the city of Victoria, and
may have been paid, though if so it
has not been cancelled on the records.
Judgments have to be re-registered
every two years and the registration
of the one referred to expired Novem-
ber 28, 1907. If it has not been paid,
it can be registered afresh, and in any
event was on the face of it a valid
and existing charge during the great-
er part of the six months referred to
in the act.

Ald. Gleason, according to the re-
sult of Mr. Morphy's researches, is the
owner of lots 32, 33 and 35 of the Fer-
nwood estate assessed respectively at
\$300, \$350 and \$300 with no mortgages
outstanding against them. He also
appears to own lots 37 and 39 in the
Fernwood estate. The former is as-
sessed at \$300 and mortgaged for
\$1,900, and the latter is assessed for
\$300 and mortgaged for \$1,500, mak-
ing a total assessed valuation of \$1,-
550 with a mortgage indebtedness of
\$3,400 or \$1,850 more than the total
assessed valuation.

It is probably only fair to these al-
dermen to point out that the figures
given are for the assessed value only,
which is only a proportion of the
market value of the properties named,
so that their equities in these prop-
erties would be much greater than the
figures given would indicate. Also it
is stated that in the case of Ald. Glea-
son some of the lots mentioned have
been improved by buildings since the
assessment roll was made up.

Mr. Morphy's reading of the act is
that the candidates to qualify as alder-
men must have an equity in their real
estate as shown by the assessment
roll must total more than all the mor-
gages and charges any of his real
estate by at least \$500 in order to
make him eligible, and that it is not
enough for individual pieces of prop-
erty to show an equity in the owner of
\$500 if the total assessed value of all
the properties standing in his name
does not exceed the total amount of
the charges by \$500.

ITALIANS WIELD RAZOR

Cutting Affray at Nanaimo Ends In
Pair Going to
Jail

Sentenced to a year in jail for
grievously wounding a fellow coun-
tryman in a street brawl at Nanaimo,
in which razors played a prominent
part, Joseph Baborie and M. Mages-
tini two Italians, were brought into
the city yesterday morning by Chief
Constable Stevenson of that place, and
lodged in the provincial jail. The two
foreigners with their victim had been
drinking rather heavily, and began
quarrelling over some old grudge, and
in the light which ensued Mages-
tini and Baborie pulled razors, and set
upon their fellow Italian. The latter
had one hand almost severed at the
wrist, besides which a number of
other deep wounds were inflicted upon
him. Both men were sentenced by
Judge Harris.

LEAVES SETTLEMENT TO RAILWAY BOARD

Council Makes Effort to Amic-
ably Settle With E. & N. on
Store Street Matter

If the proposition which the city
council has made to R. Marpole, gen-
eral executive agent of the C. P. R.
for British Columbia, relative to the
laying of tracks upon Store street and
the granting of running rights thereon
to other companies, is accepted the
differences which have arisen between
the city and the E. & N. railroad will
likely be settled without recourse to
legal proceedings.

At the present moment the E. & N.
company has applied to the railway
commission for permission to lay
tracks on Store street from the pre-
sent terminus to the site recently pur-
chased from the Albion Iron Works.
As a result of the city refusing to
eliminate its objectionable clause 15
from the agreement, which clause pro-
vided for the city retaining the right
to grant running rights over the track
to other companies which might in the
future ask for such permission, the
company cut off negotiations and ap-
plied directly to the railway commis-
sion, which body would soon have con-
sidered the application. The city has
taken steps to fight the company's re-
quest and it was with a view of reach-
ing an amicable settlement and avoid-
ing needless legal expenses that the
recent secret meeting of the council
was held on Thursday afternoon last.

It is stated that as a result of that
meeting the council has forwarded to
Mr. Marpole a resolution passing the
request and it was with a view of reach-
ing an amicable settlement and avoid-
ing needless legal expenses that the
recent secret meeting of the council
was held on Thursday afternoon last.

LOOKS LIKE QUIET SESSION

City Council Will Have No Con-
tentious Subject Be-
fore It

Routine business promises to oc-
cupy the greater part of the time of
the city council at tomorrow night's
meeting. The notice board at the city
hall was yesterday singularly bare of
any notices of new ideas to be brought
to the attention of the civic fathers,
and unless some contentious subject
arises out of the ordinary, business
this session will be purely a business-
like one.

Ald. Henderson will ask that perma-
nent sidewalks be laid on both sides
of Pembroke street, between Stanley
avenue and Haughton street, and on
the west side of Haughton street, be-
tween Pembroke and Denman streets;
also that permanent sidewalks be laid
on both sides of Vancouver street, be-
tween Humboldt street and Beacon
hill park, with boulevard, curb and
gutter, and that that street be mac-
adamized and graded, the above work to
be done under the local improvement
plan.

It is probable that the report of the
fire wardens who have been consid-
ering the report submitted by Robert
Howe, C. E., municipal inspector of
the Canadian Fire Underwriters' as-
sociation, on the condition of Vic-
toria's fire-fighting system, will also
be presented to the council, with the
data relating to the putting in of a
salt water system for fire purposes.
The fire wardens have also been con-
sidering the request of the local fire
brigade for an increase in wages and
the establishment of a scale of pay
such as is in force in Vancouver.
A large number of applications have
been made to the council for street
improvements, and these have been
considered by the streets, bridges and
sewers committee, which will report
tomorrow.

CHOIRMASTER RESIGNS

J. S. Floyd is Forced to Give up His
Position at Christ
Church

C. E. Faulkner, assistant master at
the University school has been ap-
pointed choirmaster at Christchurch
cathedral. He will assume his new
duties at once. J. S. Floyd, who has
been choirmaster for the past five
years, will officiate today for the last
time. On account of press of work
he has found it impossible to con-
tinue in the position of choirmaster.
During the time Mr. Floyd has occu-
pled that position he has done excel-
lent service, and his enforced resig-
nation is greatly regretted. Mr.
Floyd has had charge of choirs in this
city for the past seventeen years, most
of the time at St. Barnabas and St.
John, and he has had long choir ex-
perience before leaving the old coun-
try.

OBTAINED POINTERS

Ald. Henderson and City Engineer
Look Over Vancouver
Incinerator

Ald. Henderson and City Engineer
Topp last week spent a few days in
Vancouver, where they inspected the
new incinerator, which has been
undergoing a test before the city took
over the plant. This incinerator the
contractors for which were the Heen-
an Froude Company, is the same make
as it was arranged to install in Vic-
toria had the bylaw submitted last
summer passed. Ald. Henderson
thoroughly examined the new plant,
and has obtained a great deal of in-
formation, which will be useful to the
city council when the details of the
plant, which will be erected here this
year, are considered. The Vancouver
plant consumes a daily average of
fifty tons of garbage, though during
the trial that amount was exceeded
on several occasions.

CAMPAIGN FOR BUILDING

Eastern Y. M. C. A. Officials Expected
In City During Coming
Month

International Secretary Sayer and
Secretary Budge of the Montreal Y.
M. C. A. will be in this city Febru-
ary 9, 10 and 11. They will assist in
the building campaign which has been
launched. Much is expected from their
visit. Mr. Budge was chosen by the
international society to visit Australia
and to put the association work upon a
sound basis. President McCurdy is

If Christie Has It, It's Correct.



Corner Government and Johnson Streets

If It's Correct Christie Has It.

A Ladies' Slipper Festival

If you are going to the
Fancy Dress Balls, you will
need a nice pair of Slippers.
The verdict is that Christie
has the Choicest range of
Slippers shown in Victoria.
I will be pleased to show
them to you.

COLORED SLIPPERS IN
SUEDE, KID, SATIN.

Prices from \$2 to \$6

**G. D. CHRISTIE'S
SHOE EMPORIUM**

Mechanics Look!

At Our Display Of

Plumbs and Levels	25¢ to \$2.60
Rules and Levels	\$1.25
Rules	15¢ to \$1.20
Plumb Bobs	25¢ to 90¢
Tapes, Linen, Metallic and Steel	40¢ to \$7.50

We will be glad to show you our stock.

DRAKE & HORN, - Hardware

608 Yates St., Cor. Government St.

Tooke

SHIRTS

There are reasons why Tooke Neglige
Shirts are the best shirt value ever off-
ered to the public. The material used in them is
made specially for us.

The patterns on all Tooke Shirts are
designed, controlled, and registered by us.

Our colored shirts are made with soft,
pleated, and short and stiff bosoms.

Tooke Shirts are made in a clean up-to-
date plant where the floors are scrubbed
daily—not made in sweat shops.

The Neglige Coat Shirt is becoming very
popular. It wears longer, looks better, and
gives more comfort than any other.

TOOKE BROTHERS, LIMITED - MONTREAL.

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

SOLICITS YOUR BUSINESS

Business Accounts Carried on Favorable Terms

SPECIAL February Sale of Heaters

No. 11—Special Oak. Regular price, \$9.00. Sale price.....\$7.50
No. 13—Oak Home Junior. Regular price \$12.00 Sale price.....\$10.50
No. 15—Oak Home Junior. Regular price \$14.00 Sale price.....\$12.00

B. C. HARDWARE COMPANY
Phone 82 Cor. Yates and Broad Streets P.O. Box 683

Ideal Wedding Gifts

We can offer English Plate that looks and wears like Sterling Silver. Tea Sets, Trays, Creams and Sugars, Cake Baskets, Toast Racks, Bon Bon Dishes, etc. Useful and ornamental. See the goods; note our low prices.

W. H. WILKERSON 915 Government St. Next to Weiler Bros. Tel. 1606.

Empress Drug Hall

English Belts.....\$1.00 to \$3.00
(La Grippe Preventive)
Ladies' Chamois Vests.....2.00 to 4.00
Gents' Chamois Vests.....2.50 to 4.50
And our 25-cent White Pine Cough Syrup

GEO. A. FRASER 30 and 32 Government Street.

LAUNCH SUPPLIES

Sparkling Dynamos, Wet, Dry and Storage Batteries, Spark Coils, Spark Plugs, Battery Testers, etc.
Prompt Shipments Our Specialty.

HINTON ELECTRIC CO., LTD.

Making Oriental Rugs

The simple apparatus is still in use in outlying districts: home dye tubs filled with colors extracted from sheep's blood, larkspur, indigo, tumeric, saffron, mulberry, walnut husks, brass combs for carding, distaffs whirled by hand. Between two sticks held horizontally by supports at the ends are strung threads drawn taut, harp fashion. Then worsted yarn is passed over and under the strings twice. Songs are sung—songs transmitted from old to young, so ancient, some of them, that they are in a lost language; and these songs tell the weaver what colors to tie in as she progresses with the pattern. Each district has its own patterns and songs. After each knot the ends of the yarn are scissored off to form the pile.
In a close-woven piece, like a Kirman, measuring a mere five feet by eight feet, there are four hundred knots to the square inch. As the weaver's speed is about three knots a minute, four years of continuous labor would be required on such a rug. Within that time some fingers would stop weaving forever; others would go on with it. Was it any wonder the Rug Hunter asked me, that no two old rugs, even from the same village and the same household, were ever just alike? A bereavement would induce a greater unconscious use of white; a

The Misses Lugin

Will receive a limited number of pupils in singing at their residence, 616 Gorge Road. Terms on application. Telephone 211

Unusual Sale of Men's Pure Wool Hosiery

HERE IS AN OPPORTUNITY to secure at the height of the season a rare bargain adapted for immediate use.

Pure Wool English Hosiery
Regular 60c per pair; 6 pairs for \$2.50
Regular 40c per pair; 3 pairs for \$1.00
Regular 35c per pair; 4 pairs for \$1.00
Morley Pure Silk Hose
Regular \$4.00 per pair for.....\$3.00
Regular \$3.00 per pair for.....\$2.25
Regular \$2.00 per pair for.....\$1.35

The Exclusive Style Store
Finch & Finch
HATTERS 1107 Government Street

In Woman's Realm

In devoting more space than formerly to the affairs of women, the Colonist is taking a step which it is hoped our lady friends will appreciate. Any communication from them of general interest will be welcome and carefully attended to.

HERE AND THERE

It is sometimes a disadvantage to be an heiress. If Miss Gladys Vanderbilt had been a stenographer with fifty dollars a month, she might have married the man of her choice, and no one except her immediate friends and relatives would have felt called upon to make any remarks.

But because Miss Vanderbilt is the owner of millions every newspaper in the country claims the right to criticize her action. All the unhappineses that have resulted from unions between Americans and Europeans have been dragged to light and become the subject of comment.

From the remarks of some of the critics it might be imagined that unhappy marriages were unknown among the people of the United States and that in the great republic there were no unfaithful husbands or neglected wives.

How are the public to know that Miss Vanderbilt, even if she be a wealthy woman, does not love the count with the unpronounceable name, or that he, in spite of his title, is not devoted to his American wife? Is it not possible that this man and this woman have undertaken the duties and responsibilities of married life as other young people have done, from the beginning of time, with hearts full of love and confidence and hope?

Or must we yield to the conviction that the possession of immense wealth destroys all that is good in its possessor?

There are, happily, many men and women in the world who make such use of their wealth as to lead us to believe that this is not true.

Recently a young girl in the city of Portland was picked up on the street in a state of intoxication. The community was shocked and a number of good people made a movement to make a curfew law, which would extend young people up to the age of eighteen. In the Woman's section of the Portland Telegram a writer protests against this action. It is, she argues, unfair and unwise to interfere with the liberty of those who are quite old enough to know right from wrong.

The disposition to multiply laws is too common in many quarters. Our young people must be taught that there are temptations to be overcome and dangers to be faced, and that their future depends upon themselves. There are, it is true, agencies of evil over which it is the duty of the public to exercise a strict control. Laws to regulate these cannot be too stringent. But regulations to curtail the individual liberty of innocent people, even for their own good, are apt to overshoot their mark and increase the very evils they are intended to cure.

With regard to children, their natural guardians are their parents, and it is very unfortunate when, for any reason, policemen occupy the place that is theirs by right.
Something should be done to prevent children from playing on the pond in the sandpits nearly opposite the Spring Ridge school. Last evening a little fellow fell in and got wet nearly up to his neck. There were many spectators of the accident, and no harm was done. For a few days the ice will probably render the pond safe. But, when rain comes again, it is quite possible that some little one who falls in when no one is near will be drowned. This sheet of water is a dirty place as well as a dangerous one.

WOMAN'S WORK

There are some occupations which might well be left to the other sex. Detectives are, no doubt, useful and necessary members of society, yet one experiences a shock when it is learned that women belong to that body. A few days ago a woman detective in Montreal procured the conviction of a young dentist who was practising without a license. This was done by persuading a girl friend to employ the young man's services as a dentist. This may have been necessary but will not appeal to most people as honorable.

At a meeting of the Local Council of Women held at Hamilton, on the 16th ult., a visitor from Australia, Mrs. Baker, gave an interesting talk on the work of the council in Melbourne. The report of the press convenor, published in the Toronto News, says:

Mrs. Baker spoke of the undertakings to which reference was made in our column last week—the establishment of an epileptic hospital, the en-

deavor to secure police matrons, the setting apart of certain parts of city parks for playgrounds, and other able woman organized in progress by the Melbourne council.

The especial point of interest to Canadian women is the effect of the enfranchisement of women in Australia, and Mrs. Baker was questioned repeatedly upon this point.

The lady confessed that at first she was one of those who termed "the other class"—one not desiring the vote. Now that it has been in force for three years she believes that the results have been good.

"After the first year," she said, "we found that it was absolutely necessary to vote ourselves and also to instruct all our women on public questions, so that they might vote intelligently. One of our most active organizations now is the Imperial League. We hold drawing-room meetings, garden parties, and other gatherings to which every reputable woman of twenty-one, of whatever class, is invited. We have speakers of the best type at these meetings, who address us on all the public questions of the day, and explain civic and public movements. There were so many paid agitators canvassing our women that some such defensive course was essential if they were to use their votes wisely."

Mrs. Baker gave an amusing account of the manner in which she, with a few conservative friends "sneaked up to the polls" to cast her first vote. She admits that she has not yet heard of any divorces applied for on account of household discussions caused by the extension of the franchise. But she says amusingly that it is surprising how much more deference is paid to women's views and wishes—especially near voting season.

No woman has yet taken a seat in the Federal parliament, although one young woman ran. She polled a heavy vote, but not quite enough to elect her. At present the women seem quite content with the privilege of voting for male candidates.

The same report says that Mrs. Dignam, president of the Art association, has been in Ottawa superintending an exhibit of pictures by the old masters.

Mrs. Fitzgibbon, director of our invaluable institution, the Woman's Hostel, and one of our best authorities on the subject of immigration, has gone to Halifax, under invitation from that city, to advise in the establishment of a similar home there.

The Halifax ladies are to be congratulated upon their enterprise.

FOR THE HOUSEWIFE

Bathroom Made Bright

If your bathroom is an old-fashioned one and in an old-fashioned house it probably looks hopeless to you, but it can really be made bright and clean looking with little expense. Paint all the woodwork white first, and then when it has had sufficient coats to make it pure white, give it one coat of enamel to make it shine and for a finish.

The walls may be either painted pale blue or green or may be covered with a glazed paper representing tiles. The floor also may be covered with a white and blue or a white and green linoleum to represent tiles. If your bathtub is of the old variety give it a coat of enamel. Several inexpensive nickel towel racks and a dainty, snowy curtain should be added and the effect will be that of a modern bathroom.

Chair Legs

Cut round pieces from old felt hats to fit the bottom of the chair leg and paste them on. This prevents the chairs from scratching hardwood floors and also from making a noise. Glue a strip on the rockers of rocking chairs also.

Dusters

Black stocking legs of worn out stockings make the finest dusters, as they take up all the dust and leave no dirt whatever. Cut the stocking legs open and sew two together.

Towel Rack From Rake

A novel and original towel rack may be made with a wooden rake such as farmers use for raking hay. The handle should be cut off near the bottom. It may be stained to harmonize with the woodwork and furniture. A large bow of satin is tied at the top. It is to be hung on a large brass or wooden hook.

Fernery

The addition of a mirror to the corner of the table is a luxury which most every one can afford. The smallest dish of pansies or any flowers will be a thousandfold more attractive if placed on the mirror, which will reflect it. Sprigs of fine leaves or ferns look so cool and dainty if placed on the mirror. A fern in a little fern dish of china or silver should be placed on the mirror in the center of the tablecloth.

Patriotic Party

When ideas for novel entertaining are scarce one can always rely upon the patriotic idea for a party and be sure that it will be a success. The colors for the decorations should be the national colors, red, white and blue, of course. The guests when all have arrived may choose two captains, whom we may call A and B. A and B then choose the different guests one at a time until all are chosen and both sides must have the same number. The fun of the evening may consist in determining which side are most up to date in matters concerning the country. Each side strives, of course, to defeat the other. Twenty minutes are allowed each game, and the side answering the greatest number of questions correctly wins. The first game may be to have the two sides write the full names of all the presidents up to date. The fullest list of Christian names will win the point.

Bitter End

A class was reading in a school the other day "Who can give me," said the teacher, "a sentence in which the words 'bitter end' are used?" Up jumped a little girl excitedly. "I can, teacher. The cat ran under the bureau, and the dog ran after her and bit her end!"

TRIED RECIPES

Vegetable soups, served piping hot, will be welcome additions to the winter bill of fare, especially to those observing fast days.

Baked Bean Soup.

Put into a sauce pan three cupsful of baked beans, three pinches of salt, two slices of onion, two stalks of celery cut into inch pieces, one and one-half cupsful of canned tomatoes. Simmer for thirty minutes, then press through a puree sieve. Add two table-spoonfuls of flour blended with two table-spoonfuls of butter, one level teaspoonful of salt and one-fourth of a teaspoonful of pepper.

Corn and Tomato.

Heat two table-spoonfuls of butter in a sauce pan, put into it two finely cut onions, one bay leaf and six whole black peppers; cook five minutes with browning. Add one table-spoonful of flour; stir and cook two minutes; then add one quart of tomatoes, cut up or canned; one table-spoonful of sugar, one teaspoonful of white pepper; stir often and cook ten minutes. Next comes one pint of boiling water; cook five minutes, rub the tomatoes through a sieve into a clean sauce pan and add a pint of corn cut from the cob or canned; put it into the soup and boil fifteen minutes; mix the yolks of two eggs with one-half cupful of cream or milk, stir into the soup and serve at once.

Pink Velvet Soup.

Half a canful of tomatoes, one pint of water, one table-spoonful of butter, one large onion chopped small, one potato shaved thin, one salt-spoonful of celery seed, one teaspoonful of salt, one table-spoonful of sugar, and a pinch of sweet marjoram. Boil together for thirty minutes, or until the potatoes melt. Strain, thicken with granulated tapioca or corn starch, boil five minutes, add a pinch of baking soda, and then pour in a pint of hot milk. Serve at once.

Almond and Celery Soup.

Cut in small pieces a bunch of celery, using the leaves and carefully scraped root; add six peppercorns, two bay leaves, one table-spoonful of onion juice, a thin slice of lemon, one teaspoonful of salt and a stick of cinnamon; cover with one quart of water and cook an hour; strain and re-heat stirring in one cupful of rich milk (cream is better), one teaspoonful each of flour and butter blended together, and one-fourth of a cupful of blanched almonds that have been pounded to a paste, alling soup to boil for a moment or two after the nuts are added. Serve very hot with cheese crackers.

English Beef Soup.

Put half pound of butter in the bottom of the soup pot and upon it lay one slice of ham and one slice of veal. Cut the meat from a half side of beef. After it is thoroughly browned on one side, turn and glaze the other side.

Break the bones of the shin and place on the glazed meat, add four carrots cut in pieces, half a yellow turnip, six onions, salt, one soup-bunch, and two bay leaves tied in a piece of cheese cloth. Also throw in some celery tops.

Pour over the meat and vegetables three quarts of cold water, put a chalk mark on the outside to where the water reaches, then add two more quarts of cold water and place the soup pot over the fire to boil gently.

When boiling, throw in one cupful of cold water to enable the scum to rise. Skim carefully, but do not stir. Keep adding cold water, cup by cup until there are six quarts in all.

Boil until the soup is reduced to the level of the chalk mark. Remove from the fire without shaking the contents. Take out the soup with a dipper so as not to disturb the vegetables at the bottom or the soup will be cloudy.

After this pour over one quart of hot water, reduce a second time and reserve this for gravies.

RUSKIN'S MOTHER

Margaret Cox, the mother of John Ruskin, history's most illustrious art critic, was a woman of a thousand.

Her life among women is as scarce as the like of her son among men. She was one of those exceedingly rare persons who set themselves a very high ideal and resolve to bring themselves up to it.

Some people stop with looking at things. She looked through them, and saw the spiritual significance that lay behind them.

Margaret Cox, was in the best sense of the word, an idealist—a thorough woman with a soul—a soul that hungered and thirsted after the beautiful in God's world of nature and of man.

In the language of our own Emerson, she "hitched her wagon to a star and never allowed her way in the dust of the material and the earthly."

It was by virtue of such birth gift that she was fitted to be the teacher of John Ruskin, in many ways the most unusual man that ever lived. "I never met with a child of his age," said his mother, "so sensible to praise or blame."

As delicately constituted as a flower, reserved, a bunch of nerves, abounding in the strangest of whims and emotions, Ruskin would have been in a lamentable fix with a mother unable to understand and appreciate his peculiar temperament.

But the mother that Heaven sent him did understand him; did fully appreciate him; with the result that the child of genius was nurtured into the intellectual manhood that was to be the glory of his age and the priceless possession of mankind for all coming time.

Fortunately Mrs. Ruskin was at one and the same time, an idealist and a woman of a stern sense of the practical duties of life.

We see her anxiously nursing her little boy through his childish ailments taking him out for his daily walk, teaching him his first lessons, and writing gossipy letters about him to her husband. A beautiful extract, this, from one of those letters showing how staunch were her wifehood, and motherhood:

"I am sure there is no other love, no other feeling, like a mother's to—"

Was greasy dishes, pots or pans with Lever's Dry Soap a powder. It will remove the grease with the greatest ease. 36

BABY GRAND HEINTZMAN & CO. PIANOS

Is the winner of the \$100.00.
M. W. Waitt & Co., Ltd.,
Victoria, B. C.
Dear Sirs.—I hereby acknowledge the receipt of \$100.00, I having held ticket No. 1323, which is the winning number in your coupon drawing. I consider myself lucky to have secured this, and wish to take this opportunity of thanking your firm for its liberality.
[Signed.] THOMAS WOOD.

M. W. Waitt & Co., Ltd
Sole Agents. 1004 Government Street.

Our Liquor Department is Well Stocked for This Cold Snap

A STORY WELL TOLD IS TWICE TOLD. A Bot.
Caledonia Liqueur, Scotch.....\$1.00
Imperial, Quart, Scotch.....\$1.35
King George IV., Scotch.....\$1.50

Any of the above, made hot, and a dash of lemon in it, will stop and cure a cold quicker than all the advertised nostrums.

The West End Grocery Company, Ltd.

40 Government St. Phone 88.
VOONIA TEA IS A WINNER

SPECIAL for FEBRUARY 1st.

Salt Spring Island Tomatoes, Sack.....\$1.50
Navel Oranges, 2 dozen for.....35c
Choice Creamery Butter, 2 Lbs. for.....65c
Choice Hams, Pound.....17c
Choice Prunes, pound.....5c
Large Bottle Pickles, Quart Bottle.....35c

The Saunders Grocery Co., Ltd.

PHONE 28 JOHNSON STREET
Where You Get the Best

COAL VICTORIA FUEL CO., LIMITED

Vancouver Island Agents for the Celebrated SOUTH WELLINGTON COAL
And are now prepared to deliver same to any address within the city in quantities to suit purchasers.
Full Weight. Prompt Delivery Guaranteed.
618 TROUNCE AVE. PHONE 1377

THE EMPRESS

Table d'Hote Dinner
Served from 7 to 8 p. m.

Oyster Cocktail a l'Empress

Consomme Printanier Royale

Cream of Chicken a la Reine

Augillettes of Sea

Bass, Dieppoise, Hollandaise Potatoes

Vol-au-Vent of Sweet-breads, Regence

Baked Ham With Spinach

Prime Ribs of Beef au Jus
Stuffed Young Turkey, Cranberry Sauce

Sugar Peas au Beurre

Cauliflower Gratin

Baked, Boiled and Mashed Potatoes

Peach Pie Assorted Cakes

Vanilla Ice Cream

Cafe Noir

Cheese

Feb. 2nd, 1908 \$1.25

Monkey Brand Soap makes copper like gold, tin like silver, crockery like marble, and windows like crystal.

The Sporting World

ESQUIMALT DEFEATED Y.M.C.A. SOCCER TEAM

Chest Game of Season in Senior Series Results in 2 to 1 Score

Encouraged by a deep-lunged bunch of players at the Oak Bay grounds yesterday afternoon, the Esquimalt United soccer football team defeated the local Y. M. C. A. eleven in the senior association football series, in one of the hardest fought matches of the season, by the score of two goals to one.

The match was a hummer from start to finish, and the teams were so evenly matched that victory could easily have perched in the banner of either. During the entire playing time the ease of battle favored each of the teams alternately, and it was probably the "never say die" spirit that animated the naval city players that kept them from getting the odd goal.

Both teams were trained to the minute, and there was no letup in the play during all of the playing time. It was not a question of condition that won, but one of dogged perseverance, and perhaps just a little more system in attack which was responsible for more shots on goal, and the final attack which won the match. Individually all of the players on both of the teams played to win, and if here and there one man seems to stand out more prominently than his fellows, it was not because that man had trained harder or was in better condition, but that he was naturally more adapted to the game and had superior qualifications.

All the conditions were favorable to fast and scientific football, although the ground in places was just a little soggy, a sharp though not strong wind blew across the field and the air was keen and cool. Probably one little disadvantage that the visiting team suffered near the close of the game and this refers particularly to the Esquimalt goalkeeper, was the setting sun, which shone directly in his eyes, and which might have been responsible for a score.

Of the match itself it was brilliant in spots, ragged in others, but always of the strenuous variety. Hard jolts were handed out and hard jolts were received with the probable accompaniment of a hard tumble, but all were taken in a cheerful spirit, and none of the players were penalized by being sent out of the game. Although both forward lines took lots of chances and got lots of bumps from the defenses, who used their weight to advantage on the lighter attacking divisions.

The teams lined up as follows:
Y. M. C. A. Esquimalt United.
Whyte.....Goal.....Foster
McIntyre.....Fullbacks.....Dunno
Struthers.....Halfbacks.....Doyle
Kerchin.....Halfbacks.....Duffy
Johnstone.....Halfbacks.....Mallen
Thackray.....Halfbacks.....Tilford
Young.....Forwards.....Earton
W. Sheritt.....Forwards.....Sheriff
Martin.....Forwards.....Thomas
J. Sheritt.....Forwards.....Towers
Bentley.....Forwards.....Williams

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The match was a hummer from start to finish, and the teams were so evenly matched that victory could easily have perched in the banner of either. During the entire playing time the ease of battle favored each of the teams alternately, and it was probably the "never say die" spirit that animated the naval city players that kept them from getting the odd goal.

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Chest Game of Season in Senior Series Results in 2 to 1 Score

Encouraged by a deep-lunged bunch of players at the Oak Bay grounds yesterday afternoon, the Esquimalt United soccer football team defeated the local Y. M. C. A. eleven in the senior association football series, in one of the hardest fought matches of the season, by the score of two goals to one.

The match was a hummer from start to finish, and the teams were so evenly matched that victory could easily have perched in the banner of either. During the entire playing time the ease of battle favored each of the teams alternately, and it was probably the "never say die" spirit that animated the naval city players that kept them from getting the odd goal.

Both teams were trained to the minute, and there was no letup in the play during all of the playing time. It was not a question of condition that won, but one of dogged perseverance, and perhaps just a little more system in attack which was responsible for more shots on goal, and the final attack which won the match. Individually all of the players on both of the teams played to win, and if here and there one man seems to stand out more prominently than his fellows, it was not because that man had trained harder or was in better condition, but that he was naturally more adapted to the game and had superior qualifications.

On the Waterfront

AMUR CARRIES A FULL COMPLEMENT

Travel to Northern British Columbia Will Be Heavy During This Season

QUEEN CHARLOTTE'S BUSY

Local Canning and Packing Company to Work on Large Scale at Skidegate

Steamer Amur, which left last night for northern British Columbia ports and Queen Charlotte islands, was crowded, there were more passengers than berths could be found for. This being usually the slackest season of the year for northern travel the fact that the Amur was full up when she sailed last night is taken as an indication of the promise of a great increase in the trade with northern ports this summer. Several new industries are being established, and with the increased settlement, the increase in connection with the new trans-continental road, the development of Queen Charlotte islands, etc., the coming season is expected to be the busiest seen.

Among the passengers of the Amur were some employees of the Queen Charlotte Oil & Packing Company, Limited, which has been reorganized to develop the fishing and packing industry, etc., at Skidegate on a large scale. W. L. Leary, who has bought out Capt. Oliver's interests at Skidegate and been appointed manager of the new company, will leave on the next trip of the steamer. It is proposed to purchase a steamer for the use of the company which will be used from the factory at Skidegate to tow the dories and boats of the fishing camps from place to place on the northern islands and carry the catches to the factory.

A meeting of the shareholders of the company has just been held and the following directors appointed: W. H. Dempster, Simon Leiser, Herbert Macklin and John Mathers, the last named being one of the passengers on board this coming summer. Simon Leiser, who has bought out Capt. Oliver's interests at Skidegate, will pack salmon and clams, and will put up a considerable amount of dog fish oil for which there is a large demand. About three times the amount of oil previously put up is expected to be shipped during this coming summer. A large general store, with a stock worth \$15,000, will be maintained at Skidegate for the supply of prospectors, timber cruisers, fishermen, etc. A large supply of little neck clams were canned during the year and it is expected there will be a big demand for these during the coming year. Simon Leiser & Co. are sole selling agents.

The government is to construct a wharf at Skidegate this summer and a trail will probably be built to Masset and the north end of the island, which will aid the settlers who are taking up land there. Among the passengers who went north with the Amur were a party of settlers bound to this section of the Queen Charlotte islands. The party, which consists of fifteen people, being headed by J. C. Calhoun, of Ladners Landing, who recently disposed of his holdings on the Fraser, fifteen in number, were among the passengers of the steamer. When they arrived on shore at Cape Lazo when en route to the north, and secured a new outfit from Simon Leiser & Co. here. The Amur will make a special trip to Masset to land them.

There were also several timber cruisers, some speculators bound to Prince Rupert, to look over lands in that section, and others. Among those who embarked at this port were H. Casey, H. C. Anchor, Mathews, Mrs. Dery, E. J. Calhoun, J. C. Calhoun, J. Calhoun, J. T. Mason, E. J. Tingley, J. Tingley, H. Rumble, E. H. Johnson and family, C. D. Emmons, H. N. Lawrie, A. Stewart and C. L. Cullin.

The steamer Tees also left last night, bound for Clayoquot and way ports of the west coast of Vancouver island. Among the passengers of the steamer were: Messrs. Turnbull, Logan, H. L. Gray, Henley, J. Quinton, Townsley, Youill, Mesher, Stone, A. B. Jones and F. Vandace.

The new steamer Princess Ena will probably make her first trip tomorrow when she leaves for Ladysmith for coal.

SMUGGLING PLOT WAS SCENTED HERE

Secret Service Agents Learned of Opium Being Taken From Victoria

The failure of the attempt to smuggle about \$11,000 worth of opium from this city to San Francisco on board the steamer City of Puebla, which left here a week ago, the first attempt for a year to smuggle opium on any scale, will doubtless put an end to the contraband traffic again for some time. The alleged smuggler, John Gavin, was an assistant engineer of the steamer City of Puebla. Some years ago he was alleged to be implicated in a smuggling ring, which dealt in contraband bought from the local Chinatown and carried across the boundary in various ways mostly by sloops. He was arrested and imprisoned in Washington. When he was released he was placed under surveillance, and the United States secret service agents, who were shadowing him, came to Victoria when the steamer City of Puebla, on which he had engaged as assistant engineer, was here a week ago on her way to San Francisco. Gavin is said to have visited Chinatown and returned in a boat with a number of parcels. The agent watching him at once telegraphed to

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE

(Special to the Colonist)
Tatoosh, 8 a. m.—Clear, wind northeast, 40 miles an hour.
Callam Bay, 8 a. m.—In, a steamer with yellow stack, probably Northwestern.

Tatoosh, noon—Clear, wind east 20 miles an hour. Out, schooner Albers, towing.
Tatoosh, 6 p. m.—Fair, east wind, 16 miles an hour. Bar. 30.02, temp. 40. No shipping in sight.
Pachena, 6 p. m.—Fair, east wind; no shipping in sight.

(By Wireless)
Tatoosh, 9 a. m.—Clear; wind east, 10 miles; barometer, 30.33; temperature 30. A three-master barque passed out at 8 a. m.
Tatoosh, 2 p. m.—Clear; wind east, 20 miles; barometer 30.10; temperature 39.

(By Government Wire)
Carmanah, 9 a. m.—Light northeast wind; clear; sea smooth; barometer 30.10.
Cape Beale, 9 a. m.—Light north wind; clear; sea smooth.
Carmanah, 1 p. m.—Light east wind; sea smooth; barometer 30.10.
Cape Beale, 1 p. m.—Light southeast wind; clear; sea smooth.
Carmanah, 6 p. m.—Light northeast wind, clear, sea smooth. Barometer 30.
Cape Beale, 6 p. m.—Light north wind; clear and smooth.

The customs officials at San Francisco regarding this, with the result that the opium was seized on board the vessel. As it was confiscated while on the steamer the customs authorities say that technically it had not been smuggled and no prosecution was entered against those alleged to be implicated in smuggling the opium.

The San Francisco Examiner says: When the Puebla arrived Deputy Surveyor Blinn sent a large force under Lieut. Stone to make a thorough search of the vessel for contraband opium.

Nothing was found in the baggage, and the inspectors paid particular attention to the engineer's room. Inspectors Head, Harrison, Sackett, Carter, Lewis, Hoffacker and Benninger donned overalls and searched everywhere. No opium was found for some time. When they were about giving up, someone suggested that some might be hidden in the donkey engine boiler.

The top of the boiler was removed and the space used for the generation of steam above the tubing was found packed with gunny sacks. Nine were taken out before the space was cleared. In each of the nine sacks were five 5-tael tins of opium. Tin after tin was removed from the sacks until 120 were on the floor.

This is the largest seizure of opium made in years. The duty on opium is \$6 a pound and it is worth \$3 besides the duty, making about \$14 a pound. The customs people think there is still more opium on board.

The San Francisco Chronicle says: Stone was instructed to tear the ship to pieces if necessary, but to find the opium, which the officials were sure was on board. Every place of baggage was thoroughly inspected, an unusual procedure in baggage from Seattle and the Sound ports, but nothing was found. Then the men turned their attention to the engine-room. Bulkheads were ripped open and every possible hiding place was scrutinized, but it was not until 3 o'clock when Stone, taking his tip from the fact that Garvin was working in the engine-room and would have access to the machinery, directed his men to unscrew the bolts from the top plate of the donkey boiler, which was cold. Inspector Sackett then uncovered the nine gunny sacks of tins, wrapped in gunny sackings lay under the plate on top of the boiler tubes and were immediately seized. No complaint has yet been sworn to against Garvin, but it is expected that important information will develop from an official investigation of the engine-room force.

The duty on the opium seized would amount to about \$600 and the capture is one of the largest made at this port in years.

LUMBER FOR ORIENT

Line of Steam Freighters Planned From Gray's Harbor to Far East

A regular line of steam freighters carrying lumber to the Orient is to be established from Gray's harbor, the first vessel of the service being expected at the mills of the Hoquiam Lumber & Shingle company to load for the far east about the middle of this month. A Hoquiam despatch says: R. F. Lytle, president of the Hoquiam Lumber & Shingle company, who has been spending several weeks in California on a business trip, "The harbor is assured of an Oriental line and it has been a man here looking over our harbor. The company's officials are perfectly satisfied with this harbor and say any of their vessels can get in here. If you cannot find any person who can take a 600-foot steamer up to the Lytle mill send for me and I will do it."

DUPLICATE LIFEBOAT

Motor Craft Like That Built for Banfield for Waadach Island Station

A duplicate of the lifeboat sent to Banfield Creek by the Dominion has been ordered by the United States government for the lifesaving station at Waadach island, and is expected to reach Seattle within a month. The boat is completed by the Electric Launch company of Bayonne, N. J., and is ready for shipment. On arrival at Seattle the vessel will be launched, crew recruited and it will be sent to the new lifesaving station near Cape Flattery under its own power.

LLOYD'S ARE WRITING RISKS AGAINST WAR

Underwriters Ask Five Per Cent Against War Between Japan and United States

Some war risks, especially on vessels plying to far eastern waters, are being written at Lloyd's against possible war between Japan and the United States. While the present friction by no means indicates, at present, the possibility of war, some shipowners are preparing themselves against the contingency. Enquiry for a rate was made at Lloyd's on the assumption of possible war early in January and toward the close of the month, according to advices received here, some business was done at the rate of five per cent to pay a total loss in the event of war breaking out between the two countries within twelve months.

The writing of war risks has, however, not been brisk since the demand began. The overdue market has also been less brisk during the last week. The British ship Alacrity 180 days from Delagoa Bay for Hongkong, has been struck from the list, as no longer insurable, as has also the Japanese steamer Goto Maru, which sailed from Hakodate November 8, for San Francisco. All hopes for the safety of both vessels have been abandoned. The rate on the Goto Maru touched 92 guineas, and underwriters refuse to look at the risk now at any price. She was originally the British steamer Sylvia, a fine steamer of 4,187 tons, built in 1898—and was one of the many which fell into the hands of the Japanese when they took the blockading of Vladivostok. The final fate of one of the boats of the steamer Grindon Hall in the Black sea puts it beyond question that that steamer also has foundered. Although not offered on this coast the rate on the Grindon Hall in Europe also reached 92 per cent.

Two of the overdue sailers have reached the destination and been struck from the list. The French bark Francois, with general cargo from San Francisco for Ipswich, and quoted for reinsurance, at five per cent, has arrived at her destination, 114 days from San Francisco. The Norwegian bark Gartha, 219 days from Menado for Amsterdam, and quoted at ten per cent for reinsurance, has been reported passing Dungeess and consequently withdrawn from the market.

Additions to the list of overdue vessels have been made of the Uruguayan bark Andromeda, 96 days out from Newcastle, N.S.W., for San Francisco, quoted at 15 per cent for reinsurance, and the American Emily Reed, eighty-six days from Newcastle, N.S.W., for Portland, Ore., with the same rate for reinsurance quoted.

Sometimes the underwriters get bitten. There are a number of underwriters who must be feeling very, very sick just now. It was reported that the steamer Alba M. had cleared from Sullna for Constantinople on December 4, and as there was no news of her from the latter port, it was thought that she had shared the fate of the Grindon Hall and foundered in the Black sea. On this assumption, underwriters were paying 95 and 96 per cent on Thursday to reinsure. The following day, she was reported to be safe at Novorossisk, to which port she had gone to load, not being able to carry out her original charter owing to strikes.

Some strange risks are being written at Lloyd's these days. Among them was one of \$10,000 on a herd of reindeer, taken by Dr. Grenfell to Labrador on the Norwegian steamer Anita, which struck a rock off the Labrador coast and was taken to Halifax to be docked for repairs. Five hundred reindeer were taken from Norway on the Anita to Labrador for breeding purposes.

SEAMAN'S NARROW ESCAPE

Dragged Fathoms Deep by Line Fouled With Anchor and Freed With Fractured Leg

Charles Ensen, second mate of the American ship St. Francis, who returned from Callao on the steamer Batavia of the Kosmos line, had a trying experience, which resulted in his leg being fractured.

The ship had started to drag her anchor and Ensen and a sailor went out in a small boat to lay another anchor. By mistake the sailor cut the line too soon, and the falling anchor capsize the boat, and by means of a fouled line Ensen found the surface a distance of several fathoms, when the line, after fracturing his leg in two places and tearing the flesh from both, slipped off and allowed him to rise, unconscious, to the surface. He was quickly rescued and for the following ten weeks lay in a hospital.

TORPEDO BOATS COMING

United States Planning Protection for Pacific Coast—Two Craft for Puget Sound

A Washington despatch to the Seattle Post-Intelligencer says: "In no uncertain language, Secretary McCall says in his reply to Representative Humphrey's second letter, insisting on an answer to the question, passed over in a former communication, that in the near future the entire Pacific coast will be effectively protected by a fleet of torpedo boats and submarines, which will be permanently stationed there, and at least two of which will be sent to Puget sound directly upon completion of repairs."

There are at present a number of torpedo boats under repairs or laid up on the Pacific. Mr. McCall's letter says: "It is the intention of the department to commission all torpedo boats on the West coast as soon as practicable, when the force there will be nine destroyers and five torpedo vessels."

STEAMERS IN TROUBLE

Terge Viken Struck Buoy at Nagasaki—Thode Fagelund Is Floated in Australian Waters

The Norwegian steamer Terge Viken of W. Wilhelmson & Sons, of Tromsberg, well known here, struck a buoy at Nagasaki yesterday, according to special advices received yesterday, and damaged her propeller. The Norwegian steamer Thode Fagelund, which was reported ashore near Sydney, New South Wales, some days ago in a bad position, leaking, has been floated. She was taken to Sydney to be docked, surveyed and repaired.

STEAMER ILFORD HAS SUGAR FROM MAURITIUS

Will Bring Second Cargo From Island Plantations for British Columbia Refinery

The steamer Ilford is on the way from Mauritius with another cargo of sugar for the British Columbia Sugar refinery, of Vancouver. The Ilford, which is one of the Watts-Watts steamers, many of which trade to this port, left the Atlantic island a few days ago with a full cargo of raw sugar for the Vancouver refinery. The Norwegian steamer Henrik Ibsen, which came from four ports of Java after a good trip from Sourabaya, has just finished unloading a cargo of Java sugar, and heavy shipments of raw sugar have been secured recently from the Fiji islands. The cargo being brought by the Ilford will be the second consignment to come from Mauritius.

EMPRESS OF INDIA DUE FROM ORIENT

Has Twenty Saloon and 259 Steerage Passengers—Monteagle's Small Complement

The R. M. S. Empress of India, Capt. Beetham, which sailed from Yokohama at 3.30 p. m. Thursday, January 23, for San Francisco, via ports. She has 20 saloon and 259 steerage passengers, of whom 25 are to debark at this port, and carries 100 tons of general cargo for Victoria. The steamer Monteagle, which left Hongkong on Wednesday last and is due to leave Yokohama for this port next Sunday, being expected here about February 2, will carry a complement of Chinese passengers carried from Hongkong for a long time, the proximity of the Chinese New Year holidays affecting the bookings. There are but 17 Chinese on the Monteagle, two of whom are for this port.

SAILING SHIPS DUE

Loudon Hill and Hillston Both Expected With Cargoes From England

The British ships Loudon Hill and Hillston are both fully due at this port and their arrival is being awaited. The former has been out 253 days from Liverpool with general cargo for here, and put into Cape-town on August 17 last for repairs with thirteen inches of water in her holds, and her pump broken, and cargo badly damaged. The decks were also damaged. On September 18 she broke her windlass, and was docked for repairs. She sailed again October 12, and is now 113 days out from the South African port. The Hillston, Capt. Corrance, left Cardiff 148 days ago, with a full cargo of coal for the Admiralty to be stored at Esquimaux. She was spoken October 16 in 4 north and 26 west. Capt. Corrance, master of the Hillston is well known here. Mrs. Corrance being a Victoria, daughter of Mr. Hiscocks of this city.

The Loudon Hill has been chartered to load wheat at Tacoma for her homeward voyage. She has been fixed by Balfour, Guthrie & Co.

A UNIQUE PLAN

One Oil-Burning Tug Will Tow the Other Which Carries Fuel

A novel method has been adopted to get the new tug Hercules and Goliath, built at Camden, N.J., to San Francisco, without having them stop on the way for fuel. They are both oil burners, and as there are no fuel supplies to be had after leaving the Atlantic coast until the vessels reach California, the question of having a sufficient amount of oil on hand was one of the highest importance.

Consequently it was decided that when the tug left Camden on Thursday for San Francisco the Hercules should tow the Goliath. The latter has been converted into a bulk barge temporarily and has been filled with fuel oil. This will supply the Hercules when her own supply becomes exhausted.

Takes Menagerie South

The steamer Umatilla, which sailed last night from the outer dock for San Francisco carried a small menagerie. Two leopards, a panther and a lion, were placed on board, and taken to San Francisco to be shown at vaudeville theatres. The steamer also carried a caged lion, which was being returned to the Golden Gate from Seattle. The passengers booked here were: Mr. and Mrs. S. Lawrence and son, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Stevens, and Mr. and Mrs. J. Brooks. The steamer City of Puebla, of the Pacific Coast Steamship company, is due today from San Francisco and will discharge 95 tons of general freight here, mostly farm produce and fruits from California.

LOUISE ARRIVES

Vessel Bought for Conversion Into Hulk Had Rough Voyage

The German ship Louise, which is to be taken to Tacoma and converted to a hulk has arrived at San Francisco. The crew on arrival at the Golden Gate complained of not having had sufficient food. The Louise arrived at San Francisco 232 days out from Greentunde, via Hope, and Australia, during which the mizzen upper topmast yards was blown away and other damage done.

The vessel ran short of water and provisions and was forced to put into Hobart. The crew made many complaints during the voyage from Hobart.

bart, about the lack of food and on arrival here stated that they were compelled to live one month on one meal a day. The Louise brought 1,642 tons of coke, consigned to Meyer, Wilson & Co.

Capt. J. L. Fisher, who was arrested and taken to Port Townsend charged with plotting the German auxiliary ship R. C. Rickmers to Tacoma without a license, information being laid against him by the Puget Sound Pilot's association, was discharged at Port Townsend yesterday, on his producing a license which gave him the right to pilot vessels in Puget Sound waters. He is not a member of the Pilot's association.

As the result of spontaneous combustion a great heap containing about 10,000 tons of Sydney coal is on fire at the Pacific Coast company's yard at San Francisco.

The new United States armored cruiser North Carolina, which failed to make her required speed of 22 knots an hour during her trials off the coast of Maine, has again failed to reach her contract requirements—this time off the Virginia Capes. The North Carolina was built by the Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock company, Newport News, Va., at a cost of \$3,575,000, exclusive of armor and armament.

James A. Moore has been elected president of the Moran Shipbuilding company, vice George H. Higbee, retired. Mr. Moore, of Schubach, & Hamilton, has been added to the board of trustees.

The German steamer Tiberius, from Portland, for the United Kingdom, via Nanaimo and Victoria, was at Sabang on January 24.

The French steamer Seylan, a new vessel built for the Chargeurs Reunis line, at Swan Hunter & Wigham Richardson company's yards at Newcastle, has just started from Antwerp for this port.

The French steamer Amiral Fourichon is expected today from San Francisco for the Esquimaux dock to be overhauled.

British steamer Acon of the Australasian mail line, has arrived at San Francisco from Newcastle with 5,500 tons of coal and will proceed to British Columbia ports after discharging.

Alcohol and Insanity.

Writing in the Daily Express on "Alcohol and Insanity," Mr. Edwin A. Pratt, a well known authority on licensing and temperance, says:

Ever since the earliest days of the total abstinence movement its leaders have based one of the strongest of their arguments against the use of alcohol on the allegation that it is responsible in a pre-eminent degree for the filling of the lunatic asylums of the land. The average prohibitionist gathering would, in fact, hardly be complete unless one speaker at least advanced such an assertion as a reason for fresh attacks on the "traffic" that is held responsible for such direful results.

One on Sir Charles.

A humorous incident has occurred between the G. P. O. of London, and the G. P. O. of Ottawa. Sir Charles Tupper recently sent a packet to Amherst, Nova Scotia, but it was returned "undelivered." "Is it possible?" asked Sir Charles, "that the general post office in London does not know that Nova Scotia is in Canada?" Mr. Buxton made inquiries, and informed the sender that "the packet in question was duly sent forward to Canada but was returned to this office G. P. O. London by the Canadian P. O., no reason being assigned for the failure to effect delivery." It is possible that the G. P. O. at Ottawa does not know that Nova Scotia is in Canada?—London Telegraph.

MOVEMENT OF VESSELS

Destination	Puget Sound or B. C.
Sydney	80s
Melbourne or Adelaide	25s 6d
San Francisco	32s 6d
Freemantle	40s
River Plate Ports	47s 6d
Japan ports	35s
Shanghai	35s
Taku	35s
Callao	45s
Direct Nitrate port	45s
Valparaiso	45s
Other ports, and, or at one other port north of Pisagua	47s 6d
2s 6d less direct	47s 6d
South Africa, Cape Town, South Africa, Cape Town, South Africa, Cape Town	67s 6d
Direct port United Kingdom	60s
Cork for orders to discharge at a safe port, United Kingdom or elsewhere between	62s 6d

For Portland or Puget Sound loading steamers are being paid 28s 9d for the United Kingdom or continent, and sailers 28s 9d. For Japan ports, Shanghai or Taku, 32s 6d to 34s.

The Overdue Vessels.
Steamer Mount Temple, C. P. R. steamer, ashore at Iron Sound island, 70 per cent.
British bark Sunlight, out 154 days from Port Pirie for Falmouth, 10 per cent.
British ship Castle Rock, 131 days from Sydney, for Portland, 85 per cent.
British bark Dovenby, 155 days from Cardiff to Valparaiso, 16 per cent.
American schooner William Nottingham 116 days from Melbourne for Seattle. Reinsured 45 per cent.
British ship Hartfield 100 days from Vancouver for Seattle.
British ship Arizona, 120 days from Barry for Port North, 10 per cent.

Recent Charters Reported by Hind, Ralph & Co.
S. S. "Ceclia,"
San Francisco to Esquimaux and Puget Sound to West Coast. Time charter.
"Samur,"
42s 6d, British Columbia to Suva.
30s, Willapa Harbor or Astoria to Sydney.
S. S. "Tungus,"
Portland to Hongkong. Private terms.
S. S. "M. S. Dollar,"
Puget Sound to North China. Owners account.
"Sussex,"
62s 9d, lumber, Puget Sound to Cork f. o. Less one-third direct.
S. S. "St. Egbert,"
\$3.25, flour, grain, Portland or Puget Sound to Japan and Manila; option, \$3.50 per m. f. l. lumber.
S. S. "Haldia,"
\$10, Portland or Puget Sound to La Boca.
S. S. "Wangard,"
San Francisco to Siberia and North China. On berth.
S. S. "Eva,"
San Francisco to Manila, Private terms.
S. S. "Baron Oudov,"
30s, Portland or Puget Sound to St. Vincent f. o.
S. S. "St. Hugo,"
29s, Portland or Puget Sound to St. Vincent f. o.
S. S. "Tweeddale,"
29s, Portland or Puget Sound to St. Vincent f. o.
"Crown of Germany,"
28s, Portland or Puget Sound to Cork f. o.

Line Orient.
Date
Iyo Maru Feb. 6
Empress of India Feb. 17
For Australia.
Aorangi Feb. 28
Den of Ruthven Feb. 10
For Mexico.
Lonsdale Feb. 2
For Skagway.
Princess May Feb. 9
For Northern B. C. coast.
Amur Feb. 15
Vado Feb. 15
Queen City Feb. 15
Cameroon Feb. 20
For West Coast.
Tees Feb. 10
For San Francisco.
City of Puebla Feb. 8
Umatilla Feb. 15
City of Puebla Feb. 22

Local Steamers.
Vancouver-Victoria
Princess Victoria.
Leaves Vancouver 1:30 p. m. daily.
Leaves Victoria 1 a. m. daily.
Victoria-Vancouver.
Arrives Vancouver 3 a. m. daily.
Victoria-Seattle.
Princess Royal.
Leaves Victoria 8:30 a. m. daily, except Monday.
Leaves Seattle 11:30 p. m. daily, except Monday.
Arrives Seattle 2:30 p. m. daily, except Monday.
Arrives Victoria 7 a. m. daily, except Tuesday.
Leaves Victoria daily except Thursdays, 4:30 p. m.

Atlantic Steamships

of the Canadian Pacific Railway Co.
BIG REDUCTIONS IN EASTBOUND RATES.

SECOND CLASS
Empress of Britain.....St. John, N.B., to Liverpool, \$33.75
Empress of Ireland.....St. John, N.B., to Liverpool, \$31.25
Lake Erie.....St. John, N.B., to Liverpool, \$30.00
Lake Champlain.....St. John, N.B., to Liverpool, \$30.00

THIRD CLASS
Empress of Britain.....St. John, N.B., to Liverpool, \$17.50
Empress of Ireland.....St. John, N.B., to Liverpool, \$16.25
Lake Erie.....St. John, N.B., to Liverpool, \$16.25
Lake Champlain.....St. John, N.B., to Liverpool, \$16.25
Lake Manitoba.....St. John, N.B., to Liverpool, \$16.25

For Sailing Dates and Berthing Accommodations, write or call on
GEO. L. COURTNEY Agent Atlantic S.S. Lines
1102 Government Street

The Boscowitz Steamship Co.

S.S. VENTURE
will sail for Northern B. C. Ports, calling at Bella Coola, Wednesday, February 5th.

JOHN BARNESLEY & COMPANY, 115 GOVT. ST.

Arrives daily except Thursdays 1:30 p. m.

Upper Fraser River

Beaver
Leaves New Westminster 5 a. m. Monday, Wednesday, Friday.

Leaves Chilliwack 7 a. m. Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday. Calling at landings between New Westminster and Chilliwack.

Lower Fraser River

Transfer
Leaves New Westminster Monday Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday and Saturday 2 p. m. Additional trip Monday 5 a. m.

Leaves Steveston, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Saturday, 7 a. m.; Friday 6 a. m. Additional trip Saturday 4 p. m.

Vancouver-Nanaimo (M. & N. Ry.)

Leaves Nanaimo 7 a. m.

Leaves Vancouver 1:30 p. m. daily except Sunday.

Victoria-Nanaimo.

Nanaimo-Cornwall-Union (E. & N. Ry.) City of Nanaimo.

Leaves Victoria Tuesday 7 a. m. Arrives Nanaimo Tuesday 4 p. m.

Leaves Nanaimo Saturday 2 p. m. Arrives Victoria Saturday 9 p. m.

Leaves Nanaimo Wednesday, 7 a. m. Arrives Union Bay and Comox Wednesday 2 p. m.

Leaves Union Bay and Comox Thursday 2 p. m.

Arrives Nanaimo Thursday, 2 p. m. Leaves Nanaimo Friday, 7 a. m.

Leaves Union Bay and Comox Friday, 2 p. m.

Leaves Union Bay and Comox Saturday, 7 a. m.

Arrives Nanaimo Saturday, 1:30 p. m.

Sidney to Gulf Islands.

Iroquois, leaving Sidney daily.

Freight Rates

Destination	Puget Sound or B. C.
Sydney	80s
Melbourne or Adelaide	

VICTORIA SEEKS EXTENSIVE POWERS

**Bili Amending Waterworks Act
Presented to Legislature—
Powers of Commissioner**

The new waterworks bill which the city of Victoria is seeking to have introduced last week by H. B. Thomson, M. P. (Victoria). The bill has been the subject of a number of conferences between the local representatives and the city solicitors and municipal authorities. It has been referred to the private bills committee for consideration.

The bill is very broad and sweeping in some particulars. The powers conferred upon the water commissioner are greatly increased. By the bill as introduced the city is given power to expropriate any lands not crown lands within an area of 20 miles of the city. It is specifically stated that the E. & N. railway lands and the watershed of the Esquimalt Waterworks company shall not be exempted from the provisions of the act.

The following are amongst the clauses of the act:

The powers, rights and privileges granted and conferred by chapter 20 of 36 Victoria, being the "Corporation of Victoria Waterworks act, 1873," as amended by statute chapter 27, 1881, and by chapter 64 of the statutes of 1892, are hereby ratified and confirmed to the corporation of the city of Victoria; and it is hereby declared that such powers, rights and privileges were and are in no way abrogated or diminished by the statute chapter 190 of 1897, the Water Consolidation act, or by any statute amending the same, or by any general statute previous, thereto, repealed thereby.

Section 2 of the Victoria City Waterworks act, 1873, is hereby amended by adding at the end thereof the following words:

"And the said commissioner shall also, under the said corporation, manage and conduct the use for any and every purpose to which any and every public water supply or hereafter shall be vested in or belong to, or be operated by the said corporation or its commission, in manner provided by statute or by-law."

Section 6 of the Corporation of Victoria Waterworks act, 1873, as re-enacted by section 3 of chapter 64 of the statutes of 1892, is hereby amended as follows:

The first paragraph of said section 6 consisting of the first seven lines thereof is hereby repealed, and the following is substituted therefor:

"It shall any may be lawful for the said commissioner, his agents, servants and workmen, appointed as aforesaid, from time to time and at all such times hereafter as they shall see fit, and they are hereby authorized and empowered, to enter into and upon the lands of the crown (subject to the control and supervision of the chief commissioner of lands and works), or upon the land of any person, or persons, bodies politic or corporate, in the said city of Victoria, or within twenty miles of the said city, whether such land be and belong to the watershed of the Esquimalt Waterworks company, or land of the Esquimalt and Nanaimo railway, or any other corporation, and to survey, set out, ascertain and appropriate, with or without the consent of the owners or occupiers of lands not crown lands, such parts thereof as they may require for the purposes of the said waterworks, and to divert and appropriate any springs, streams, lakes or bodies of water which they shall judge proper, and to contract with the owners or occupiers of the said lands, and those having any interest or right in the said water or waters, for the purchase thereof, or of any part thereof, or of any privilege that may be required for the purpose of the said commissioner, and for the right to take all timber, stone, gravel, sand and other materials from the same or adjacent lands, for the use and construction of the said waterworks."

Section 7 of said act of 1873 is hereby repealed and the following is substituted therefor:

"The lands, privileges and waters (including such crown lands, waters and rights as may be granted for the purposes of this act), which shall be ascertained, set out, or appropriated by the said commissioner, for the purpose thereof as aforesaid, shall thereupon and forever thereafter be vested in the corporation of the city of Victoria, and their successors, and it shall and may be lawful for the said commissioner and his successors, subject to the approval of the corporation, to construct, erect and maintain, in and upon said lands, and upon the lands of the crown to be granted as herein provided, all such reservoirs, waterworks and machinery requisite for the said undertaking, and to convey the water thereto and therefrom, in, upon or through any of the grounds and lands including the highways and lands of the crown, lying intermediate between the said reservoirs and waterworks and the springs, streams, rivers, bodies of water or lakes from which the same are procured, and the said city of Victoria, or the waterworks system thereof, by one or more lines of pipes, as may from time to time be found necessary; and for better effecting the purposes aforesaid the said commissioner, his successors and servants, are hereby empowered to enter and pass upon and over the said grounds or lands including highways and aforesaid, and the same to cut and dig up, if necessary, and to lay down the said pipes through the same and in upon, over, under, and through the highways and roads in the districts intermediate, or any of them, and in, through, over, and under the public ways, streets, lanes, or other passages of the city of Victoria, and in, upon, through, over, and under the lands and premises of any person or persons, bodies corporate, politic, or collegiate, whatsoever, including railway lands and works (with the approbation of the board of railway commissioners for Canada, if necessary), and to set out, ascertain, use, and occupy such part of the lands thereof as he, the said commissioner or his successors, shall think necessary and proper for the making and maintaining of the said works, or for the opening of new streets required for the same, and for the purchasing of any lands required for the

protection of the said works or for preserving the purity of the water supply, or for taking up, removing, altering or repairing the same and for distributing water to the inhabitants of the city of Victoria, or for the uses of the corporation of the said city, or of the proprietors or occupiers of the land through or near which the same may pass, and for the purpose to tunnel or to sink and lay down pipes, construct dams, conduits and drains, make reservoirs and other conveniences, and from time to time to alter all or any of the said works as well in the position as in the construction thereof as to the said commissioner or his successors shall seem meet, doing as little damage as may be in the execution of the powers hereby granted to him, and making reasonable and adequate satisfaction to the proprietors, to be ascertained, in case of dispute, by arbitrators as aforesaid, and all such water works, tunnels, conduits, pipes, erections, and machinery requisite for the said undertaking shall likewise be vested in and be the property of the corporation of the city of Victoria."

The said commissioner shall regulate the distribution, and the use for all purposes of the waters within the city limits, and also (subject to the approval of the corporation) without the city limits; and (subject to the like approval of the corporation) shall from time to time fix:

(I.) The annual rate to be paid by, (A.) Assessed owners of land in, or on, or through or past which the water mains are laid, and whether the water is used or not; and (B.) The duty of the said commissioner and corporation to assess, levy and collect an annual rate on all such assessed owners.

(b.) Other persons using water for any purpose;

(c.) The price to be paid by users of water outside the city limits for every purpose;

(II.) Such rate may be fixed:

(a.) According to the frontage of the land in, or on, or fronting, or abutting upon the water mains, with power to increase such rate in any case where the commissioner shall deem it to be in the public interest to do so.

(b.) According to the relative assessed value of the land and improvements thereon as by the current assessment roll of the city; or

(c.) According to the relative or comparative area; or

(d.) Partly by frontage or partly by each, or all of such methods;

(III.) The times for payment;

Provided where water is used, for other than strictly domestic purposes in a dwelling house, he shall fix in addition to the rate the terms and conditions of such additional supply. The rates fixed by him shall, with statutory interest and charges and expenses lawfully payable be and continue a lien or charge unless paid upon the real estate, and shall be recoverable in manner, and with the like incidents and remedies, in which special rates, assessments and charges payable to a municipality are, by the Municipal Clauses act, for the time being in force made payable.

Section 27 of said act of 1873, is hereby amended by adding at the end thereof the following subsection:

"(f) The power to supply and contract in this section contained shall include the power to supply and contract with the council of any municipality contiguous to the city of Victoria, and there may be imposed as a condition for such supply the levying and collecting of the rate or charge for such supply by quantity of the water supplied and in addition or substitution therefor the imposition of a frontage tax along the line of water mains in such municipality, such frontage rate to be fixed by the commissioner and agreed with the council of such municipality and levied and collected and paid to the commissioner in manner to be agreed and the council of any municipality entering into agreements with the said commissioner for the supply of water within its municipal area is hereby empowered to levy, assess, charge and collect for the purposes of the corporation of the city of Victoria of the sums so to be fixed and agreed to be levied, assessed and paid at the times, and upon the terms and conditions so to be agreed between the commissioner and the said municipality. Nothing herein contained shall oblige the corporation of the city of Victoria to make such supply or enter into such agreements, nor to limit payment for such supply to the rate or scale applicable within the city of Victoria."

Section 32 of said act of 1873 is hereby repealed and the following is substituted therefor:

"I shall be lawful for the council from time to time to make use of the sinking fund set aside for the payment of any monies heretofore or hereafter borrowed for waterworks purposes wherewith to purchase at not exceeding the nominal value outstanding debentures of the particular issue to which such sinking fund belongs and upon such purchase the same shall be forthwith cancelled and destroyed. The corporation is hereby authorized to purchase and acquire (to form part of the waterworks system) by agreement the franchises, rights, privileges and property of any corporation possessing water franchises and rights, for any purpose within the area of twenty miles of the city of Victoria, and for the purpose of such purchase any agreement may be made with the necessary monies upon debentures under the provisions of this act or may create and issue the necessary debentures, or any portion of same, in direct payment for the agreed purchase price; and (with the assent of the electors entitled to vote on money by-laws pursuant to the provisions of the municipal franchises act), and subject to the assent of the Lieutenant-governor-in-council, any portion, or the whole, of such monies may be raised on debentures, or debentures may be created and issued, such debentures consisting of an irredeemable perpetual floating charge, with power and authority for the corporation to purchase the same from time to time, and to redeem the same from time to time, and to redeemable at any stated periods or terms of years—in other respects in the manner, and subject as herein authorized.

Power Purposes.

The corporation of the city of Victoria are hereby authorized to use the waters at any time forming part of their present or any future waterworks system and water power therefrom for producing any form of power, or for producing and generating electricity for the purpose of light, heat and power, and either within or without the city.

All the powers, rights and privileges granted and conferred by the Corporation of Victoria Waterworks Act, 1873, as amended and by the

Amendment Act Chapter 64 of the Statute of 1892 and by this act, shall be applicable to the purchasing, expropriating, obtaining, holding and using of lands and property and waters for or in connection with the producing of any form of power or electricity, and the corporation is hereby empowered to do the following additional powers.

To construct, operate and maintain electric works, power houses, generating plant, and such other appliances and conveniences as are necessary and proper for the generating of electricity or electric power, or any other form of electric power, and for transmitting developed power, or by any persons contracting with the corporation, therefor within a radius of ten miles from the city hall in the city of Victoria as motive power for the operation of motors, or machinery, or electric lighting, or for other works; and to supply the same for heating, and in aid of any industry, manufacture or work of any description to which it may be adapted, and to be used or supplied for, or in connection with, any other purposes for which electricity or electric power may be employed or required.

To transmit and contribute compressed air, electric power, light and heat.

To build bridges, erect, acquire and maintain telegraph and telephone poles and wires and poles for carrying power wires upon, along and above or across any lands or highways, within the area aforesaid, to the assent and supervision of the chief commissioner of lands and works.

To acquire or construct and maintain buildings, erections, reservoirs, wheels, weirs, dams, raceways, aqueducts, viaducts, transways, and all other necessary works, connected therewith whether within or without the city, for making the water power available and for improving and increasing the same.

The corporation may for any proceedings to ascertain compensation for real property entered upon, taken or used for water works purposes, in the exercise of any of the powers conferred by the Corporation of Victoria Water Works act, 1873, and amending acts and this act, by law elect to proceed under the provisions of section 251 and subsections of the Municipal Clauses act, and upon the passing of any such by-law, said section and subsections shall regulate and govern all such proceedings, and same shall be deemed to be incorporated in this act as if repeated herein, clause by clause.

Success on the Stage.

It is not such an easy question to answer, although one hears it often enough, "What is success?" It seems to me that the measure of success in any work depends very largely upon what we bring to it of ability and earnestness. The requirements of the theatre are very great—a strong constitution, energy and unflinching purpose, hopefulness; without these qualities even a great talent might easily fail to reach the goal.

Physical advantages such as a strong and graceful form, charm of feature, and beauty and flexibility of voice, are all of the greatest advantage to the beginner, but these alone do not necessarily mean anything; and they must not be relied upon as assurances of an easy conquest of the public heart. It is not only a question of fitness for the work, but of long years of most diligent effort to master the technique of the theatre, and to develop whatever of the art instinct we may possess upon the simplest, broadest, and most human lines.

It is not a work to be taken upon merely upon impulse. It has not only its great and sufficient rewards for the few, but its trials and disappointments for the many. One should be quite sure that the stage alone offers them both vocation and the expression of what is best within them, before venturing to pass the stage door of a theatre. Only the highest purpose and the hardest work, the greatest courage and the most heroic patience, can secure the really worthy and noble rewards that the stage has to offer to women.

I am asked if the schools of dramatic instruction are of benefit to the beginner. I should think they might be, if the greatest help, much of the technique and best tradition of the theatre might be acquired in schools here as in Paris. Any education that opens and broadens the mind is of advantage to the actor, as to the worker along any line. But no mere advantage of schools or training, however valuable, will ever make an artist. It is what one has within one's self of special fitness for special work developed upon the truest lines with ceaseless vigilance, that goes to the making up of a real artist.

As in any other field of art, it is well to make the start early in life. But, speaking from my own experience, it seems to me that very little is gained, except a certain ease and absence of stage-fright, by appearing as a child upon the boards of a theatre.

Personally, I do not like to see children on the stage. The life is not only too hard for them and unsuitable, but they cannot possess the sort of dual consciousness so requisite for the actor's art. In consequence, mere parrots or automatons.

As a means for young women of mediocre ability to earn a livelihood, the stage offers a very uncertain and hazardous opportunity. Many poorly equipped for the work do make an honorable living and a worthy name in the theatre; but at what a sacrifice! Many months in the year away from home with some travelling company; forced into intimate associations with companions not always desirable and rarely of their own selection; one of a large family, but unrestrained by family ties and susceptible to all the dangers that prophylaxis often brings. If one enters this life spurred only by vanity and a love of art, it is certainly a most foolish and mistaken choice; and the end is almost inevitable to be regretted.

But, on the other hand, there is no calling in which a woman has a more open field or a fairer hearing, if she brings fitness, earnestness, and a high ambition to the work.

The steamer Mongolla of the Pacific Mail line, which left San Francisco on Thursday for the Orient, had 251 passengers, 9,000 tons of general cargo and \$1,000,000 in treasure for China.

Stop that tickling Cough! Dr. Shoop's Cough Cure will surely stop it and with thorough safety. It is so thoroughly harmless that Dr. Shoop tells mothers to use nothing else even with very young babies. The wholesome green leaves and tender stems of a lung herb, ingested in the form of a delicious candy, cure the cough, and heal the sensitive bronchial membranes. No opium, no chloroform, nothing harsh used to injure or suppress. Demand Dr. Shoop's. Take no other. Sold by Cyrus H. Rogers.

JAPANESE TRADE IS INCREASING

Bulk is Raw Material and Machinery, Contributing to Nation's Producing Powers

Japanese trade increased greatly last year according to a report made, to the Dominion government by Alexander MacLean, Canadian trade commissioner to Japan. Writing from Yokohama in November he says:

"Taking the year up to the 30th inst., it appears that exports to Japan, 1907, amounted to \$2,209,500, and imports to \$2,293,954,500, the excess of imports thus being \$84,454,000.

Newspaper opinion, as expressed by the Chuo Shimbun (Central News) and by the Japan Mail, respectively of Tokyo and Yokohama, and also respectively representing the Japanese government, is sufficiently unanimous to be united to the effect that the excess of imports is certainly large but on examining details it is found that this excess was due, not to the purchase of luxuries, but of raw material and machinery. In fact, the people may be said to have spent their money on the things which will contribute to the development of the nation's producing power. Reviewing the trade returns for the past 40 years, it must be confessed that the development of the country's over-sea commerce has been one of the most remarkable features of the Meiji era. A complete statement is not yet possible with respect to the current year, but assuming that the return for the last ten days will bear a reasonable relation to those for the previous like periods, the volume of trade should reach considerably over 450 million dollars. The comparative figures are as follows:

Meiji 1..	Yen. 26,242,545
" 5..	" 43,201,462
" 10..	" 50,490,754
" 15..	" 69,992,586
" 20..	" 104,107,421
" 25..	" 167,181,766
" 30..	" 451,909,128
" 35..	" 582,881,800
" 36..	" 643,328,416
" 37..	" 645,938,804
" 38..	" 844,369,837
" 39..	" 842,533,000
" 40 (1907) ..	" 915,000,000

(1 Yen—50 gold cts.)

It has also to be noted that the causes which contributed to reduce the volume of exports in the closing month of the latter year were altogether temporary; namely, the fall in the price of copper, the depreciation in silver, and the panic in the United States. These depressing factors can not be long operative, and therefore, next year's trade may be looked forward to with confidence. Reviewing these figures there is found no incentive to pessimistic view.

NEGLECT NATIVE WRITER.

Miss Warnock Says Canadians Do Not Read Their Own Authors.

"Canadian Authors and Their Work" was the subject of a lecture delivered by Miss Amelia B. Warnock (Katherine Hale) at the Margaret Eaton school of Literature and Expression, North street last night. Miss Warnock said that she had spoken to two students at one of the normal schools, who were soon to be licensed to teach, and discovered that they were unable to name two of the novelists of the features of the country. One of the speakers' criticism of the late work of Sir Gilbert Parker, who had, she averred deteriorated.

Miss Warnock commenced her address with a review of the early writers of French Canada, and dealt with the works of "Our Own Dr. Drummond." She commented on the books of the English authors of the country, but gave the greater portion of the time to those of present day literary men. The late Archibald Lampman was characterized as a true poet. Bliss Carman, Charles D. Roberts, and William W. Campbell were leaving a vital impression on Canadian life. Robert Service the author of the recently published "Songs of a Sourdough," was considered very fine, but rather Kipling-like in style.

In the realm of fiction a number of names were mentioned. Sir Gilbert Parker has traveled abroad, and had entered the British Parliament and had been made a knight, but he had lost more than he had gained. His work had gone down and his last novel was one of his worst. Several songs were sung by Mr. R. S. Pigott, in his usual artistic manner.

Libel on Women.

"Remember, gentlemen of the bar, an oath means nothing to a woman," said James Hamilton Lewis to 200 students of the North-western University Law School. "A woman always comes to testify as a witness for one of two reasons. Either she comes through a sense of affection or duty to those whom she loves, or she comes to satisfy what she regards as a perfectly legitimate feeling of resentment."

If it is the first of these she will come through the fire and water to testify, and she will see things as her friend views them. Sincerely and earnestly she will testify that things are as she thinks they ought to be; and you may cross-examine until you have exhausted the vocabulary and you will get nothing from her but her ideas of what they ought to be. A woman has the ideas of the sanctity of an oath, and a woman will repeat when on oath anything which she will say when not on oath.

"If you are cross-examining her, be careful not to let her state the grievance that has brought her in as a witness against your client, unless you are sure of what it is, for no matter what a woman does, if it be an act impelled by natural and legitimate affection, the world will ever forgive her."

Notice is given by Dodwell & Co. that, effective from Wednesday, A. F. Haines is given the title of general freight agent in charge of the traffic department of the company of the Pacific Coast, with headquarters at Tacoma.

Word was received that the British steamer Comerica, bound from Oregon, via Comox and Victoria, for the United Kingdom, had put into Madiera last Saturday with her boilers damaged. The Comerica will be surveyed before proceeding on her voyage.

Monkey Brand Soap creates "toilet utensils, steel, iron and tinware, knives and forks, and all kinds of cutlery."

British-Canadian Wood Pulp and Paper Co.

LIMITED

313 Cordova Street, Vancouver, British Columbia

Owners of the Townsite of Port Mellon, Howe Sound, 25 Miles from Vancouver

GET IN ON THE GROUND FLOOR OF THE BEST DIVIDEND-PAYING PROPOSITIONS IN WESTERN CANADA

Within one year the Stock of this Corporation will be selling at a handsome premium. Then it will be too late to buy. The experience of every industry has been that the time to buy its stock is in the embryo stage before a wheel has been turned. We have been granted the water rights of Rainey River, and hope to have the first unit of our plant in operation for the manufacture of paper within four months. When complete this modern mill will have a weekly capacity of 180 tons of newspaper and 270 tons of wrapping.

We now offer the balance of our first allotment of Preferred Stock in blocks of 100 shares at \$1.00 per share. This stock is entitled to an annual dividend of 7 per cent., commencing November 1st, 1908. The 7 per cent. is due and payable before any dividend is paid upon the Common Stock. After 7 per cent. has been paid upon the Preferred and Common, thereafter both stocks participate equally. There is no good reason why the Preferred stock should not pay from 30 to 50 per cent. dividends.

SPECIAL NOTICE

Hereafter all subscriptions for first allotment shares will be accepted only upon a pro rata distribution basis. Notice will be given in the immediate future of the exact date of the closing of subscriptions for the first allotment of Preferred Stock.

One of the most necessary industries of Western Canada is that of the manufacture of wood pulp and paper—every year hundreds of carloads of paper are annually secured from the Eastern provinces at from \$16.00 to \$18.00 freight rate per ton. Why should we not manufacture this great amount of goods at home instead of importing it, thus giving work to our own people and building up our own Province? The future of Western Canada depends upon the development of its manufacturing industries. The directors who are bending their energies in the establishment of this great and useful industry are all well known business men who have been subscribing liberally to the stock in order to make this a distinctly British Columbia enterprise.

Remember—There is no watered stock, no inflated values or huge promoters' profits in the enterprise. Unlike most corporations, instead of allowing from 15 to 25 per cent. for advertising and sale of stock, the entire commission, brokerage and office expenses and sale of stock is limited to 10 per cent.

Owing to the demand for first allotment subscription, the office will be open Saturday evening until 9 o'clock.

DIRECTORS:

CAPTAIN H. A. MELLON, J. P., American Lloyds Agent, etc.
W. H. R. COLLISTER, Manager Albion Iron Works, Vancouver.
FRANCIS J. P. GIBSON, British Columbia Trust Corporation.
J. C. W. STANLEY, formerly General Manager West London Paper Mills, London Eng.
FRED SMITH, member Smith, Wright & Davidson, Wholesale Paper Company, Vancouver, B. C.

A demonstrating plant will shortly be in operation for the manufacture of pulp and paper at the offices of

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ESTABLISHED 1858, is considered the most up-to-date daily newspaper published in Western Canada. We issue eighteen to twenty-four pages daily, according to the amount of space the news and advertising requires. The Sunday edition is thirty-two pages and up, containing the latest local and telegraphic news from all parts of the world. The Colonist is equal, in every respect, to any first-class metropolitan daily newspaper that is published in Canada. Do you read it? If not, become a regular subscriber.

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40 Government Street

LIMITED

Victoria, B.C.

FARMS AND ACREAGE

\$4,500—10 acres Gordon Head, A1 fruit land, 3 acres in strawberries and other small fruits 4 roomed house, only 6 miles from Victoria.

\$1,000—Westholme, 38 acres on Chemalvus river, 2 miles from station, large water frontage, good land, will grow anything, small house.

\$30 per acre—Elk lake, 50 acres of rich fruit land, lightly timbered and easily cleared, running stream all the year round, 9 miles from Victoria.

\$20 per acre and upwards—Salt Spring Island, large acreage with improvements, on the water front of Vesuvius bay, will subdivide to suit.

\$1,000—Metchosin, 100 acres of wild land, large portion good, with cedar swamp.

Fruit Farms—Rockside, the famous Palmer orchard, subdivided 3 to 6 acres. Full particulars at office.

\$6,500—120 acres, 1 mile from Westholme Station, portion cultivated, large modern house, with water laid on, good barn, etc., orchard, full bearing.

\$10,000—10 acres, Gordon Head, practically all under cultivation, new cottage and barns, land all laid out in orchard and strawberries, excellent situation.

20 acres, close to Duncan's, one-third slashed. A1 fruit lands close to Somenes Lake, \$1,500, easy terms.

500 acres of land at Maple Bay, large water frontage, good beach, plenty of timber, also suitable for sheep run. Only \$20 per acre.

\$2,000—100 acres near Prospect Lake, portion excellent for fruit, some alder bottom, plenty of good cordwood.

\$5.00 per acre—Texada Island, 2,200 acres of timber, mineral and agricultural lands, very large water frontage.

\$6,250—1½ acres of water frontage on Gorge, outside city limits, prettiest site on the Arm.

HOUSES AND LOTS

\$7,350—Two dwellings, James Bay, with two full sized lots, very conveniently located. Cheap in order to close an estate. Terms. Will sell separately.

Three Lots and very large dwelling, centrally located, and only five minutes from post office. Will be sold at sacrifice price.

\$3,500—2-storey dwelling, nicely situated on car line, only \$500 cash required.

\$250 cash and monthly instalments of \$40 each, will purchase a two-storey dwelling well situated, less than 10 minutes from the P. O. Price only \$2,750.

BARGAIN—Two lots (corner) Work street, opposite machinery Depot. Only \$2,100.

\$800—Will purchase a water lot, in James Bay on car line. Terms.

\$1,100—Buys your choice of two small modern houses, in James Bay. Terms if desired.

\$2,200—East end, close in, 5-roomed cottage, modern and full sized lot, fruit trees, etc.

\$2,500—Buys a 1½-storey, new brick cottage and lot in north end, cottage modern in every respect.

\$4,000—Large corner lot on Dallas Road, with two cottages.

\$3,000—7-roomed modern dwelling on Quebec street. Easy terms.

For Fruit and Farming Lands, Call for Printed List.

FIRE INSURANCE WRITTEN—PHOENIX OF LONDON.

All Bargains and on Terms to Suit Purchasers

\$1,550—Will purchase a cottage of 4 rooms on Michigan street. Size of lot 60x120. Terms say \$600 cash and the balance at 7 per cent. (1312).

\$1,600—Will purchase a double house with 5 rooms in each, close to the car line. Lot 63x120. (1294).

\$1,950—Will purchase a 5 roomed cottage with all modern conveniences large cellar, stable, etc. Size of Lot 60x120. This is situated in James Bay district and near the sea beach. (1291).

\$2,100—Will purchase 3 lots and a 5 roomed cottage close to the Willows car line and in a good part of the city. (775).

\$2,000—Will purchase a two-story modern dwelling of 6 rooms, on a corner lot on Cook street. Terms made on this to suit you. (1212).

\$840—Will purchase a furnished cottage with one lot within a few minutes walk of Foul Bay. This is cheap enough to buy for a summer house. Terms to suit you. (1151).

\$2,200—Will purchase a 7 roomed cottage with all modern conveniences and full sized lot, near the Dallas road and sea beach. This is always well rented. (1134).

\$2,850—Will purchase a two-story modern dwelling of 6 rooms on Esquimalt road. Size of lot 100x120. Terms, say \$700 cash and balance in monthly instalments at 7 per cent.

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\$750 PER ACRE

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James Bay

Six Roomed Cottage

With nearly half an acre of splendid garden land for only

\$4,200

\$1,000 cash and balance by monthly instalments of \$20 with 6 per cent. interest.

James Bay

Six Roomed House

Two story, sewer connection, electric light, lot 45 x 120

\$2,100

VERY EASY TERMS.

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A SNAP

A Cottage containing Sitting Room, Dining Room, Bedroom, Kitchen and Woodshed; connected to sewer; house is in good condition, and is well laid out. The lot is 50 x 140—good soil—half a block from car line on North Park Street. Price \$1,200. Terms: \$500 cash, and balance at \$15 per month.

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Money to Loan Fire Insurance Written

A Home In the Park

Eight roomed, two story house, just completed, thoroughly well built, modern in every respect, well and artistically finished throughout, the very best that good material and skilled workmanship are able to produce; unquestionably commanding one of, if not the grandest view obtainable in the city. Three quarters of a mile from the Post Office. If you are looking for a delightful home this proposition is well worth looking into.

\$5,700

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GOOD ACTIVITY IS SHOWN. WE WILL TAKE YOU OUT TO INSPECT PROPERTY ANY TIME CONVENIENT TO YOU.

TERMS:

We will sell for one-fifth cash and the balance extending over two years in equal payments, payable either monthly, quarterly or half-yearly with interest at 5 per cent. per annum. If you are ill bring your doctor's certificate and we will give you a three months' extension. If the purchaser of two or more lots dies at any time before completion of his payments, we will give his estate a clear deed for one-half of the property he has purchased and return all moneys paid on the balance of the property with 6 per cent interest. Thus if a person has bought two lots and only made one payment, his

Work Has Already Commenced on improving this Property

administrators get one clear lot for nothing except merely the payment made, and besides the money paid on the other lot refunded, thereby releasing the estate from obligations, increasing its assets and providing some ready money. The same also applies to the purchase of four, six, or any number of lots up to a dozen. Increases from list prices will always be advertised before they go into effect.

THE PRICE OF LOTS vary from \$350 to \$500 according to location, but gradual increase of prices are anticipated according to demand.

GRAY, HAMILTON, DONALD & JOHNSTON, LIMITED, 63 YATES ST.

TELEPHONE 638

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REGINA

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VICTORIA REAL ESTATE

TELEPHONE 1424

POST OFFICE BOX 787

C. W. BLACKSTOCK & CO.

632 Yates St. REAL ESTATE, FINANCIAL AND LOAN AGENTS Victoria, B.C.

How Do You Value Your Time?

Is 5 minutes of your time worth more than \$100?
If so, do not inquire about our property.
But if only an even hundred, we can interest you in some lots.
A limited number, \$10 cash, balance \$10 per month.
How would \$8,500 catch you for a residence, it is a beauty. Easy terms.
Own your home. Two-story house, good location, \$2,200. Easy terms.

Here is a chance to get into business and have a home for a little money. Ginger-beer business, factory, stock, one horse, two wagons, harness, etc. House, furniture and all, ready to step into. Immediate possession given. \$2,500 cash and it is yours.

Draying business, fine horses, wagons, harness, fine barn, a modern house and a large lot, at a bargain. Inquire about this, it is a money-maker.

Provincial Managers for LONDON LIFE ASSURANCE CO.

Best of contracts arranged with parties who can get business. One travelling superintendent wanted.

R. S. DAY & B. BOGGS

ESTABLISHED 1890

Farm to Rent

On Sooke Harbor, at the mouth of Sooke River. About 250 acres, part clear, fine run for stock. Large house and barns. Nominal rent to suitable person.

The largest list of farms and fruit lands on Vancouver Island for sale. Call and inspect list at our office.

620 Fort Street

TELEPHONE 30

Victoria, B.C.

Three Real Snaps

No. 1.—Two and one-half acres one block from car, Oak Bay. Fronts three streets, graded and water laid. Extensive poultry house and yards; all cleared and good land; small house, stable, 150 fruit trees. Must be sold, owner leaving for east. Can be sub-divided and double money and leave a home besides. Enquire.

No. 2.—Ten and one-half acres within three miles of the city; house and barn, most beautiful site in the city or vicinity. House is very large and with some alterations would make an ideal country boarding house and summer home for tourists. Overlook Portage Inlet, splendid boating and bathing, beautiful oak shrubbery, a cleared. The land is a beautiful black loam and very rich. Easy terms. \$6,000.

No. 3.—Five room cottage, new and modern in every way, a perfect and ideal home in a first-class neighborhood with all the modern improvements, granolithic sidewalks, sewers, boulevards and macadamized streets. This is a good investment for someone who intends to make Victoria their home in the near future, as the house is rented at \$20 per month. Possession given in sixty days if necessary. Price \$2,300. Half cash.

WE WILL BUY ONE HUNDRED SECTIONS OF TIMBER

McPherson & Fullerton Brothers

Phone 1458.

1224 Government Street.

Phone 1458.

Simple Addition

\$ 100	Cost of House.....	\$2,600
\$ 400	Cost of Lot.....	\$ 800
\$1,500	Builder's Profits	\$ 600
\$1,200		\$4,000
\$3,200	Less Reduction for Immediate Sale	\$ 800
		\$3,200

The above price is for a new 6-room, strictly modern house. Electric light, water, modern offices, and a large lot, 50x143, all for \$3,200. \$100 down, \$400 in one month. Mortgage of \$1,500 to be assumed, and balance \$1,200, may be paid in monthly-rental payments of \$30.

LATIMER & NEY

16 Trounce Avenue

Phone 1246

OAK BAY

ACREAGE AND LOTS

The coming residential portion of Victoria, close to Golf Links, beautiful view of Mt. Baker and Straits. Two minutes from car, with ten minute service

For particulars apply to

J. MUSGRAVE

Telephone 922 Cor. Broad and Trounce Ave.

Fairfield Estate, 1 1-2 acres and 8-room House. Terms	\$5,500.00
Harriet Road, 3 acres	\$5,250.00
William Street, Victoria West, four corner lots	\$1,200.00
First Street, three corner lots	\$1,500.00
Kingston Street, 60 x 120 lot	\$1,200.00
Superior, near Park, 56 x 150 lot	\$2,600.00
Fowl Bay Road, one and one-third acres	\$2,500.00
Emma Street, 130 x 164	\$500.00
Belcher Street, one lot, 60 x 120 ft	\$700.00

E. A. HARRIS & CO.

35 Fort Street

Money to Loan

Phone 697

Wanted
TIMBER
To Purchase

731 Fort Street

TO RENT FURNISHED
Modern 9-roomed house, beautiful view. Present occupants will retain part or share expenses.

A SNAP
7-roomed house, 2 lots, barn and chicken house, in a good locality. The house is new and well finished. Price, on easy terms,.....\$2,600
Several new houses from\$3,500 to \$6,000

HOWARD POTTS

Wanted
TIMBER
To Sell

Phone 1192

WATER FRONT JAMES BAY

We have for sale an 8-roomed residence with all modern conveniences, situate on the inner harbor. The price for the whole is a fair value for the lot only—and there is no better investment on the market.

For Particulars Apply to

MATSON & COLES

REAL ESTATE, FIRE, LIFE AND MARINE INSURANCE

TELEPHONE 65

23-25 Broad Street

P.O. Box 167

200 Acres Timber and Farming Land

Old Crown Granted. Part cash.
Price for quick sale.....\$4,500

5,600,000 feet fine fir timber and 35 acres of bottom land, almost all cleared. Eight miles from Duncan and one mile from Cowichan river. The timber will pay for land and all, leaving land clear. Can farm in summer and log in winter. Call and let us tell you the rest.

ROBERTSON & GRIFFITH 106 Government St.



National Finance Co., Limited

P. O. Box 275.

'Phone 1363.

1206 Government Street

Mainland News

TRAGEDY OCCURRED IN THIS PROVINCE

Alleged Murderer From Peace River to be Tried at Clinton

Kamloops, B. C., Feb. 1.—On December 3 word was brought to the Royal Northwest Mounted Police post at Peace River crossing, in the far north of Alberta, that a landseeker, George Coleman, lay dead in his shack at Peace River. The result of a quarrel with a companion, Staff Sergeant F. Anderson, one of the veterans of the world-famed riders of the plains, at once set out for the scene of the murder, for the redcoat rangers let neither time, distance, temperature nor season stand in the way when Canadian laws have been violated.

Crossing the Peace river, then in heavy ice flow, a civilian team furnished transportation to Spirit river, and then came another crossing and weary journey further into the silent north. Seventy-five miles from their destination saddle horses were procured and a way forced through a stretch of lands thick with fallen timber and desolate as burnt lands always are. Night and day for fourteen days the representative of law and order pressed on till at last he reached the beautiful stretch of country about Peace Coupee.

Here he found the murdered man lying with his head in snow, his face burnt partly off and one arm charred to a cinder. A wicked blow had split the skull from top to spine. Camped near the spot he found F. J. Trumper, a civil engineer of Cleveland, and a companion named Standish. Trumper admitted the killing and submitted quietly to arrest. Then began the long journey back to the police post. With fine weather all the way, since twenty degrees below zero is fine in the north, the trip was made without incident and Trumper was, late in the month, safely confined behind the guardhouse walls. Investigation it was found that the scene of the murder was in British Columbia and the prisoner must be tried on this side of the mountains. After correspondence with the provincial authorities the prisoner was sent here where he appeared before the magistrate today, pleading not guilty, and was remanded until the witnesses can be brought from the scene. This will take at least two months at this season of the year. The accused defends the killing on the ground of self defense and, although the wound which caused death is a frightful one, the jury may have justified it. In any event he may be convicted of manslaughter. The trial will take place at the Clinton assizes, as the killing took place in the Cariboo district.

DISPUTED LAW POINT

Contention That Lapse of Six Months Prevents Prosecution on Theft Charge

Vancouver, Feb. 1.—Arthur Henderson, a big tall colored man was the cause of one of the most interesting legal tangles that has occurred in the police court for some time. Henderson was charged with stealing a pair of gold cuff links from John Lewis, of the Atlantic hotel, last July, and the argument arose over the point as to whether or not he could be prosecuted, the offence having been committed over six months ago.

J. A. Russell, counsel for defence, submitted that as the offence came under the summary conviction act, the time for prosecution elapsed with six months. Legal authorities were consulted by the wholesale almost every copy of the statutes in the court library being hauled down. The court decided to go on with the case, and after taking the evidence a remand was granted in order to look up authorities on the point. Henderson has been in jail since the alleged theft was committed and was only arrested last night. His story is that he got the links from a Chinaman.

Six Months For Begging

Vancouver, Feb. 1.—For begging in the streets a young man of rather good appearance was taken in by the police yesterday afternoon. In court today he said that he was asking for ten cents to buy a drink for the day, and he had been drinking hard and had gone through his money. The court gave him six months in jail, suggesting that it would be a good cure for him.

Vancouver Library

Vancouver, Feb. 1.—The annual report of the library board for last year shows that the number of books loaned during the year was 72,893, an increase of about 3,000 over the previous year. The total number of books now in the library is 12,075. The increase by purchase during the year being 1,232. The opening of the reading and sitting-room for the unemployed is mentioned in the report, and a further suggestion as follows: "Professor Odium, as a librarian, considered that the board might do still further and proposed that the basement of the library fronting on Westminster avenue, might also be used for the benefit of boys who otherwise would be found in the streets at night, and by resolution a committee was appointed to ascertain the cost of carrying out the work, and report at an early date."

The Vagrancy Law

Vancouver, Feb. 1.—Magistrate Alexander today stated that he was strongly inclined to convicting George Moore, a colored man who formed one of the party gathered in by the police in a raid on the St. Ermin rooming house. He wants to satisfy himself as to what the law really means when it says "no visible means of subsistence." He inclines to the theory that because a man has two or three dollars in his pocket it cannot necessarily be said that he has means of subsistence. J. A. Russell, who appeared for Moore, declared that if a man had two or three dollars in his pocket he could not be held as a vagrant. "I would rather see it for myself. I will look it up this afternoon," said the court. Albert Craig, keeper of the St. Ermin house, who was sent down for six months, has appealed. He has been admitted to bail.

Eels have invaded the water mains supplying the east side of New York to such an extent that in several places the pipes have become choked. The water companies are considering a plan to avoid the April cut in prices.

different parts of the city, and raised upwards of \$50 in subscription money. The fact that the Montreal Star is a well known paper is believed by the police to be the reason of his success at the game, which, it is alleged, he worked. He will come up for trial on Monday.

Police Patrol Signals.

Vancouver, Feb. 1.—Chief of Police Chamberlain, in company with some of the city officials, went down to Everett this morning to inspect the Gamewell system of police patrol signals, which is being used there. It is understood that definite steps towards installing a system in Vancouver will be taken in a few days, and this visit to Everett is one of the preliminaries. The Gamewell system is favorably regarded by the police department.

Japanese Killed

Vancouver, Feb. 1.—One Jap was killed and another seriously injured by a falling tree up the Lynn valley yesterday afternoon. The dead man was Nomura, who lives on Powell street in this city, and the name of the injured one is Soniyama. The latter is now lying in the general hospital, where his condition is regarded as serious. The two men were working on a log skid from the Hastings Mill company cutting timber in the Lynn valley about two miles above the dam and near the waterworks intake pipe for North Vancouver. While felling a large tree something went wrong and it dropped in the wrong direction. Nomura was caught beneath it and his life was crushed out. Soniyama jumped to get clear, but was pinned down by some of the heavy branches. It was the fact that he jumped that saved his life.

Women Driven Out

Vancouver, Feb. 1.—The exodus of women from the restricted district on Canton and Shanghai streets still continues. The efforts of the police in closing up the dives is proving effective and by Monday all will be deserted. The emigration officers are lending every assistance to the police in deporting all the alien women and every day fresh detachments are sent across the border. Yesterday there were three women before the magistrate and they were handed advice to leave town by Monday or go to jail for six months. While only about seventy of the one hundred and twenty-two women from the district have been in court, the police say that the others are leaving of their own accord. Convictions have been registered against all of them in the police court records, however, and all women found in town after Monday morning will go to jail without further trial.

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AGREEMENT REACHED AT COAL CREEK MINES

Compromise in Regard to Company's New Rules For Timbering

Fernie, B. C., Feb. 1.—The strike at the Coal Creek coal mines, after three days' duration, has now ended. The miners interviewed the management yesterday evening and came to an amicable arrangement satisfactory in every way. The following report was issued today:

The cause of the stoppage of work at Coal Creek is that the management has been forcing a new system of timbering at Nos. 2, 5 and 9 mines, thereby taking away the right of the miner to protect himself and make himself safe, the old system of timbering being that a man could put timber where and when he thought proper. The new system, enforced by the management, was that miners before putting timber in had to wait to get instructions from the fire bosses. In the minds of the men this custom was against the B. C. Mining act. They offered to continue work under the old system of timbering until Feb. 10, when the joint board of this district and operators' association would sit to discuss the grievances. The general superintendent being away, the general manager would not commit himself in any way whatever; therefore they had to wait till the general superintendent arrived before they could get a proper ruling.

The following understanding was reached:

"That each miner has to timber to keep himself safe and put in timber as he thinks fit as the local conditions require; but in case conditions warrant that timbers are not required, timbers are not to be used to an excessive amount. If in the latter case timbers are put up, the management reserves the right to decline to pay for them, in which case the miner putting them up may refer the matter for settlement as provided for by the agreement of May 4, 1904."

Royal City Wedding.

New Westminster, Feb. 1.—A marriage of great interest many took place at Holy Trinity Cathedral on Wednesday afternoon, the contracting parties being Miss Maud Agnes Charleson, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Charleson, and Gordon Bruce Corbould, eldest son of Gordon E. Corbould, K.C. The ceremony, which was performed in the presence of a large number of relatives and friends, was an exceedingly pretty one. The church was lavishly decorated for the occasion. The pastor, Rev. A. Shildrick, officiated.

Children Die of Injuries.

New Westminster, Feb. 1.—Nora, the 3-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Josiah Israel, who was burned in an explosion of dynamite in the house of her father at Mount Lohman, died last night in St. Mary's Hospital. No hope at all is held out for the 3-year-old child. Dorothy, who is also in the hospital, Dorothy is very low today and cannot survive more than a day or two. The father attempted to throw a powder canister into the fire in his kitchen. The building was partly wrecked.

ELECTION OF BISHOP

Change in Procedure to be Proposed at Meeting of New Westminster Synod

New Westminster, Feb. 1.—The manner of the election of a bishop for New Westminster diocese will be an important subject of discussion at the annual meeting of the synod, which will be held in this city on Wednesday and Thursday of next week, as the procedure in vogue at present has been the cause of considerable dissatisfaction among the clergy as well as the lay members of the church.

At present a half of the number of lay delegates constitute a quorum, and a mere majority of those present, which may be considerably less than a third of the membership, may elect a bishop, provided the lay delegates also agree on a mere majority. W. Norman Bole has given notice of a motion to the effect that it should require two-thirds of the members to constitute a quorum, and a two-thirds majority of those present to elect an incumbent for the incumbent office. The canons of the constitution dealing with the election of the bishop are considered by many the most important, and those in favor of the change both in this city and Vancouver are working hard to carry it.

The meeting of the synod will be called to order on Wednesday forenoon next, and His Lordship Bishop Dart will preside. Several matters of importance to the diocese will be dealt with, in addition to the motion mentioned above, including the report of an Anglican theological college in Vancouver.

Bishop Dart will leave soon after the diocese meeting for England, where he will attend the Pan-American synod sessions. His Lordship will also go on a mission to raise funds for the proposed college in the Terminal City.

WORK OF THE MINES

Ore Production in the Boundary and Kootenay Districts for the Past Week

Nelson, B. C., Feb. 1.—Following are the shipments from the various mining districts, and the receipts at smelters for the southeastern districts of British Columbia for the past week and the year to date:

Shipments: Boundary, week, 22,011; year, 69,332. Rossland, 5,945 and 28,312. East of Columbia river, 3,062 and 14,418. Totals, 31,008 and 112,062. Receipts: Grand Forks, week, 22,011; year, 69,332. Trail, 6,011 and 26,419. Northport, 1,240 and 8,270. Marysville, 675 and 3,030. Totals, 29,937 and 101,051.

"DR. JIM" DEFEATED

Cape Colony Elections Result in Election of J. K. Merriman to Premiership

Cape Town, Feb. 1.—J. K. Merriman, leader of the Afrikaner Bond, has accepted the premiership of Cape Colony in succession to Dr. Leander Starr Jameson, who resigned yesterday because of the defeat of his party in the Cape Colony parliamentary election. Dr. Jameson became premier of Cape Colony in 1904, taking also the office of secretary for native affairs.

Banker Charged With Forgery.

Boise, Idaho, Feb. 1.—Horace E. Neal, cashier of the Capital State bank, which failed last week, was arrested last night on the charge of forgery. It is stated that forged notes aggregating at least \$50,000 have come in, and that the bank is turning up all the time. The first of the notes appeared a week ago, when representatives of Kansas City and Omaha banks arrived with such paper in their possession. Neal is said to be a nervous wreck. He was too ill to be removed from his home last night, and was left in charge of a deputy.

Abandoned St. Helena.

A spot which is one of the inalienable possessions of history and literature is the Island of St. Helena. The final removal of the British garrison has left Napoleon's wave-enriched prison to wreck and ruin, rapidly drifting into bankruptcy. Necessary tasks cannot be collected and soup kitchens have had to be started in the schools. "If prefer death to St. Helena," said Napoleon to the two British officials who first announced his destination to him. Most people who landed there must have agreed with him, if we may credit the description given by Major Gorgeau in 1816: "This is a very queer place. I assure you, it is the vice versa of all others. All the verdure and cultivated parts are at the summit of immense mountains—the lower regions resembling castles more than anything else; it blows constantly in the same direction and is always raining. The shores of the island are frightful precipices without any beach. Bonaparte calls it the Island of Desolation, and says (with truth) that it is the driest and at the same time the wettest country in the universe."

The Wrong Way

Many Physicians Try to Cure Dyspepsia by Having Their Patients Starve Out the Disease.

This Method May Ruin the Stomach.

To become a physician, one must study medical literature for a long time and attend several years at a medical college, dissect at least one human body, pass many quizzes and examinations, and at last receive his diploma, which entitles him to the M. D. degree.

Yet all this does not necessarily make a doctor. We have known many graduates, with their sheepskins, who could not apply the knowledge they had acquired to relieving and curing a patient of dyspepsia.

They were floored by their first attempt to cure such a patient. They were not to blame for this, for all the knowledge they acquired from medical works was wholly experimental. They were told to try the following:

Aromatic Ammonia.
Bicarbonates of Soda.
Bismuth and Potass.
Blue Mass.
Camphor Water.
Catechu.
Charcoal.
Creosote.
Hot Water.
Lime Water.
Mergol.
Mineral Waters.
Nitric Acid.
Nitro-Muriatic Acid.
Nux Vomica.
Oil of Amber.
Oil of Capajut.
Rhubarb.
Senna.
Spirits of Lavender.
Starvation.
Strichnia.
Sulphur.
Sulphate of Lime.
Tincture of Cardamom.
Taraxacum.
Tincture of Ginger.
Tincture of Iron.
Tonics.
Vegetable Bitters.

In the list hot water is the only remedy that will not do more harm than good, and its use is still an unsolved problem.

If the professor who coaches the graduate would hand him a package of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets and tell him that it was a specific for dyspepsia, indigestion, all stomach ailments, and should be his mainstay in such cases, that one grain of their active principle would digest 3,000 grains of food in the stomach, and that aided by this remedy the stomach would soon regain its normal condition, he would find the student more good than sending him forth with a lot of uncertain knowledge about the cure of these diseased conditions.

The young doctor would gain a reputation by curing his first case of dyspepsia.

Instead of experimenting with the mess of medicine in the above list, and doing his patients more harm than good, he would always be gaining reputation by always curing his patient. When he met any indication of a diseased organ, he should discover what hundreds of other doctors have, that the whole trouble started with imperfect digestion and assimilation, then take out of his pocket medicine case a few of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets, and tell the patient how to use them.

The result would be considered by the patient almost miraculous, and success after success would be achieved by him.

Many blood diseases, skin eruptions and heart troubles yield readily to Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets, because they cure the incubating cause—dyspepsia. If the stomach is wrong, you are wrong all over.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets are sold everywhere at druggists—50 cents per package. Send your name and address today and we will at once send you by mail a sample package, free. Address P. A. Stuart Co., 150 Stuart Bldg., Marshall, Mich.

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FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES,

ROSES, RHODODENDRONS, HOLLIES, Etc., Etc.

First Class Stock of Every Description.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE AND PRICE LISTS

Japanese Fancy Goods

Best Store to Get the Oriental Souvenirs.

THE MIKADO BAZAAR

1404 Government St., cor. Johnson Street. Victoria Hotel Block.

THE IRVING HOTEL

VANCOUVER, B. C.

New and Modern Rooms with Baths First Class Grill

W. S. DICKSON Proprietor

LADIES' WHITEWEAR BARGAINS

SKIRTS worth 85c for .45

Worth \$1.00 for .75

Worth \$1.25 for 1.00

Worth \$1.50 for 1.10

Worth \$2.00 for 1.50

NIGHT GOWNS

Worth \$1.00 for .75

Worth \$1.25 for 1.00

Worth \$1.50 for 1.10

DRAWERS greatly underpriced, 50c, 40c, 35c, 30c and .25c

CORSET COVERS. Big line reduced marvellously; great bargains at 25c

COME AND SEE.

WESCOTT BROS.

QUALITY HOUSE

YATES STREET

A BROKEN-DOWN SYSTEM.

This is a condition (or disease) to which doctors give many names, but which few of them really understand. It is simply weakness, such as the system, of the vital forces that sustain the system. No matter what may be its causes (they are almost unnumbered), its symptoms are such that it is more prominent being sleeplessness, sense of prostration or weariness, depression of spirits and want of energy for all the ordinary affairs of life. Now, that alone is a deadly condition in all such cases is increased vitality—vigour.

VITAL STRENGTH & ENERGY

to throw off these morbid feelings, and experience proves that as night succeeds the day this may be sure to be secured by a course of the celebrated life-reviving tonic

THERAPION No. 3

than by any other known combination. So sure is it as it is taken in accordance with the printed directions accompanying it, will the shattered health be restored.

THE EXPIRING LAMP OF LIFE LIGHTED UP AFRESH.

and a new existence imparted in place of what had so lately seemed worn-out, "used up," and valueless. This wonderful restorative is purely vegetable and innocuous, is agreeable to the taste—suitable for all constitutions and conditions, in either sex; and it is difficult to imagine a case of disease or derangement, whose main features are those of debility, that will not be speedily and permanently benefited by this never-failing recuperative essence, which is destined to cast into oblivion everything that had preceded it for this wide-spread and numerous class of human ailments.

THERAPION is sold by the principal Chemists throughout the world. Prices in England 1/6 and 4/6. Purchasers should see that the word "THERAPION" appears on British Government Stamp (in white letters on red ground) affixed to every package by order of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners, and without which it is a forgery.

Wholesale by Henderson Bros., Ltd., Victoria, B. C.

A Meal in Itself—

a rich, delicious cup of Suchard's Cocoa. It is more than a mere extract—it contains the whole nutritive value of one of Nature's most nourishing products, the cocoa-bean.

A cup of

SUCHARD'S COCOA

contains all this nourishment fully dissolved, and in its most tempting and delicious form. It is more wholesome and strengthening than tea, or coffee, or any other cocoa.

W. H. Malkin Co., Ltd., Agents, Vancouver.

ROSS ROYAL BELFAST GINGER ALE

THE ORIGINAL BRAND AND THE ONLY GINGER ALE WORTHY OF THE NAME

C NEWTON YOUNG

Real Estate and Insurance Agent, Notary Public, Etc.

DUNCAN E. & N. Railway

WING ON & SON, EMPLOYMENT OFFICE

All kinds of Chinese help furnished. Men for mines, railways, work, clearing land, cooking and housework, etc. 530 Cormorant St. Tel. B1132.

Lever's Y-Z (Wise Head) Disinfectant Soap

Powder is a boon to any home. It disinfects and cleans at the same time.

DRURY & MACGURN

34 GOVERNMENT ST.

Canada Permanent Mortgage Corporation

Loan Money

LOW RATES. EASY TERMS. NO DELAYS. EXPENSES LOW.

Cash Capital, - - \$6,000,000.

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SOCIAL AND PERSONAL

Ernest Muskett who has been visiting his brother H. J. S. Muskett, Niagara street for the past few weeks, returned to Vancouver last Monday.

Miss Bell-Irving of Vancouver spent a few days in Victoria last week, the guest of Miss Paula Irving. She came to Victoria on the hockey team.

Some of the members who were present when the Private Skating Club met were: Mrs. Robin Dunsinuir, Mrs. Harry Pooley, Miss Chubbett, Miss But, Mr. C. Browne, Mr. Holmes, Miss Vira Blackwood, Miss Mason, Miss Doris Mason, Miss J. Lawson, Mr. Hagarty, Miss V. Pooley, Mrs. Genge, John Arbuckle, Mr. Troupe, Miss Paula Irving, Miss Dunsinuir, Mr. Harvey, W. Barton, Miss Troupe, Miss Little, Miss Coombe.

Mrs. T. R. Smith gave a very enjoyable little tea last Thursday afternoon for Mrs. Coombe, wife of the captain of the cable ship Restorer, and Mrs. Stanley of Honolulu.

Miss Elsie Bullen and Miss Z. Holmes, (Duncan), leave shortly on a trip to Honolulu.

Charles Vernon has returned to Victoria after an absence of many months.

Miss Cameron of Winnipeg, after spending a few days in Victoria has returned to her home in Manitoba again.

Miss McDonald, (Winnipeg), is the guest of Mrs. John Arbuthnot, Belcher street.

Mrs. Gaudin was visiting friends in Vancouver during the week.

Miss Marion Dunsinuir left on Friday night for the Princess Victoria for Vancouver en route to England; she was accompanied by her brother Robin Dunsinuir.

An engagement of interest to Victorians, is that of Miss Marie Elsie Gaudin, eldest daughter of Capt. and Mrs. James Gaudin, Craigflower road, to A. W. Rogers, formerly of H. H. H. H. Both are very popular in Victoria and are receiving congratulations from their many friends.

Miss Victoria Phipps gave a tea last week for Miss Tatlow, who was married last Wednesday to Fitz Allan Cornwall of Ashcroft. Among the guests were: Mrs. R. J. Janion, Mrs. E. E. Pooley, Mrs. Durand, Mrs. E. O. S. Schofield, Mrs. B. Helsternman, Mrs. Brett, Mrs. Spicer Simpson, Mrs. Alister Robertson, Miss Camble, Miss Mary Lawson, Miss Peters, Miss Bay, Miss Montelth, Miss Newcombe, Miss Gillespie, Miss King, Miss Perry, Miss Hanning, Miss Foster, Miss Amy Angus, Miss Paula Irving, Miss N. Dupont, Miss B. Irving, Miss Tatlow, Miss Tuck, Miss Browne, Miss M. Gaudin, Miss V. Bolton.

Miss Isla Tuck has issued invitations to a tea at her home for Saturday, February 6, at Rocabella.

Among those who attended the lecture given by Dr. Todd, in aid of the fund to build a new St. John's school-room, which was recently destroyed by fire were: Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Pooley, Misses Bickart, Mr. Harvey, Miss Alice Pooley, Miss Pooley, Miss Ada Saunders, Misses Tilton, Miss Hannington, Mr. and Mrs. Finlayson, Miss Paula Irving, Mr. and Mrs. George Gillespie, Mr. and Mrs. Hebdon Gillespie, Mrs. McCurdy, George McCurdy, Mr. and Mrs. Wolfenden, Mr. and Mrs. D. R. Kerr, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Gillespie, Mr. J. H. Todd, Bert Todd and many others.

On Wednesday and Thursday afternoons, Mrs. D. R. Kerr entertained her friends at bridge and five hundred respectively. The house was elaborately decorated with choice hot house blossoms, the color scheme throughout being white. On Wednesday Mrs. Gaudin carried off first prize and Mrs. King the second. The first prize for five hundred fell to Mrs. McBride and the second to Mrs. Goldie Wilson. Among the guests were: Mrs. C. M. Roberts, Mrs. McAllister Robertson, Mrs. King, Mrs. Grotty, Mrs. Bodwell, Mrs. Gibb, Mrs. Courtney, Miss Gaudin, Mrs. Helsternman, Mrs. Troupe, Mrs. Rocks Robertson, Mrs. Spratt, Mrs. H. Pooley, Mrs. Genge, Mrs. J. Raymur, Mrs. Griffiths, Mrs. Finlayson, Miss Pooley, Mrs. Little, Mrs. Love, Mrs. T. S. Gore, Mrs. Laing, Mrs. Rithet, Mrs. Jones, Mrs. C. Todd, Miss M. Sawson, Mrs. Giesley, Mrs. Gibson, Mrs. E. Wilson, Mrs. Hall, Mrs. H. Gillespie, Mrs. Brett, Mrs. Prior, Mrs. Butchart, Mrs. S. Robertson, Mrs. Risniller, Mrs. Freeman, Mrs. W. S. Gore, Mrs. B. Helsternman, Mrs. Ambrey, Mrs. G. A. N. Jones, Mrs. Bullen, Mrs. Burton, Mrs. J. N. Jones, Mrs. Courtney, Mrs. Helsternman, Mrs. Charles, Mrs. McCullum, Mrs. McBride, Mrs. Edwards, (Vancouver), Mrs. Lampman, Mrs. Cleland, Mrs. Blacklock, Mrs. C. Pooley, Mrs. Tuck, Mrs. Rockester, Mrs. Fluimfelt, Mrs. Brett, Mrs. Blackwood, Mrs. Berkeley, Miss Olive Helsternman, Miss Williams, Miss Troupe, Misses Blackwood, Miss Bolton.

Senator, Mrs. Macdonald and Miss Macdonald have gone to Ottawa where the senator will attend to his senatorial duties.

A very successful dance was given on Wednesday evening at the A. O. U. W. hall, by the dancing enthusiasts. The hall and supper room was hung with bunting and flags, and the supper table which was in the hands of Miss G. Hickey and Miss K. Gaudin was most artistically arranged with a large brass bowl of crimson carnations, and asparagus fern, surrounded by tiny sparkling electric lights with dark red paper shades, to represent roses. A runner of scarlet tied at opposite corner with a large bow, holly and sprig of holly gave the finishing touch. Miss Thain and violinist rendered a very satisfactory programme introducing the "Polaris Dance" which met with great applause. Those present were: The chaperones: Mrs. Rebbeck, Mrs. Hickey, Mrs. Newling, Mrs. C. M. Roberts, Mrs. Courtney, Mrs. J. Harvey, Mrs. Burton, Miss Cayzer in pale blue; Miss P. Phair, black; Miss LeSeuer, violet; Miss V. Phair in white; Miss Moresby, white chiffon; Miss Phyllis Mason, pink; Miss Arbuthnot, white; Miss Blakemore, pale blue, empire style; Miss Peters, Miss Little, Miss Dunsinuir, pink empire; Miss V. Mason, white; Miss Gaudin, Mrs. Courtney, white chiffon; Miss Nash, Miss Johnston, pale blue empire; Miss Hickey, Miss Hickey, emerald lace gown; Miss Rebbeck, Dresden silk; Mrs. Burton, Mrs. Roberts, white lace; Miss Pate, Miss H. Pate, Miss Leeseholm, Miss Dorothy Pulver, Miss McDonald, Miss A. King, Miss D. Day, Miss V. Bolton.

Miss Troupe, Miss K. Gaudin, Miss Hayland, Miss Dunsinuir, Miss Brown, Miss Dupont, Miss Lawson, Miss Beth Irving, Miss Genevieve Irving, Messrs. Cayzer, Bostock, LeSeuer, Harvey, Wallace, W. Fisher, J. Gaudin, H. Fisher, Wilby, Fraser, Holmes, Eberts, Gillespie, C. Brown, D. Bullen, Newsom, Bridgeman, T. O. Mackay, Mean, Harvey, Troupe, J. Lawson, Berkeley, T. Fitcher, Nash, McDougal, Gore, Bishop J. Hayland, Owen C. Vernon, Boyer, S. Powell, Jephson, Bromley, Talbot, P. Pemberton, B. Wilnot, Holland, Prior, Barton, J. B. Bell, Morgan, Dr. Wilnot.

Miss Ruby Tabman, 1140 Burdette avenue, was the hostess at a pleasant surprise party as a result of some twenty-five of her High school fellow students calling upon her. The evening was pleasantly spent in games and dancing, dainty refreshments being served about midnight. The guests included the Misses: Clayton, Grey, O'Brien, Jones, Pentell, Morrison, Cameron, Stevens and M. and L. Hanna, Cook and Blake and the Messrs. Jack Trace, Cole, Volo, Brown, Flett, Baker, Conates, Bailey, Campbell, Tait and Fred Brown.

Mrs. R. J. Harlow will hereafter receive on the first Wednesday each month at her home, 425 Michigan street.

It was Mrs. Le Maistre and Mrs. Astley, who presided at the teas at the Alexandra club on Friday afternoon. By an error in transcription in yesterday's issue the name of Mrs. McQuade was substituted for that of Mrs. Le Maistre.

Mrs. Kor entertained at cards on Wednesday and Thursday last. The table was tastefully decorated with fresas and streamers of yellow ribbon. Among those present were: Mrs. James Dunsinuir, Mrs. Wasson, Mrs. Griffiths, Mrs. H. Pooley, Mrs. Stuart Robertson, Mrs. Kockert, Mrs. S. T. S. Gore, Mrs. J. H. Burton, Mrs. M. Mason, Mrs. J. E. Wilson, Mrs. McBride, Mrs. Charles, Mrs. Blackwood, Mrs. Roberts, Mrs. Gaudin, Mrs. Todd, Mrs. Heden Gillespie, Mrs. Giesley, Mrs. Alister Robertson, Mrs. Butchart, Mrs. Spratt, Miss Williams, Mrs. G. A. N. Jones, Mrs. Bodwell, Mrs. E. Pooley, Mrs. Laing, Mrs. Bodwell, Mrs. Little, Mrs. Freeman, Mrs. Watt, Mrs. Tuck, Mrs. Tye, Mrs. Hind, Mrs. King, Mrs. C. P. Todd, Mrs. Henry Helsternman, Miss Pooley, Mrs. Matthews, Mrs. Blacklock, Miss Lawson, Mrs. McCallum, Mrs. Hall, Mrs. Love, Mrs. Brett, Mrs. Gibb, Mrs. Hermann Robertson, Mrs. Ambrey, Mrs. Prior, Mrs. Courtney, Mrs. Raymur, Mrs. Troup, Mrs. Genge, Mrs. Cleland, Mrs. Arthur Robertson, Mrs. W. S. Gore, Mrs. Fluimfelt, Mrs. Bullen, Mrs. Lampman, Mrs. Hobson, Mrs. Jones, Mrs. Jones, Mrs. Mackenzie, Mrs. Bernard Helsternman, Miss O. Helsternman, the Misses Blackwood, Miss Vivian Bolton, Miss Winona Troup, Mrs. Jas. Harvey and Mrs. Hunter.

Miss Marguerite Little made a charming hostess at a farewell given for Miss Gladys Green, whose marriage takes place next week; also for Miss Marion Dunsinuir and Miss Gladys Perry. The former left last Friday for England and the latter leaves shortly, also for the Old Country. The hostess, who chose a very dainty pale blue crepe de chine, received the following guests: Miss Tilton, in navy blue, with hat to match; Miss Dunsinuir, a very pretty old rose empire gown, hat to match; Mrs. Elliot in a smart brown and white check suit; Miss Langley, in navy blue, with white picture hat; Miss V. Mason, biscuit folie, touches of green and green panne hat; Miss Beth Irving, brown; Miss Genevieve Irving; Miss V. Pooley, green; Miss Savage, smart navy blue tailor suit with pale blue picture hat; Miss Montelth; Miss H. Page; Miss Leeseholm, Miss Gillespie, Miss Page, Miss Peters, Miss Perry, Miss Troupe, Miss Bolton, Miss Lawson, Miss Day, Miss McDonald, Miss Cameron (Winnipeg), Miss Drake, Miss Hayland, Miss Phipps, Mrs. Genge, Mrs. Coombe, Miss King, Miss Holmes (Brussels, Ont.), Miss Dupont.

Miss Noel Moresby entertained a few friends on Friday evening, the guest of honor being Miss Henderson of Vancouver. Cards were indulged in during the evening, after which dainty refreshments were served. Some of those present were: Miss Henderson, Miss V. Blackwood, Miss Suzette Blackwood, Miss Ross Arbuthnot, Miss McDonald, Mr. Cairns, Mr. Basil Prior, Mr. Plaherty, Mr. Morton Mason and others.

William Fisher left on Friday evening for Ottawa, where he will spend a month visiting friends.

Mrs. McGill of Shawinigan Lake is visiting friends in Victoria.

Miss Lorna Eberts leaves early this week for Montreal, where she will spend two or three months.

Mons. Duchastel de Montroque, French consul, Bancouver, and daughter, were in Victoria for the opening of the House.

Friday, January 31, was the date set as guest day for the Alexandra Club, and a large and fashionable gathering enjoyed a very pleasant afternoon. Great credit was due to Miss K. Gaudin's good taste in arranging the musical programme. This and a selection of Japanese pictures, which were in the hands of Mrs. Muller, helped to make the afternoon a very enjoyable one. The dainty tea table was elaborately arranged with red and white carnations and ferns. Those present were: Mrs. Griffiths, Mrs. H. Grant, Mrs. Kent, Mrs. C. Todd, Mrs. Hall, Mrs. Jenkins, Mrs. Love, Mrs. Durick, Mrs. Peake, Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Reismuller, Mrs. Grotty, Mrs. Griffiths, Mrs. Astley, Mrs. Rykert, Mrs. Ferriss, Mrs. B. Wilson, Mrs. J. Wilson, Mrs. Worlock, Mrs. Gilbert, Mrs. H. Laing, Mrs. Dallan, Mrs. J. Montelth, Mrs. Harner, Mrs. Rhodes, Mrs. Hart, Mrs. Gibson, Mrs. Shaw, Mrs. Lugin, Mrs. Sherin, Mrs. Ballantyne, Mrs. Marvin, Mrs. Janion, Mrs. McBride, Mrs. Gordon, Mrs. Roderick, Mrs. J. Raymur, Mrs. Bowser, Mrs. Harvey, Mrs. Beaven, Mrs. Young, Mrs. Fell, Mrs. Soratt, Mrs. Sheldon, Mrs. Howitt, Mrs. Creed, Mrs. Ker, Mrs. Halmcken, Mrs. Hassell, Miss Phipps, Miss Leiser, Miss M. Gaudin, Miss K. Gaudin.

The marriage of Edward Guy Warner to Miss Gladys Muriel Gwynne is fixed to take place on Wednesday next, February 5, at Christ church cathedral at 2 p. m.

Miss Mabel Gilmor, of Toronto, is visiting her sister, Mrs. Warren, of "Menota," Rockland avenue.

Arthur Payn Le Sueur left Saturday for Banff for his health.

The Victoria West Amateur Dra-

matic society will hold their annual masquerade at Semples hall, Friday, February 21. In past years this has always been a very successful affair, and those in charge this year promise a better time than ever.

A social and dance will be held in St. Mark's parish room, Boleskin road, on Thursday, 8 p. m.

Final arrangements for the music for the fancy dress ball at the Empress hotel, have been completed, the committee having secured an orchestra of twelve of the best musicians in the city, and the musical programme which is now in course of preparation will be one of the finest ever heard in British Columbia. The ball programme, which will be something new to Victorians, is already being prepared, and is a very dainty and attractive piece of work. Although being unique in design, it is all that art and good taste can suggest, the paper and pencils to be used having been imported specially for the occasion. The sale of tickets up to date has been very large, and mail orders are already beginning to come in from outside points, press notices having appeared in several of the sound papers as far south as Portland, where interest in the big event is evidently being aroused. Tickets are now on sale at Fletcher Bros., Mrs. Aaronson's, M. W. Watt & Co.'s, Victoria Book & Stationery Co., Hibben & Co.'s, C. F. Redfern's, the J. M. Whitney company and Challoner & Mitchell's.

Herbert House left this morning on the Princess Royal for Seattle, whence he will take the North Coast Limited to New York and sail on the Anchor line steamer Caledonia for Glasgow on three months' trip to the Old Country.

Hon. Edgar Dewdney left yesterday afternoon on a short business trip to Portland, Ore.

William Baker left yesterday for Portland, Ore.

Louis Sahen left this morning on a business trip to Spokane.

Mr. and Mrs. J. McGrath of Port Simpson stayed a few days at the Dominion Hotel on their way to Seattle.

Mr. and Mrs. George Williams and infant son, who have been visiting Mrs. Williams's mother, Mrs. J. H. Macfarlane, Sylvia street, have gone to Vancouver, where they will now reside.

Mrs. Fred Galbraith of Vancouver is visiting her friend, Mrs. Thomas Purrell, 117 Clarence avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. Hyde Dunn and Miss Fattie Chapman, son-in-law, daughter and grand daughter, respectively, of Mr. and Mrs. P. Oliver, left Portland on Thursday for Southern California, where they will spend several months.

F. F. Fagett left this morning on the Princess Victoria and by the C. P. R. for St. Johns, N. S., whence he will sail for Liverpool on the Empress of Britain.

W. A. Blackbourne who has spent the last few months on a ranch up country, has returned to the city.

R. F. G. Day, who has been in the city on business, has returned to Nelson.

G. A. Scott, Mrs. Phipps, Mrs. Mills, A. W. Pennant, C. Thompson, Dr. Bell Irving, G. D. Curtis, Miss Edgely, Mitchell, J. Jones, W. J. Dobson, L. Pabst, J. R. Waite and Mrs. Barlow left on the Princess Victoria this morning for the mainland.

DRINK LOTS OF WATER

"You bathe your body outside, madam, but how about inside?" asked a doctor when a patient told him she could not remember when she took a

drink of the life-giving fluid. "Why, you wouldn't think of taking a bath in coffee or tea, yet you wash out your whole alimentary canal or try to, with such fluids."

It is usually the people who never take exercise who do not drink water, for no one can ride or row or walk without drinking quantities of water. It is even more necessary to bathe the inside of the body than the outer surface, since Nature has provided perspiration for the partial cleansing of the body, and friction of clothing will do much toward keeping the skin clean while the inside must depend upon what is poured into it through the mouth.

It is too bad more people do not appreciate water for its healing properties. To be sure, rich people rush hither and thither from this water cure to that in search of the fountain of youth, but as far as knowing that the fountain of youth, as youth of body and vigor goes, is right at home, very few realize the fact. We must all grow old, but we can do so in a happy, healthy manner if we only take advantage of the common remedies.

A lady who was afflicted with sleeplessness, and who could not go out for exercise because of a sprained limb, was visited by a trained nurse. Without saying a word, she gave the patient a hot bath, rubbing her until her skin glowed with warmth and then tucked her into bed. As a result she slept soundly, and thereafter knew what to do at night to ensure a good rest. Careful children when bathed and rubbed at bedtime will sleep all night in a way to surprise their parents, and invalids are greatly benefited by the use of hot applications. The old idea that sick people should not be disturbed by being bathed has almost disappeared, but occasionally one is found who clings to it.

For cleansing the internal organs nothing takes the place of pure water. The first thing in the morning after rinsing the mouth and cleaning the teeth should be a pint of pure, cool water, and the last thing at night should be plenty of this life-giving fluid. For nervousness doctors recommend it in large quantities, and there are cases on record where patients have been suffering needlessly for years all because they would not drink water. The nerves are especially diseased if water drinking is neglected, and when the nerves are gone, all is gone.

There would be fewer colds if people drank water constantly. Almost every time a cold is taken it will be found that the system was clogged with waste matter. Systematic water drinking would prevent this and keep the body in such condition that colds would be unknown. In fevers water internally and externally must be used, though the old idea was to deprive the patient of it, for fear of harm.—Hilda Richmond.

Only Tough Old Hens.

In the vicinity of Germantown there lived a worthy old Quaker lady and her son John, who were once called upon to entertain a number of ladies at dinner during quarterly meeting. John began to carve the broiled chicken he entered upon a flowery speech of welcome, but in the midst of his flattering utterances his mother, who was somewhat deaf, piped up from the other end of the table: "You needn't be praising of 'em up, John, I'm afraid they're a lot of tough old hens, every one of 'em."—Lippincott's.

Examiners Were Cruel.

A member of the school board of a certain Pennsylvania town relates the sad case of a young woman who failed to pass her examination for appointment as teacher in the public school of that place. The mother of the disappointed young woman was asked by a friend whether the daughter had succeeded in running the gauntlet of the examiners. "No," was the reply in mournful tone, "Jenny didn't pass at all. Maybe you'd believe, sir, but then the examiners asked the poor girl about things that happened years and years before she was born."

HOW DIAMONDS ARE CUT

How Stones Are Prepared For Setting—Where Koh-i-nur Was Prepared

From what Matthew Arnold calls "the Mississippi of falsehood history," let one story at the very least be rescued. It is striking and picturesque to have the Tower as the scene of the re-cutting of the Koh-i-Nur, and it makes piquant reading in the historical volume in which the operation is described. But, Messrs. R. and S. Garrard & Co., the Crown jewelers, who were entrusted with the operation, write to say that the work was done, not in the jewel room of the Tower, as history has it, but on their own premises. It was there that the Duke of Wellington cut the first facet, there that the whole laborious operation was carried out. It would be interesting to know if it were that operation which re-established the diamond-cutting industry in England. At that time diamond-cutting was practically a lost art in England, and Messrs. Garrard had to send to Holland for two of the most expert of the Dutch lapidaries. Today we find our own diamond-cutters capable of dealing with the Cullinan diamond, and are informed that the best work of the character is now done in this country—which is excellent and as it should be.

As not everybody is familiar with the operation of diamond-cutting, a description of the operation may be of interest. This is how the Koh-i-Nur was treated: In a copper vessel or cup, called the dop, is melted a quantity of solder, in which the diamond is embedded, except the saffron angle intended to be polished. The saffron is next brought into operation. This is a wheel horizontally revolving in the centre of the table at a speed of upwards of two thousand revolutions per minute. The diamond is brought in contact by means of forceps fixed to the table, and steadied by the pressure of leaden weights. The rapidly revolving wheel is kept continually supplied with diamond dust, the only known medium for diamond cutting. The lathe heat which is generated by friction, which if not guarded against would speedily melt the metal bed in which the stone is deposited, requires that the jewel should be frequently cooled in a pan of tepid water. Thus it will be seen that there is no royal road to perfection, even for the finest of jewels. The Cullinan diamond will have to be submitted to much the same process ere it becomes the brightest jewel in the British crown.—St. James Gazette.

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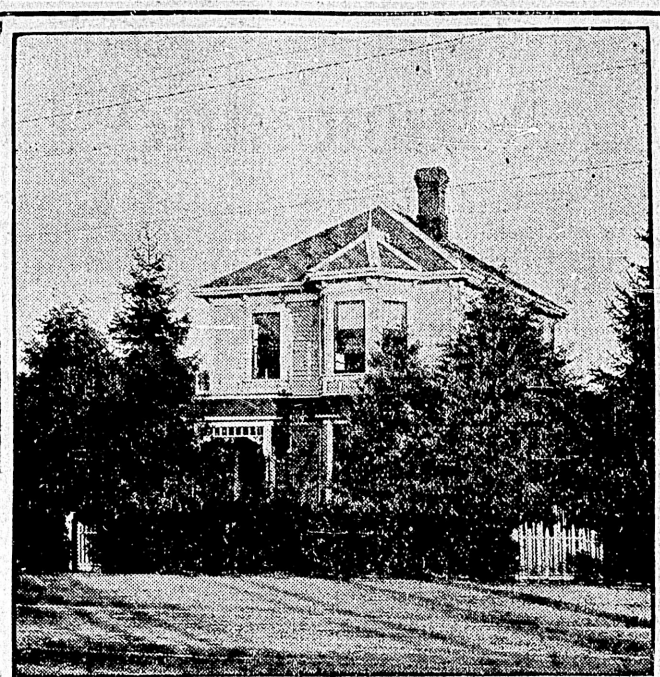
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We offer the best on the market at a sensible price

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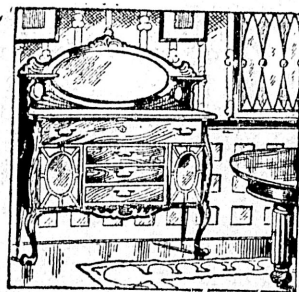
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Our Furniture Sale Will Continue

UNTIL THE END OF FEBRUARY

February being a dull month in the Furniture business, we are taking this means of making it a very lively one. We are giving our patrons even more and better bargains than ever. If you require furniture of any kind it will pay you to investigate our stock before buying elsewhere. Our sale price is a Discount of Twenty Per Cent Off our regular prices, which are at all times moderate. We are making special effort to clear some lines, and are cutting the prices in half in many cases.

Buffets and Dining Tables



BUFFET—Quartered Oak, with shaped front and British beveled mirror; regular price, \$30. Sale price... \$24

BUFFET—Quartered Oak, with shaped front; British beveled mirror and leaded glass door; regular price, \$52.50. Sale price... \$42.00

DINING TABLE—Solid Oak, top 40 in. x 6 feet. Regular price \$13.50. Sale price... \$10.80

DINING TABLE—Quartered Oak, top 43 in. x 8 ft.; regular price, \$24.50. Sale price... \$19.00

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Size 2 1-2 x 3 yds. Reg. price, \$7.25. Sale price... \$5.80

Size 3 x 3 yds. Reg. price, \$10.00. Sale price... \$8.00

Size 3 x 3 1-2 yds. Reg. price, \$15.00. Sale price... \$12.00

Size 3 1/2 x 4 yds, regular price \$22 00, Sale Price... \$17.60



Music and Drama

De Wolf Hopper Tomorrow.

When Frederic Ranken wrote for De Wolf Hopper in "Happyland" a part in which the big star would portray a king who was unhappy because he was so monotonously happy he built up one of the funniest roles that have been given to a comic opera comedian in recent years. It is in "Happyland," the music for which was written by Reginald Dekoven, that Mr. Hopper will be seen at the Victoria Theatre tomorrow night.

Mr. Hopper will be seen as Ecstasius, King of Elysia, and one of the several song hits which have been allotted to him, "A Sickening Sadness Sits on Me," gives a very good idea of the theme of the role. There is so much happiness in and around him that he tires of it. The part is not unlike that in "Wang," in which Mr. Hopper made his previous most famous hit. Both his voice and fun making proclivities are given full sway in "Happyland" and wherever Mr. Hopper appeared in the play last season the critics were unanimous in saying that he was at his best.

But it has not been the policy of Mr. Hopper, nor that of the Schuberts, under whose management he is making the present tour to appear as a "one man attraction." He will have with him here the same cast which supported him when he made such a hit in "Happyland" at the Lyric Theatre, New York, and with which he scored continued successes throughout some of the Eastern States in a tour which he made last Spring. The well known penchant of the Schuberts for elaborate staging was never more manifested than in the production which has been given to Mr. Hopper this season. Whatever the Schuberts do they do well and the stage pictures that will be presented here when the curtains go up on the two acts of "Happyland" tomorrow are said to be among the most pretentious shown in any comic opera in recent years.

"Divorcans" on Thursday.

Do you believe in divorce? This is the same question which Aristophanes was trying to answer in "Women in Council" as early as 444 B.C.

Sardou took another fling at the vexed question in "Divorcans," first introduced in 1880. He was called "impudent and lacking in moral principle," to dare to question the advisability of permanent marital arrangements. Nevertheless, even with the lapse of years his play has lost none of its force and is undoubtedly more timely in its sentiment today than when staged in Paris twenty-seven years ago.

Mrs. Parsons and others of her advanced sisterhood who ponder the question are more up-to-date, though far less kindly humorous, than this same Victorian Sardou in 1880.

The adapter of this famous French comedy, Miss Margaret Mayo, says: "I was so overwhelmed with admiration for Sardou's masterful treatment and development of his divorce theme I could not find it in my heart to do more than rephrase his ideas and eliminate a few of his more daring suggestions."

"Divorcans" has come to mean the Rubicon to our women of the stage, as "Hamlet" has become the test of our men. No success is acknowledged and well grounded until this feminine creation of willfulness and caprice has been met and conquered by the would-be standard actress of today and yesterday.

Bernhardt, Rejane, Hading, Theo and Duse have invited comparison with their sisters in art by essaying the role of Cyprienne. It is interesting to note that Miss George is the youngest actress who has ever prappled with the subtleties of Sardou's volatile heroine, and that Margaret Mayo is the youngest dramatist who has ever ventured to rearrange the ideas of Sardou's mature mind for today's enlightenment.

The play will be seen at the Victoria Theatre on Thursday evening next.

Paderewski, Man and Musician.

Paderewski, who appears in the Victoria theatre on Friday evening, Feb. 14, under the auspices of the Victoria Musical Society, is a living and distinguished refutation of the very commonly held belief that a musician can be only a musician and nothing else. When one considers the amount of work necessary to prepare a musician for a successful career, it is astonishing that one can know anything or have any interests outside of his art. After the long, dreary years of drill the virtuoso must not only perform but must spend hours each day in preparing to perform, so that in no profession is a man tied down to his work as in music.

Consequently, it is true that many musicians, many great musicians, perhaps the great majority, have little interest in anything outside of the art they practise but now and then a man is found and it is almost inevitably true that he is a master of his art.

Paderewski is a man of extraordinarily broad culture and wide interests. Nothing human is strange to him. Nothing which goes to make life is too insignificant for him to take interest in. It is not merely a question of the kindred arts of literature, painting and sculpture with him. He is a keen and appreciative judge of them all and in all of them is capable of speaking with the voice of authority. But he delights too, in the more practical aspects of life. For example, he himself is a practical farmer farming on a large scale in Galicia (Austrian Poland) and on a smaller but more scientific scale in Switzerland, on his estate of Rioud Bosson. For several years the admittedly finest hotel in Europe, the Bristol in Warsaw, was his and only the newest hotels in Paris and London now equal it. Paderewski had it built after his own plans and his plans were based largely on what he had learned concerning hotels in America. In fact, the entire plumbing of the establishment is American and it set a pace for the rest of Europe.

He has been a considerable investor in this country, especially in real estate. The list of cities and towns in which he owns "corner lots" which he picked out himself would astonish those who listened to him play and regard him merely as a great pianist. He is extraordinarily far seeing in such things. The story is told—and it is true—that on one of his early trips to this country he visited a southern city which lay near a newly developed iron belt. As soon as he got there he took a carriage, called on the mayor and discussed the future of the town. Convinced that land would be a good

investment, he instructed his secretary to purchase a certain number of lots in a then outlying district. His secretary thought he knew best and quietly ignored the instructions. That was one of the reasons that he lost his place a year or so after when Paderewski returned to this city in 1905, one of the first things he did was to find out the value of that property. It had increased nearly ten-fold and the distinguished pianist has not yet recovered from the shock. It was not so much the money, for the amount to be invested was only a trifle of a few

other circuit cities. Brown and Schomer, billed as "The Boys With the Feet That Talk" are said to be singers and dancers above the ordinary. Those J. Price will sing the illustrated song of the reasons that he lost his place a year or so after when Paderewski returned to this city in 1905, one of the first things he did was to find out the value of that property. It had increased nearly ten-fold and the distinguished pianist has not yet recovered from the shock. It was not so much the money, for the amount to be invested was only a trifle of a few

Pantages Theatre.

Manager Ormond takes great pleasure in announcing for next week the

ing contralto; The Vernons, in their sketch entitled "Chord and Discord"; Miss Crawford, song illustrator and the Pantagoscope in the latest reproductions.

Arcade Theatre.

The attendance at the Arcade during the past week has been most flattering. The programme was a good one and excited most favorable comment.

A strong bill has been provided for the coming week which promises to exceed its predecessors in interest. "The Burglar and Baby" is an especially good picture and the story it tells points an excellent moral. Blue, indeed, will be the person who cannot laugh at the antics of the "Baby Elephant," or at the discomfiture of the "Bunco Steerers." "The Lost Umbrella" and "The Travels of a Barrel" are also of a nature to excite great interest and amusement.

The illustrated songs are one of the best and most popular features of the

JAPAN PRODUCING CONSIDERABLE FLOUR

Canadian Trade Commissioner on Flouring and Grain Growing Industries

Since the establishing of flouring mills in many places in Japan about two years ago the people of the far-eastern islands have been working energetically to produce their own grain and flour trade. The Canadian trade commissioner to Japan, Alex McLean, writes from Yokohama as follows:

An extensive bread, biscuit and fancy bakery and general supply firm, heretofore importers of flour for their own bakery, have recently been using flour ground, have recently been using

weakness of the market for the resultant feed will for a long time prevent the coming of a great industry out of the milling development in Japan. The investigations made by the department of agriculture and commerce in reference to wheat produced in this country, afforded some interesting particulars. They show that the weight of wheat produced in Japan is 35 kwamme (about 291 lbs.) per koku (5 bush.) on an average, which gives 24½ kwamme of flour (about 203 lbs.) while the weight of imported wheat is 36.3 kwamme (about 301 lbs.) the flour obtained therefrom amounting to 27 kwamme (about 224 lbs.). Thus, it is shown that foreign wheat gives about 6 per cent more flour than Japanese wheat. According to men interested in the flour mill trade, says the report of the department, the market for wheat produced in Japan is 50 to 75 sen lower per koku (5 bush.) than that for imported wheat. 1 sen equals ¼ G. cts.

Wheat is produced in all parts of Japan, the Hokkaido (the Japanese

Victoria Theatre

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 3.
Sam S. and Leo Schubert offer
DE WOLFF HOPPER

Supported by the De Wolf Hopper Opera Company, including
MAKKE
WM. WOLFF
In Reginald De Koven and Fredrick Raken's Comic Opera
"A V. A. D."

60-PEOPLE-60
The Best Singing Company in America.
Prices 50c, 75c, \$1.00, \$2.00. Box Office opens 10 a. m. Friday, Jan. 31. Mail orders accompanied by check will receive their usual attention.

Victoria Theatre

THURSDAY, FEB. 5TH, 1908.
Direct from the greatest success ever achieved by an American actress in England

GRACE GEORGE
Assisted by H. Reeves Smith and her London and New York Company, presenting Sardou's diverting comedy

"DIVORCONS"
(Let Us Be Divorced)

Three months in London. Over 100 nights in New York. Prices 50c, 75c, \$1.00, \$1.50, \$2.00. Box office opens 10 a. m. Tuesday, Jan. 4th. Mail orders accompanied by cheque will receive their usual attention.

The New Grand

WEEK END FEBRUARY.
Gilroy, Hayes and Montgomery

NAUTICAL BURLESCA
"The Good Ship Nancy Lee."

Ramza and Arno
European Eccentrics, present an act of oddities.

May Archer
High Class Vocalists.

Thos. F. Donnelly and Zelda Rotali
High Class Singing and Dancing with electrical effects.

Brown and Schomer
Refined Singers and Dancers.

Thos. J. Price
Song Illustrators

"MY IRISH ROSIE"
NEW MOVING PICTURES

"Jack the Kisser."

OUR OWN ORCHESTRA
M. Nagel, Director.

"The Angel's Serenade" by Braga.

PANTAGES THEATRE

JOHNSON STREET
Week of February 3rd, 1908.

EXTRAORDINARY ENGAGEMENT
of the
GREAT EUROPEAN NOVELTY

"Barthold's Troupe of 35 Trained Cycling and Acrobatic Cockatoos"

The most expensive attraction we have played since the opening of the house. Don't miss this wonderful exhibition in conjunction with 4 other big acts.

Two Performances Nightly—Matinee 3 o'clock.

Arcade Theatre

50 YATES STREET
MOVING PICTURES

"Burglar and Baby."
"Where Is My Hair?"
"Lost Umbrella."
"Baby Elephant."
"The Bird on Nellie's Hat."

ILLUSTRATED SONGS
"Would You Care?"
"The Bird on Nellie's Hat."

Continuous Show Daily from 2 to 10.30 p. m.
Programme changes every Monday
Admission 10 cents
Children's Saturday Matinee 5 cents

"Twelve Stories of Solid Comfort"

2nd Avenue
near
Seneca St.

Twelve stories, fireproof, concrete, steel and marble, in the most fashionable shopping district. Special large sample rooms for display. English grill; 210 rooms, 135 baths; barber shop; library. Most refined, modern hostelry in Seattle. Buses meet all trains and boats.

RATES \$1.00 UP

DON'T GET HOARSE!

During the social season. Nothing so good for the voice as these matchless Lozenges—

25c per Box

Rowntree's Pastilles
Antiseptic Finest
Lyman's Pastilles
Zymole Trochies

Hall's Central Drug Store
COR. YATES AND DOUGLAS STS.

Was... greasy dishes, pots or pans with Lever's Dry Soap a powder. It will remove the grease with the greatest ease.



hundreds but it was the thought that he had not reaped the advantage of his own judgment.

Paderewski is of course ardently patriotic as a Pole and his relations with the Russian government have not always been the pleasantest. When he was a boy of three he saw his father start on the long march of exile to Siberia and a few years later saw him return a broken man. He takes the keenest interest in what the Germans call Weltpolitik. He enjoys the friendship of many of the foremost statesmen of Europe and few men are better able to discuss the great problems of the day.

Paderewski is a great admirer of and believer in this country, and saying that does not imply the usual "how I love dear America" of the usual visiting artist. Few men are better posted on the internal affairs of this country and few can make a juster estimate of our public men. He does not hesitate to criticise what he does not like but he always has a reason for his criticism.

Under whatever conditions one meets the great pianist, the lasting impression is that which comes from his extraordinary mental power. His ability to grasp any problems and get down directly to its kernel, his logical modes of thought, his directness and honesty of purpose, these are most unusual qualities to find in a man in whom poetry and imagination are so strongly developed. In other words, Paderewski seems to be the complete man, armed at all points for contact with the world in all its relations. All these qualities mutually strengthen each other and it is this strength, doubtless, that has made the supreme artist of his time.

The New Grand.

What is reported as one of the best sketches that has yet been over the Sullivan & Considine circuit is that called "The Good Ship Nancy Lee," as presented by Gilroy, Waynes and Montgomery, which will head the bill at the New Grand for the coming week. It is said to be replete with all the good things necessary to a successful burlesque. The fun is fast and the singing of the trio is of a high order. Gilroy as the stowaway, Hayes as the captain and Miss Montgomery as the fair passenger have plenty of opportunities for fun making which are never lost.

Ramza and Aron form a team direct from the London Hippodrome. They are presenting a novel act full of the oddities of Vaudeville, and introducing clean acrobatic feats. Thos. J. Donnelly and Zelda Rotali will appear in a high class singing and comedy act entitled "The Kid's Dream of the Bogle Man," presented with electrical effects.

Miss May Archer is an ocellist of ability who has made a good impression in

engagement of Barthold's troupe of 35 Trained Cycling and Acrobatic Cockatoos, one of the most expensive attractions that has yet been played since the opening of the theatre. This is decidedly a European novelty and an act that has been a big feature and great success wherever presented. The exhibition as given by the Bartholds and their troupe of birds is simply marvellous and beyond description. The other numbers on the bill for the week include: George Hoyt, the clever monologist and comedian; The Browns, trapeze gymnasts and contortionists; Miss Angela May, the pleas-

programme and two exceptionally fine ones are to be rendered this week. "Would You Care" is a beautiful sentimental ballad, and "The Bird on Nellie's Hat" is one that will attract notice.

The Saturday matinee for children is a most popular one and will be a feature of the week.

"Well, little one," said the kindly old man, "what are you going to be when you grow to be a man?" "I guess I'll be a freak," replied the bright child. "A freak? Why?" "Cause I'm a little girl."

—Philadelphia Press.

for north) being the principal producing district. The output for 1905 throughout the Empire amounted to 37,555 bushels. Sorachi in Ishigari province in the Hokkaido is the district in which wheat is most largely produced, the output there representing 27 per cent of the total production of the country at large; and the quality of Sorachi wheat is regarded as the best. The wheat produced in the Hokkaido is partly consumed there and is supplied to Tokyo, Osaka and Miyagi prefecture. In view of its superior quality, Hokkaido wheat is on the same level as the imported, and is easily distinguished from wheat produced in other parts of Japan. To the southward the grain produced and not used locally goes to Osaka, Kobe and Nagasaki, where there is more or less milling facility.

Stocks in Yokohama and Tokyo are large, and prices are very weak. The local press gives the following as the market value of the several United States brands of flour per sack of 49 lbs:

Golden Gate...	gold	\$1.67½
Crown...	"	1.57½
Lion...	"	1.47½
Portland...	"	1.45
Gold...	"	1.40
Blue Flag...	"	1.40
Red Shield...	"	1.40
Tropay...	"	1.40

Money Versus Check.

Colonel "Ike" Hill, assistant sergeant-at-arms for the Democrats in the house of representatives, has violent political prejudices, and at election time is wont to back them with money.

He got into a political discussion in the lobby of the Hoffman House, in New York a short time ago and made an assertion that was disputed by a man in the gathering.

Colonel "Ike" reached down into his pocket, pulled out a roll of money and peeled off five one hundred dollar bills.

"I will just bet you five hundred dollars I am right," he said.

"I'll take you," said the other. "Wait until I get a pen and ink."

A cold look came into Colonel "Ike's" eyes.

"What do you want a pen and ink for?" he asked.

"Why? I want to write a cheque for five hundred dollars to cover your bet."

"Bring me a pen and ink too," he said, "for if this is going to be a cheque bet I'll make it five thousand dollars."—Washington Star.

"TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY"
Take LAXATIVE BROMO Quinine Tablets. Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. E. W. GROVE'S signature is on each box. 25c



GRACE GEORGE

In "Divorcans," at The Victoria Theatre, Thursday, February 6th.

Dog's Cold Nose

Is a sign of health, but warm nose means sick dog. Doctors judge a dog by his nose and a man by his hands. Folks with cold hands need

Scott's Emulsion

Cold hands often mean thin blood, low vitality and poor feeding. SCOTT'S EMULSION has warmth and vitality and feeding power in it. In consumption and other wasting diseases it feeds the blood and gives the power to produce flesh.

All Druggists: 50c. and \$1.00.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL

BANK DEPOSITS SHOW DECIDED FALLING OFF

Chartered Bank Statement Shows Big Changes in Various Items

The December government statement of the chartered banks shows more striking changes in the various accounts. Deposits on notice fell off about \$6,300,000 from the November returns, and the total, comparatively small increase of less than \$4,000,000 over December of 1906.

Deposits on demand decreased \$3,400,000, from November and as much as \$35,000,000 from the corresponding month of 1906. There was, therefore, a decline of over \$31,000,000 since December of a year ago in the combined deposit accounts.

Note circulation was considerably reduced from November by about \$7,000,000, and was slightly below the figures of the previous year.

Another shrinkage is to be noted in call loans in Canada, of \$1,200,000, while there was an increase in call loans outside Canada, of \$2,300,000. Compared with a year ago, call loans in Canada declined \$13,000,000 and those outside Canada \$11,400,000, total shrinkage of the amount out on call of \$28,000,000, in round figures.

The curtailment of business is reflected in the decrease of \$14,000,000 in current loans in Canada, although that account still maintains a substantial increase over the previous year's figures.

Compared with a year ago, current loans show an increase of about \$5,000,000, while call loans have decreased \$13,000,000. The following comparisons are interesting:

	1907	1906
Specie	\$27,648,939	\$25,119,474
Domestic notes	49,188,610	49,063,800
Notes and cheques on other banks	38,829,432	38,837,041
Due from other banks in Canada	9,681,914	10,370,413
From banks outside Canada	6,722,457	6,074,747
From foreign banks	16,537,863	16,308,929
Domestic securities	42,454,298	42,454,298
Municipal securities	20,239,651	19,907,744
Railway securities	41,516,307	41,971,437
Call loans in Canada	46,733,765	44,501,112
Call loans outside Canada	41,029,238	45,009,239
Current loans in Canada	570,896,776	556,588,451
Current loans elsewhere	23,576,515	22,928,188
Loans to Dominion government	4,837,479	4,864,442
Real-estate debts	3,344,019	3,420,200
Real-estate	307,325	368,610
Bank premises	17,204,766	17,183,649
Other assets	9,450,772	8,056,258
Total assets	\$934,533,671	\$921,357,275

Liabilities.

	1907	1906
Capital authorized	\$139,966,666	\$114,646,666
Capital paid up	96,514,826	95,009,015
Circulation	8,017,450	7,527,112
Due Provincial government	169,329,719	157,185,414
Deposits by public demand	408,902,274	402,626,076
Due other banks in Canada	41,029,238	45,009,239
Due other banks in Canada	1,175,116	10,370,413
Due elsewhere	4,622,408	4,742,092
Total liabilities	\$766,055,551	\$748,694,782

NEW YORK STOCKS.

By F. W. Stevenson.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Am. Copper	52 1/2	52 1/2	50 1/2	51
Am. Gas	30 1/2	30 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
Am. Oil	32 1/2	32 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2
Am. Loco.	36 1/2	37	35 1/2	36 1/2
Am. Smelters	68 1/2	68 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2
Cent. Leather	18 1/2	18 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
Am. Sugar	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
Am. Soda	32 1/2	32 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2
Atholston	72 1/2	72 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2
do pfd	87 1/2	87 1/2	86 1/2	86 1/2
B. and O.	84 1/2	84 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2
do pfd	46 1/2	46 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2
B. R. T.	151 1/2	151 1/2	150 1/2	150 1/2
C. P. R.	151 1/2	151 1/2	150 1/2	150 1/2
Consolidated	18 1/2	18 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
C. and A.	19 1/2	19 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2
C. and O.	29 1/2	29 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2
C. and G. W.	5 1/2	5 1/2	5	5
M. and S. P.	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
C. T. and P.	15	15	14 1/2	14 1/2
do pfd	20 1/2	20 1/2	20	20
D. and R. G.	20 1/2	20 1/2	20	20
do pfd	15 1/2	15 1/2	15	15
Erie	65 1/2	65 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2
F. M. and S. pfd	65 1/2	65 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2
Gen. Elec.	121 1/2	121 1/2	120	120
Int. Paper	10 1/2	10 1/2	10	10
N. Y. and N. E.	20 1/2	20 1/2	20	20
Met. St. Ry.	20 1/2	20 1/2	20	20
M. S. P. SSM	93 1/2	93 1/2	93	93
do pfd	43 1/2	43 1/2	43	43
Mo. Pac.	126 1/2	126 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2
Nor. Pac.	126 1/2	126 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2
N. Y. Cent.	96 1/2	96 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2
N. and W.	66 1/2	66 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2
do pfd	32 1/2	32 1/2	32	32
N. Y. O. and W.	32 1/2	32 1/2	32	32
Penn.	112 1/2	112 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2
People's Gas	85 1/2	85 1/2	85	85
Pre. Steel Car	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2
Reading	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
Rock Island	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
do pfd	26 1/2	26 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
So. Ry.	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
Union Pfd	123 1/2	123 1/2	123 1/2	123 1/2
do pfd	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2
U. S. Steel	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2
do pfd	93 1/2	93 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2
West. Union	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
West. Union	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2
Total sales, 323,500 shares.				

CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE.

By F. W. Stevenson.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat No. 2	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	96
July	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	93 1/2
Corn No. 2	59 1/2	59 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2
July	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2
Oats No. 2	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2
July	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2
Pork	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
Liverpool Wheat	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2

VANCOUVER STOCK EXCHANGE.

Temporary Trading Stock.

	Bid.	Asked.
Alberta Coal and Coke Co.	5.00	6.00
B. C. Copper Co.	1.00	1.25
Burton Saw Works	1.00	1.25
Canadian Can. S. and R.	50.00	50.00
Cariboo Copper Co.	2.00	3.00
Domestic Copper Co.	2.00	3.00
Granby	80.00	80.00
Int. Coal and Coke Co.	80	87
Imperial Rust Co.	100	105
Portland Cement	10	10
Rambler Caribou	20	19
Sullivan	6	7 1/2
Western Oil Co.	1.10	1.10

Coeur d'Alene Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.
Alameda	4 1/2	5 1/2
Charles Dickens	4 1/2	5 1/2
Gertie	4 1/2	5 1/2
Humming Bird	8 1/2	10
Iona	3 1/2	4
Idaho	3 1/2	4
Nabob	3 1/2	4 1/2
O. K. Con.	1	2
Oom Paul	22	27
Reed	1.35	1.40
Snow Storm	1.00	1.10
Stewart	1.00	1.22
Tamarac and Chesapeake	70	70

CARRY BIG POLICIES

Life Insurance Carried By Some of America's Rich Men

According to information given to the Spectator by Rodman Wanamaker, carries more life insurance than any person in America. His policies aggregate \$1,000,000. His father, John Wanamaker, is insured for \$1,500,000. The policies of President Roosevelt aggregate \$5,000,000.

There are twenty-five New Yorkers who carry \$300,000 or more insurance on their lives, as follows:

	Amount
August Belmont	\$600,000
Thos. A. Bunker	320,000
James C. Colgate	1,500,000
Peter F. Collier	355,230
John D. Crummins	300,000
J. Horace Harding	400,000
Orlando M. Harper	300,000
Aaron Hecht	500,000
Charles H. Mackay	300,000
Cuddehmo Marconi	750,000
George R. Mosely	450,000
John F. O'Rourke	500,000
W. R. Perkins	325,000
George W. Perkins	210,000
Henry W. Poor	400,000
Henry Siegel	500,000
Millard F. Smith	350,000
Samuel S. S. Smith	425,000
R. Thomas	1,000,000
W. Vanderbilt	1,000,000
Reginald C. Vanderbilt	300,000
J. H. V. White	800,000
Leo H. Wise	375,000
B. F. Younk	525,000
Other New Yorkers who are heavily insured	50,000
G. C. Boldt	100,000
R. A. McCurdy	200,000
Douglas Robinson	100,000
W. H. Rogers	100,000
H. H. Rogers	100,000
Thomas F. Ryan	100,000
E. H. Harriman	100,000
W. H. Rogers	100,000
James H. Schiff	50,000
James Stillman	50,000

"RED HOT" MESSAGE FROM PRESIDENT

Urges the Need of Additional Legislation to Curb Big Wrongoers

Washington, Feb. 1.—President Roosevelt's message to Congress has been keenly discussed today, with a very large measure of approval. Its reception in the House of Representatives yesterday was notable, nearly all the members vigorously applauding. As the reading of the message progressed in the House, members were heard audibly to exclaim, "most unusual," "this is red hot," etc. The president's vigorous denunciation of wrongdoers was greeted with loud applause, as was his defense of the federal judges who punish offenders for violations of the law.

More "Big Stick" Needed.

The message opens with these paragraphs: "The recent decision of the supreme court in regard to the employers' liability act, the experience of the interstate commerce commission and of the department of justice in enforcing the act, the general hospital several hours afterwards. No motive is given for the act. Kerrush arrived in this city late Thursday night and secured a room in the Royal Alexandra. Yesterday morning one of the maids rapped at his door, and receiving no answer, she entered to clean his room. She found Kerrush lying on the bed and groaning as if in pain. Beside the bed was a two-ounce bottle bearing a laudanum label and the usual remedies were applied but without avail. Kerrush was about 30 years of age and is well known in the east."

Domestic Heartlessness.

Some weeks ago the wife of Judge Blank, of Fifth avenue lost her cook, and since she had no other resource she rolled up her sleeves and for a week provided such meals as the judge had not enjoyed since those happy days when the Blanks did not keep a cook. The judge's delight was so great that by way of appreciation he presented Mrs. Blank with a beautiful ermine cloak. Quite naturally, the incident was a good deal noised about among the social acquaintances of the Blanks and a spirit of envious emulation was developed in certain quarters.

It was in this mood that Mrs. Jerome recited the story to her husband.

"What do I get, Jerry," she asked, "if I will do the cooking for a week?" "Well," said Mr. Jerome, "at the end of a week, my dear, you'll get one of those long crepe veils."—New York Times.

Women in General.

"The Convert," by Elizabeth Robine, is frankly a propagandist novel. The Suffragette has been a popular person in England, nor can Elizabeth Robine, charm as she ever so wisely, make her attractive, or, indeed, thoroughly comprehensible to an audience this side of the Atlantic. But that does not say that the Suffragette is uninteresting. On the contrary, the story of the "Militant Suffrage Movement," as its foremost advocates now prefer that it should be called, as set forth in "The Convert" is interesting despite many pages of arguments and stump oratory. Yet "The Convert," though vivacious and veracious, fails to persuade the reader that this is the best way to a hearing. It is just that women should vote, in England and in all America, as they do in Australia, New Zealand, Finland, in four of the American states, and on some questions in Canada. Every legitimate means to secure the right of women to the franchise should be favored, but one cannot but deplore some of the methods used in "The Convert" to gain a hearing for woman suffrage from London mobs—standing on barrels at street corners, haranguing crowds of laughing or surly or brutal auditors, who "boo" and interrupt with impudent questions (often offensively personal). Nor is the interruption of police meetings or court proceedings any better. The millions of women who now vote did not win their franchise by such methods, and their experience ought to be some guide.—Montreal Herald.

Hurts Business.

Many recommendations of new legislation to govern big corporations and combinations are made by the President. The whole tone of the message is shown by the following passages: "The apologists of successful dishonesty always declaim against any effort to punish or prevent it, on the ground that any such effort will 'unsettle business.' It is those who by their acts have unsettled business; and the very men who in this government spend hundreds of thousands of dollars in securing, by speech, editorials, book or pamphlet, the defense by misstatement of what they have done; and yet when public servants correct their misstatements by telling the truth, they declaim against them for breaking silence lest 'values be depreciated.'"

They have hurt honest business men, honest workmen, honest farmers, and now they clamor against the truth being told. The keynote to secure honesty in business and politics is well expressed in brazen protests against any effort for the moral regeneration of the business world, on the ground that it is unnatural, unwarranted and injurious, and that business panic is the necessary penalty for such effort to secure business honesty.

"The morality of such a plea is precisely as great as if made on behalf of the men caught in a gambling establishment when that gambling establishment is raided by the police. If such words mean anything, they mean that those whose statements they represent stand against the effort to bring about a moral regeneration of business which will prevent a repetition of insurance, banking and street railroad scandals in New York; a repetition of the Chicago & Alton deal; a repetition of the combination between certain professional politicians and certain professional labor leaders and certain big financiers, from the disgrace of which San Francisco has just been rescued; a repetition of the successful effort by the Standard Oil company people to crush out every competitor to overcome the common carriers and to establish a monopoly which treats the public with contempt, which the public deserves so long as it permits men of such principles and such sentiments to avow any act on their own responsibility."

"I do not at the moment believe that the actions of this administration have brought on business distress. So far as this is due to local and not to world-wide causes, and to the actions of any particular individuals, it is due to the aggressive, fully and flagrant dishonesty of a few men of great wealth, who seek to shield themselves from the effects of their own wrongdoing by ascribing its results to the actions of those who have sought to put a stop to the wrongdoing. But if it were true that the dishonesty and dishonesty from the body politic meant a momentary check to an unhealthy seeming prosperity, I could not for one moment hesitate to put the knife to corruption. On behalf of all our people, on behalf of all the honest men of means, and the honest man who earns each day's livelihood by that day's sweat of his brow, it is necessary to insist upon honesty in business and politics alike, in all walks of life, in big things and little things, upon just and fair dealing as between man and man. Those who demand this are striving for the right in the spirit of Abraham Lincoln, when he said: 'Fondly do we hope, fervently do we pray that this mighty scourge may speedily pass away. Yet we cannot be satisfied that it contains until all the wealth piled by the bondsmen's two hundred and fifty years of unrequited toil shall be sunk, and until every drop of blood drawn with the lash shall be paid by another drop drawn with the sword, as was said three thousand years ago, so still it must be said, 'the judgments of the Lord are true and righteous altogether.' With malice toward none, with charity for all, with firmness in the right as God gives us to see the right, let us strive on to finish the work we are in."

Refuel Pleads Not Guilty.

San Francisco, Feb. 1.—Abraham Ruef was called upon to plead in Judge Dunne's court in the matter of the fourteen indictments charging him with offering a bribe in connection with the Parkside trolley franchise. Ruef pleaded not guilty to each charge against him as it was read. The other defendants in these cases, C. H. Benson, W. L. Brobeck, Joseph E. Green and former Mayor Eugene E. Schmitz were also present, and with the exception of Schmitz, who has already pleaded not guilty, they entered pleas similar to that of Ruef.

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Teacher Murdered

Washington, Feb. 1.—Anna E. Hahn, one of the first American teachers to go to the Philippines, was murdered at Bangas, Island of Luzon, January 29, according to a despatch received at the bureau of insular affairs today. No details were given. Hahn was 45 years of age, and was the author of a number of short stories.

Commercial Traveller's Suicide

Winnipeg, Feb. 1.—J. Kerrush, a traveller for the Remond Company, Limited, of Montreal and Winnipeg, drank laudanum at the Royal Alexandra hotel yesterday morning and died at the general hospital several hours afterwards. No motive is given for the act. Kerrush arrived in this city late Thursday night and secured a room in the Royal Alexandra. Yesterday morning one of the maids rapped at his door, and receiving no answer, she entered to clean his room. She found Kerrush lying on the bed and groaning as if in pain. Beside the bed was a two-ounce bottle bearing a laudanum label and the usual remedies were applied but without avail. Kerrush was about 30 years of age and is well known in the east."

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WILL LEASE 5% acres good land, good

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People of Esquimalt Ask That Street Railway Fares Be Same As to Oak Bay

A petition signed by over 1,000 people with this week be presented to the B. C. Electric Railway company asking that the fare to Esquimalt be made the same as the fare within the city limits.

It is understood that the tramway company is prepared to make the fare five cents one way but the petitioners ask that Esquimalt be placed on an equality with Oak Bay and that one of the ordinary tickets be made good for passage as with the city limits. The growth of Esquimalt and the increased number who use and who will use the cars in the event of the change being made, they claim, justify it.

Platt on Political Economy.

Senator Platt, on his last visit to the Manhattan Beach hotel, allowed a pretty girl, a Western millionaire's daughter, to be presented to him.

The little girl, in the course of her many delightful chats with the aged statesman, said: "Tell me, won't you, senator, what political economy is?"

"Political economy, my dear child," Senator Platt replied, "is the art of never buying more votes than you actually need."

Amazing Going.

An American tourist on the summit of Vesuvius was appalled at the grandeur of the sight.

"Great snakes!" he exclaimed, "it reminds me of Hades."

"By Jove, how you Americans do travel!" exclaimed an English friend who stood near—Sport Stories.

THE VALUE OF CHARCOAL.

Few People Know How Useful It Is in Preserving Health and Beauty.

Cost Nothing To Try.

Nearly everybody knows that charcoal is the safest and most efficient disinfectant and purifier in nature, but few realize its value when taken into the human system for the same cleansing purpose.

Charcoal is a remedy that the more you take of it the better. It is not a drug at all, but simply absorbs the germs and impurities always present in the stomach and intestines and carries them out of the system.

Charcoal sweetens the breath after smoking, drinking or after eating onions and other odorous vegetables.

Charcoal effectually clears and improves the complexion, whitens the teeth and further acts as a natural and eminently safe cathartic.

It absorbs the injurious gases which collect in the stomach and bowels; it disinfects the mouth and throat from the poison of catarrh.

All druggists sell charcoal in one form or another, but probably the best charcoal and the most for the money is in Stuart's Charcoal Lozenges; they are composed of the finest powdered Willow charcoal, and other harmless antiseptics in tablet form or rather in the form of large pleasant tasting lozenges, the charcoal being mixed with honey.

The daily use of these lozenges will soon tell in a much improved condition of the general health, better complexion, sweeter breath and purer blood, and the beauty of it is that no possible harm can result from their continued use, but, on the contrary, great benefit.

A Buffalo physician, in speaking of the benefits of charcoal, says: "I advise Stuart's Charcoal Lozenges to all patients suffering from gas in stomach and bowels, and to clear the complexion and purify the breath, mouth and throat; I also believe the liver is greatly benefited by the daily use of them; they cost but twenty-five cents a box at drug stores, and although in some sense a patent preparation, yet I believe I get more and better charcoal in Stuart's Charcoal Lozenges than in any of the ordinary charcoal tablets."

Send your name and address today for a free trial package and receive for yourself, P. A. Stuart Co., 200 Stuart Bldg., Marshall, Mich.

World Wide Increase in Consumptive Demand Has Increased Values

The price of tea has advanced and today the product of the Indian and Ceylon plantations shows an enhanced value over this time a year ago of nearly one hundred per cent. in some grades. According to a report issued by Messrs. W. H. McKinnon & Co., of Vancouver, confirmation of the advance in prices has been received from Colombo, Ceylon, the agents there say:

"We really believe that the old prices for common and medium grades of tea are gone, never to return, and it would appear that at last demand for tea has reached the supply, for there is plenty of tea coming in and still the cry is for more."

"As is usual when common teas are so high in price, there is very little difference between the cost of that class and good medium teas, which show far better value today than common."

Consumption has greatly increased, owing to the steady growth in the demand, while production has not been keeping pace with this enlarged demand. While the consumption of Indian and Ceylon teas has been steadily growing the increase in the demand in Russia is exceptional, and in Germany there has also been a remarkable growth.

Remarkable Advance.

The cheaper grades of Indian tea are now commanding almost 100 per cent. more than in 1906. Primarily the growth of the consumption in Russia and of Ceylon teas, to the detriment of Chinese qualities, is responsible for this result. The increase has, indeed, been phenomenal, and it seems probable that the movement in this direction will gain force. Yet at the same time the cause which originated the Russian preference for these teas was almost accidental. The popularity of "brick" tea in Russia was, from all accounts, at the root of the change. It has been the custom to use only China blends in the manufacture, but it appears that about two years ago a firm interested in the trade introduced a small percentage of India dust. As greater strength was thus imparted to the tea, the demand rapidly expanded, and the other parties concerned with "brick" tea quickly discovered the reason with the natural result that an increased demand for Indian dust has brought the price up to 7d. per pound this year, as against 3d. in 1906 and 1905.

The increase in the value is, therefore, equivalent to 100 per cent.

Tea Habit in Russia.

Including transshipments from the United Kingdom Russia has absorbed between January 1 and September 30, 1907, no less than 20,512,081 pounds of Indian and Ceylon teas, as compared with 24,566,829 pounds during the corresponding period of 1906, and 22,447,194 pounds in 1905. This is equivalent to an increase of over 37 per cent. within three years. But these figures do not represent the whole of the expansion, inasmuch as there are the importations via China to consider. It is interesting to refer to the official evidence relating to the importation into China of tea principally used for blending with native growths in the manufacture of brick and tablet tea. "In 1905 India, Ceylon and Java sent 4,906,800 pounds," says Sir Alexander Hissie, acting commercial attaché at Peking; "in 1906 they sent 8,767,200 pounds," an increase of 3,860,400 pounds.

The advance in the German consumption of Indian and Ceylon teas has been substantial. Between 1905 and 1906 the ten years 1888-1897 it rose 65 per cent., and during the next five years, 1898-1902, a further advance of 17 per cent. was recorded. Still further progress has taken place, until at the present time the consumption is approximately 10,000,000 pounds, the reduction of the duty in 1905 to 1½d. per pound, the medical campaign against the excessive use of beer and coffee, together with the efforts of India and Ceylon in pushing their trade, were the principal factors governing the growth of the German demand for tea, and whereas a few years ago British leaf only contributed one-fifth to the total, the ratio has advanced to one-third of the consumption. Holland is another country in which a taste for Indian and Ceylon teas is being steadily developed. Australasia, another important consumer, is taking larger quantities year by year.

World's Production.

The world's production, on the other hand, has not grown at anything like the same rate as the consumption. The following figures give the totals exported from the principal tea producing countries of the world during the past seven years:

	Total lbs.
1900	616,387,526
1901	588,899,656
1902	625,067,250
1903	678,539,441
1904	655,566,145
1905	652,556,336
1906	681,828,517

The following indicate the exports of India, Ceylon, China and Japan for three years:

India, 1904, 214,783,839; 1905, 217,297,452; 1906, 236,731,623.

Ceylon, 1904, 157,929,333; 1905, 170,182,585; 1906, 170,527,116.

China, 1904, 193,860,666; 1905, 182,936,800; 1906, 188,270,667.

Japan, 1904, 61,016,249; 1905, 64,732,784; 1906, 56,759,081.

COMPLAIN OF SERVICE

Resident of the Islands Are Inconvenienced by Withdrawal of the Troops

Capt. A. R. Bittancourt and W. Norton are a delegation from Ganges Harbor and the other islands in the city, to see if more adequate communications cannot be arranged with the mainland.

At the present time the Troops, which usually runs upon the route between islands and mainland, has been laid up for repairs for about twelve days. The residents of the district have had to utilize launches and canoes to bring their produce to the mainland, as the boat which has been placed on the run does not make Sydney ordinarily until after the train has left for the city.

The inconvenience has been great and hence the delegation. They will make representations to the various steamship companies and also to the provincial government.

ENLARGES WORK OF SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE

Local Institution Affiliates With the Old Country Sailors' Society

Steps are being taken by the Victoria Seamen's Institute and Mission to Seamen, which will, it is confidently expected, greatly increase the efficiency of the work of this worthy institution. The Institute has been affiliated with the British and Foreign Sailors' Society, of London, England, a Canadian branch, which has been formed with Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, as president, and Earl Grey, Governor-General, as one of the patrons. Arrangements are now under way for the formation of a local committee of the British and Foreign Sailors' Society, and J. S. Baller, a missionary and manager in charge of the local institute, has received many encouraging promises of cooperation and assistance. It is hoped it will not be a difficult matter to interest many of the city's leading men and women in such a work as the great benefit which the Seamen's Institute has been to the seafaring population of the coast is too well known.

Mr. Bailey receives regularly from the London society the paper devoted to the advancement of the work among the sailors, the "Chart and Compass" copies of which will hereafter be found at the local institute. In the Chart and Compass appear from time to time references to Victoria and the work here. The other cities of Canada, in which Sailors' Institutes and Homes have been established are Vancouver, St. John's, N. B., and Halifax.

HOW THE NEW YEAR WAS USHERED IN

High Carnival Kept Up By the Celestial Population of Victoria Yesterday

"Kwong fuy fock toy" were the words upon the lips of all Chinatown yesterday, for yesterday was the Chinese New Year's day, and the Chinese population of Victoria, on this occasion joined in the great god Buddha. It doesn't mean a "Happy New Year," this "Kwong fuy fock toy," but it is equivalent to the words found on the tongue of the Chinese in the West. It is about to imbibe of the cup which both cheers and inebriates. It means "good luck."

Fireworks crackled, scores of rockets were discharged and wild Oriental expressions and noise-producing instruments were heard on every side. The Chinese notion of enjoying itself is very like that of the small boy—the more noise the greater the enjoyment. By this criterion the celebration last evening was a huge success. Chinese orchestras belched music from their organs, and the air seemed always the same. Given with a flourish, it serves for a march-funeral, but when the Oriental countenance wears what approaches a look of enjoyment, this same tune is a paean of joy. It set in in the afternoon, and the music was heard in the streets, and everything was high holiday.

There are no clocks in Chinatown during the New Year's festivities. So the gongs were still sounding and lights beamed from every window and lanterns in the east gong warning that daylight was approaching and the time when reporters should be in bed was at hand.

In the joss houses, and in most of the places of business, the Celestials sat at home to their friends, to their white neighbors and to the world in general. Visits of courtesy, state visits paid in costly silk robes of wonderful pattern and weird design occupied the wealthier classes during the daytime. Little children wearing their parents' garb in miniature, often accompanied them and if there were wines of quaint vintage for the elders there were sweetmeats, queer Chinese sweetmeats, and nuts for the little ones.

All debts must be paid before the new year is ushered in, so that if the coffers of some of the merry-makers were depleted it was with hearts as light as their purses that they shook hands with themselves and wished one another good luck.

It was very successful this celebration of the ushering in of the 34th year of Kwangsu, the child of the gods. It will continue as long as the purses of the celebrants will stand the strain up until February 10 at the outside.

CHARGED WITH THEFT

Youths Will Be Tried for Stealing a Boat From Ganges Harbor

Edward Sampson, aged 20, and William McFadden, aged 15, will be brought to the city today from Ganges Harbor, whether they were brought back from Friday Harbor, Wash., last week by Provincial Constable William Lumley. The two face a charge of stealing a boat.

Some days ago an item appeared in the Colonist, telling of the elopement from Ganges Harbor Sampson, with a 17-year old girl named McFadden. It appears that the three, one of them a brother of the girl, took the boat and made their way across the line, where upon advice obtained from the provincial police they were arrested by Sheriff Delany, of Friday Harbor. The girl has obtained employment across the line, but the two boys were handed over to the provincial police and brought back, waiving extradition proceedings.

The Recent Harvest.

The wheat and barley harvest of this year in Japan is regarded as the greatest on record. Returns made by the department of agriculture and commerce show that the production of these grains in the empire for this year (1907) was 110,837,430, showing an increase of 9,011,130 bushels, or 8.3 per cent. over the figures for the preceding year, and an increase of 13,270,000 bushels, or 12.4 per cent. as compared with a normal year. The success of the harvest is ascribed to favorable weather which prevailed after the sowing. Over a small portion of the empire the growth was impeded by rain, but the weather improved shortly before the ear developed, and continued fine. The national harvest showed an excess of over 9,000,000 bushels compared with the forecast issued in June.

THE CITY CHURCHES

Christ Church Cathedral

The services for the day are: holy communion at 8 a.m., morning service and holy communion at 11 a.m., evening service at 7 p.m. The psalm for the day will be: morning, the Bishop of Columbia; evening, Canon Beaulieu. The music set for the day follows:

Morning

Voluntary—Andante Thorne Venite Goss Psalms for 2nd day Cath. Psalt. Te Deum McPherson Benediction Elvey Kyrie Maundier Gloria Maundier Hymns 514, 285, and 232 Voluntary—Eloquence Gullmant

Evening

Voluntary—Offertoire Batisse Processional Hymn Cath. Psalt. Te Deum Cath. Psalt. Magnificat Maundier Nunc Dimittis Maundier Anthem—"Behold How Good and Joyful is the Lord" Whitfield Bass Solo, P. Wollaston; Duet, Masters G. and V. Pauline. Hymns 282 and 370 Recessional Hymn Middleton Voluntary—March Calkin

St. John's

Rev. Percival Jenks, the rector, will preach in the morning and the Rev. A. J. Stanley Ard in the evening.

Morning

Organ—Voluntary Goss Venite Cath. Psalt. Psalms for 2nd morning Cath. Psalt. Te Deum Cath. Psalt. Magnificat Maundier Nunc Dimittis Maundier Anthem—"Lord for Thy Word's Sake" 265 and 23 Amen—Threefold Burnett

Organ—Postlude Handel

Church of Our Lord

Morning prayer at 11, evening prayer at 7. Sermons by Rev. Thos. W. Gladstone. Morning subject, "The Presentation of Christ in the Temple." Evening subject, "The Lord's Supper at morning service." Thursday service 8 p.m. with address on "The Flesh, the Christian's Enemy," as seen by St. Paul.

Morning

Organ—Adagio Thayer Venite and Psalms as set Cath. Psalt. Te Deum Cath. Psalt. Magnificat Maundier Nunc Dimittis Maundier Anthem—"Lord for Thy Word's Sake" 265 and 23 Amen—Threefold Burnett

Organ—Postlude Handel

St. Barnabas'

There will be a celebration of the holy eucharist at 8 a.m., matins at 10:30 a.m., children's service at 2:30 p.m., and an address by the Rev. Canon of the Diocese will be given; choral evensong at 7 p.m. The rector, Rev. E. G. Miller, will be the preacher for the day. Morning subject, "The Presentation of Christ in the Temple," evening subject, "The Presentation of Ourselves." All seats are free. The musical arrangements are as follows:

Morning

Organ—Entrance Schumann Communion Service Schumann Psalms Cath. Psalt. Magnificat Cath. Psalt. Nunc Dimittis Cath. Psalt. Anthem—"The Lord's Supper" St. John Organ—Chorus in G Mozart

Evening

Organ—Voluntary Schumann Psalms Cath. Psalt. Magnificat Cath. Psalt. Nunc Dimittis Cath. Psalt. Anthem—"The Lord's Supper" St. John Organ—Chorus in G Mozart

St. James

Rector Rev. J. H. S. Sweet. Matins and sermon at 11, holy communion at 12, children's service at 2, evensong and sermon at 7. The music follows.

Morning

Organ—Voluntary Walter Te Deum—1st setting Cath. Psalt. Benediction Cath. Psalt. Nunc Dimittis Cath. Psalt. Anthem—"The Lord's Supper" St. John Organ—Chorus in G Mozart

Evening

Organ—Voluntary Walter Psalms Cath. Psalt. Magnificat Cath. Psalt. Nunc Dimittis Cath. Psalt. Anthem—"The Lord's Supper" St. John Organ—Chorus in G Mozart

St. Mary's (Cloverdale)

Rector, Rev. W. Baugh Allen. Matins and holy communion 11 a.m., evensong 7 p.m., preacher the rector.

St. Mary's (Metochion)

Rector Rev. W. Baugh Allen. Evensong 7:30 p.m. Preacher the rector.

Calvary Baptist

Victoria Hall, Vancouver St., Rev. F. T. Tappscott, M.A., pastor. Themes: morning, "A Supper Amid Strange Surroundings;" evening, "Jesus and Nicodemus." The Lord's Supper at the close of the evening service. Music as follows:

Morning

Hymns 131, 509, 374, and 781 Anthem—"The Lord's Supper" Sullivan

Evening

Hymns 25, 453, 251, and 229 Anthem—"O Lamb of God" Protheroe

Central Baptist

A.O.U.W. building, main hall, Yates St. at end of 7th. Pastor, Christopher Burnett. Morning subject, "A Divine Vine Corrective to Spiritual Restlessness;" evening, "The Model Letter of the apostle to Philippi." The Lord's Supper and reception of new members after the evening service. Sunday school and Men's Baraca Bible Class at 2:30.

St. James Bay Methodist

Special temperance sermons both at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school at 2:30.

Harmony Hall Mission

View St. Sunday school 10 a.m., meeting for worship 11 a.m., Gospel.

Universal Brotherhood

The Sunday service of the Christian Science Society is held in the K. of P. hall, corner Pandora and Douglas St., at 11 a.m. Subject today, "Love." All are welcome.

First Presbyterian

Services as usual at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Rev. Dr. Campbell, pastor, officiating. Junior Christian Endeavour Society meets every Sabbath morning at 10 o'clock. Sabbath school and Bible class at 2:30 p.m. Strangers cordially welcomed to a service.

Emmanuel Baptist

Morning service at 10 a.m. Mr. Letts will preach. Evening service conducted by Rev. G. W. Dean. Sunday school and Bible class at 2:30.

Christadelphians

Bible lecture, Labor Hall, Douglas St., at 7 p.m. Mr. Wainwright will lecture on the subject, "Christ and the Scriptures Against His Critics." All welcome.

Psychic Research

Mr. Henry E. Howse, late of England, will lecture in A. O. U. W. hall, at 8 p.m. Subject: "X-rays From Egypt." Lecture followed by improvisations of songs. All are welcome.

ONCE POPULAR BOOKS

Silas Marner

It is proposed in this series of articles to take a glance backward over some of the books that were popular with a past generation and which, to judge by the number of new editions, are still favorites of novel readers. The book which is the subject of the first article, "Silas Marner," is a story which has been made and such comment as shall serve to give the reader an idea of the book as a whole. If interest shall have been awakened in those to whom the book is new, or if those who are familiar with its pages derive even a momentary pleasure from the perusal of the short articles the aim of the writer will have been fulfilled. Silas Marner is one of the shortest of George Eliot's novels. It is a story filled with the country life and scenery of which the author loved to write—and yet the human interest is never forgotten. The hero of the story and, indeed, most of the actors in the little drama of which the quiet village of Raveloe, was the scene, were humble and ignorant folk.

At the time the story opens "It was fifteen years since Silas Marner had first come to Raveloe; he was then simply a pallid young man, with prominent short-sighted brown eyes, whose appearance would have nothing strange for people of average culture and experience. He was a village weaver, and he had come to Raveloe to settle in a mysterious, peculiarly which corresponded with the exceptional nature of his occupation, and his advent from an unknown region called "Northard."

"To the village of Raveloe lying 'in the rich central plain of what we are pleased to call Merry England,' 'nestled in a snug well-wooded hollow, quite an hour's journey from any turnpike, where it was never reached by the vibrations of the coach-horn, or of public opinion,' the palefaced weaver had come—a broken-hearted man. He had lost all except his own simple truthfulness and his work. Friendship, love and faith in God were at once destroyed.

And yet he lived on an object of suspicion to his neighbors, if a man could be said to have neighbors, 'who sought no man or woman save for the purposes of his calling, or in order to supply himself with necessities.'

In his youth Silas Marner had acquired a knowledge of the power of herbs and 'one day, taking a pair of tongs to the fire, he had seen the sufferer's wife saved by the fire, suffering from the terrible symptoms of heart disease and dropsy, which had been precursors of his mother's death. . . . He felt a rush of pity at the mingled sight and remembrance, and recalling the relief his mother had found from a simple preparation of foxglove, he promptly set to work to bring her something that would ease her pain."

In this office of charity, Silas felt, for the first time since he came to Raveloe, a sense of unity between his past and present life which might have been the beginning of his rescue from the insect-like existence into which his nature had shrunk."

But the superstitious neighbors, appalled by Silas to do all sorts of impossible things and would not believe him when he declared, with simple truth, his inability to cure their ills. "Thus it came to pass that his movement of pity . . . heightened the repulsion between him and his neighbors." Thus driven in upon himself the weaver became a miser, lavishing upon his gold the wealth of affection which nothing could destroy.

From the dreary cottage of the weaver we turn to the Red House, where Squire Cass and his sons lived "without that presence of the wife and mother which is the fountain of wholesome love and fear in parlor and kitchen."

Here lived Godfrey Cass, of whom the author gives the following description:

"Godfrey was an essentially domestic nature, bred up in a home where the hearth had no smiles, and where the daily habits were not chastised by the presence of household order, his easy disposition made him fall in unresistingly with the family courses, but the need of some tender permanent feeling, and the influence of the Lammer household, sunned by the smile of Nancy, to seem like those fresh hours of the morning, when temptations go to sleep, and leave the ear open to the voice of the good angel to induce to industry, sobriety and invigilance. And yet the hope of this paradise had not been enough to save him from a course which shut him out of it forever."

Of a different type was Dunstan, his brother—"a spiteful, jealous fellow, who seemed to enjoy the drink the more when other people went dry."

The squire was a stout man of sixty, with a face in which the knit brow and rather hard glance were contradicted by the slack and feeble mouth. "The sweet flower of courtesy"

was not the growth of such homes as the Red House."

From this loveless family we turn with relief to good Mrs. Winthrop, "so eager for duties that life seemed to offer them too scantily unless she rose at half-past four."

"We may smile at her simple confession of faith though we feel our hearts warm to the woman who could not leave her mysterious and unattractive neighbor in loneliness and grief without an attempt to comfort him."

"Well, Master Marner, his river too late to turn over a new leaf, and if you've never had no church, there's no telling the good it'll do you. For I feel so set up and comfortable as never was, when I've been and heard the prayers, and the singing to the praise and glory of God as Mr. Macey gives out—and Mr. Crackenthorn saying good words and more particular on Sacrament day; and if a bit a trouble comes, I feel as I can put up w' it, for I've looked for help if the right quarter, and give myself up to them as we must all give ourselves up to at last, and if we don't own our part, it isn't to be believed as Them as are above us 'ull be worse nor we are, and come short of Thein.' There are few, however, of them have advanced far on the road of life who would not have felt that there was as well as comfort in truth in the following passage:

Silas had said:

"It's dark to me, Mrs. Winthrop, that is: I doubt it'll be dark to the last."

"Well, yes, Master Marner," said Dolly, who sat with a placid listening face, now bordered with gray hairs; "I doubt it may be. It's the will of Them above as may things should be done to us; but there's some things as I've never felt 't the dark about, and they're mostly what comes i' the day's work. You were hard done by that once, Master Marner, and it seems to me you'll never know the rights of it; but that doesn't hinder there being a rights, Master Marner, for all it's dark to you and me."

Very pretty is the description of Miss Nancy Lammer's toilet at the New Year's party, from the first opening of the bandbox where everything smelled of lavender and rosealoes, to the clasping of the small coral necklace that fitted closely round the little white neck. Everything belonging to Miss Nancy was of delicate purity and pattern; not a crease was there where it had no business to be, not a bit of her linen professed whiteness without fulfilling its profession; and as for her own person, it gave the same idea of perfect, unvarying neatness as the body of a little bird. . . . And when at last she stood complete in her silvery twilled silk, lace turtleneck, and her coral earrops, the Miss Gunns could see nothing to criticise except her hands."

Perhaps one is not much surprised

service 7 p.m. to be addressed by Mr. W. M. Gibson of Winnipeg.

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Our February Furniture and House Furnishing Sale

Opens Tomorrow with Record Breaking Values

New Spring Styles in Muslin Shirt Waists at \$1.25, \$1.75, \$2.75

A splendid assortment of new arrivals in Ladies' Spring and Summer Waists are being placed on sale Monday. This is indeed a very comprehensive array. Styles to suit every individual taste will be found here. They are made of good quality mull, with clusters of cuts down the front to form yoke, tucked backs and made with allover embroidery and turnover collars, three-quarter sleeves, at prices ranging from \$2.75, \$1.75 down to \$1.25

Special Purchase of Fine English Corset Covers on Sale Monday

We have just received and will have on sale Monday a special purchase of Ladies' Fine Corset Covers. These were got at an exceedingly low figure, and which we are giving our customers the benefit of. They are made in good quality mulls and fine lawns, handsomely trimmed with edging of valenciennes and embroidery. The regular value of these were 35c and 75c each, but Monday they are on sale at prices ranging from 50c, 35c to 25c

Those who are Furnishing the Home Partly or Throughout Should Attend

Morris Chairs Specially Priced at Our February Sale



MORRIS CHAIR, made of solid golden oak, upholstered with velvet cushions in floral pattern. Regular value \$11.00. February Sale \$8.75

MORRIS CHAIR, in solid quarter-cut golden oak, nicely finished, very massive frames, cushions in fine dark red figured velvet, regular price \$19.50. Feb. Sale price \$15.50

Nothing is more comfortable in the home than a nice Morris chair, and everybody is afforded a splendid opportunity during this sale to enjoy the comforts attended by having a good Morris Chair. They are all very strongly made and each one a bargain in its class.

MORRIS CHAIR, made of golden oak, very heavy frame, nicely finished, upholstered with red or green armure cushion. Regular price \$12.00. February Sale price \$9.25

MORRIS CHAIR, weathered oak finish, upholstered with dark green velvet cushions. Regular value \$20.00. February Sale \$16.00

MORRIS CHAIR, wing back, made of solid quarter cut golden oak, upholstered in good quality green Spanish leather. Regular price \$33.00. February Sale price \$26.25

Dining Room Table Bargains

EXTENSION TABLES, made of surfaced oak, 8 ft. long by 45 inches wide, with round ends. Regular value \$15.00. February Sale \$12.00

EXTENSION TABLE, in solid quartered oak, 8 ft. x 42 in. wide, square ends. Regular value \$27.50. Feb. Sale \$15.00

Splendid Bargains in Couches

The assortment of couches included in our February Sale is indeed a very comprehensive one, and much interest no doubt will be displayed on this class of furniture inasmuch as the prices are marked at very substantial reductions.

COUCHES, Turkey scroll design, upholstered in cottonette, armure and English and German tapestry, in very pretty floral and conventional designs, regular values \$14.00. February Sale price \$11.00

Regular value \$15.00. February Sale price \$12.00 | Regular value \$17.50. February Sale price \$14.00

COUCHES, upholstered in green or maroon tapasote, plain top spring edge seat, spring scroll, golden oak frame, a first class couch throughout. Regular value \$23.50. February Sale \$22.75

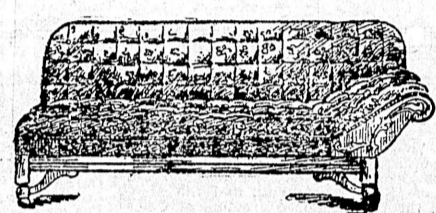
COUCHES, early English finish, frame made of solid quartered sawed oak. Head of couch contains a rack or open pocket for newspapers, is covered in genuine Spanish hide, dark green colors, reg. value \$42.50. February Sale \$34.00

Bed Lounges at February Sale Prices

Specially strong inducements are these. They are all very strongly made and well finished and marked at reasonable reductions.

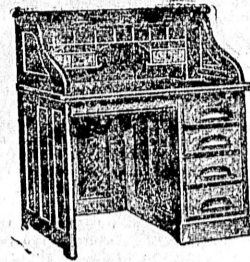
BED LOUNGES, our own special make, spring seat, spring scroll, upholstered in English tapestry. Reg. value \$18.50. February sale \$14.75

BED LOUNGES, our own special make, upholstered in German tapestry assorted colorings to select from, regular value \$16.50. February Sale \$13.00



BED LOUNGES, upholstered in red or green armure, regular value was \$17.50. Special at our February Sale \$14.00

Office Desks at Our February Sale Prices



HIGH ROLL TOP OFFICE DESK, made of finest birch, with mahogany top and draw front, double drawer on right arranged for books, pigeon hole case has two card index drawers, polished throughout, size 54 in. wide x 54 in. deep. Regular value \$45.00. February Sale \$36.00

FLAT TOP OFFICE DESKS, made of elm, in golden finish, 3 x 6 inches wide, single pedestal, regular value \$14.00. Feb. Sale \$11.50

FLAT TOP OFFICE DESK, in golden oak, nicely finished, 42 inches wide, with single pedestal. Reg. value \$17.00. Feb. Sale \$13.50

Office Chairs Greatly Reduced

OFFICE ARM CHAIRS, with high shaped back, made of solid quarter oak, saddle seat, regular value \$12.00. February Sale \$9.50

OFFICE CHAIRS, rotary and tilting styles, made of elm, golden finish, reg. value \$6.75. February Sale \$5.25

ROTARY OFFICE CHAIR, saddle shaped wood seat, golden oak, regular value \$9.50. February Sale \$7.75

OFFICE ARM CHAIR, made of solid golden oak, saddle shaped wood seat, regular value \$10.00. February Sale \$8.00



Splendid Bargains in Easy Chairs



STUDENT'S "SLEEPY HOLLOW" CHAIR, frame is very strongly put together, upholstered in jute tapestry. Reg. value \$9.50. February Sale \$7.50

GENTS' EASY CHAIR, short arm, with spring seat and back, covered in green or flowered figured tapestry, golden oak frame, regular value \$17.50. February Sale \$14.00

GENTS' EASY CHAIR, long arm, upholstered in red tapestry, golden oak frame, spring seat and back. Reg. value \$16.50. Feb. Sale \$13.25

STUDENT'S EASY CHAIR, well finished, upholstered in figured tapestry, regular value \$12.50. February Sale \$10.00

Extra Bargain in Davenport Sofas

The line of Davenport Sofa Beds included in this sale are indeed handsome pieces. Are made up in massive and elaborate designs to correspond with other up-to-date furniture of finest quality. The frames are made of solid quarter cut golden oak, beautifully finished in a number of styles. Only the best quality oil tempered steel springs are used in their construction, and are upholstered in a strong, heavy figured velvet of good coloring.

Regular value \$50.00. Feb. Sale price \$40.00

Regular value \$55.00. Feb. Sale price \$44.00

Regular value \$60.00. Feb. Sale price \$48.00

Regular value \$70.00. Feb. Sale price \$56.00

Special Bargains in Woven Wire Bed Springs

Medium Quality, in strong wooden frames: Single, Threequarter, Double, Regular value \$2.00. February Sale \$2.50

Better Quality, in heavy wooden frames, single, threequarter, double. Regular value \$4.00. Feb. Sale \$3.25

Single, Threequarter, Double. Reg. value \$5.75. February Sale \$4.75

Best Quality Springs. Special weave. Single, threequarter, double. Reg. value \$4.50. February Sale \$3.90

ALL STEEL SPRING, with patent oil-tempered steel coils, fitted on vertical steel bases. Strongest spring made. Impossible to sag. Made in one piece and also in sections. All sizes. Regular value \$6.50. February Sale \$5.50

Is Your Order for House Cleaning In?

We advise all those contemplating housecleaning to put their orders in as soon as possible

THE VACUUM CLEANING SYSTEM

Which is controlled by us in B. C. is perfectly dustless and requires no moving of heavy furniture or carpets; owing to the manner in which dirt is drawn by suction from the floor covering.

Phone your orders, or get an estimate.

Gigantic Underpricing in Pillows

6lb. Pair, wool and feathers, good quality ticking. Regular value \$1.75 pr. February Sale, per pair \$1.25

7lb. Pair, sanitary poultry feathers, No. 1 Special. Regular value \$3.00 pr. February Sale, per pair \$1.40

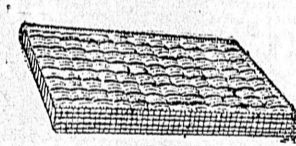
6lb. Pair, Spencer's "Columbia." Regular value \$3.00 pr. Feb. Sale, per pair \$2.25

7lb. Pair, Spencer's No. 2 Special. Regular value \$3.50 pr. Feb. Sale, per pair \$2.75

6lb. Pair, Spencer's "Standard." Regular value \$4.50 pr. Feb. Sale, per pair \$3.50

7lb. Pair, Spencer's Best "Duck and Goose" Pillows. Regular value \$5.50 pr. February Sale, per pair \$4.50

Mattresses are Specially Priced



MATTRESS, single sized, wool both sides. Regular value \$5.50. Feb. sale \$4.50 and \$3.90

MATTRESS, threequarter sized, wool. Regular value \$7.00. February Sale \$5.75

MATTRESS, threequarter sized, "Victoria" wool. Reg. value \$9.50. February Sale \$7.50

MATTRESS, single sized, cotton felt (equal to "Ostermoor." Reg. value \$10.00. February Sale \$8.50

MATTRESS, threequarter size, excelsior-wool top. Regular value \$3.50. Feb. sale, \$3.00 and \$2.75

MATTRESS, threequarter sized, "Cotton Felt." Reg. value \$11.00. Feb. Sale \$9.00

MATTRESS, full sized, excelsior-wool top. Reg. value \$4.00. February Sale \$3.00

MATTRESS, full sized, wool both sides. Regular value \$5.50. February Sale \$4.75

Special Opportunities in Elite Enamelware

For quality, Elite Enamelware is the best and will craze. It is beautifully finished and has four coats of enamel, the outside being of delicate blue, which is a great favorite, while the inside is of a snowy white.

TEA POTS, No. 10, tall shape. Regular 75c. February Sale 50c

TEA POTS, No. 12, tall shape. Regular 90c. February Sale 60c

TEA POTS, No. 13, tall shape. Regular 1.00. February Sale 65c

TEA POTS, No. 14, tall shape. Regular 1.15. February Sale 75c

TEA POTS, No. 16, tall shape. Regular 1.25. February Sale 85c

TEA POTS, No. 17, tall shape. Regular 1.35. February Sale 90c

COFFEE POTS, No. 13, tall shape. Regular 1.00. February Sale 65c

COFFEE POTS, No. 14, tall shape. Regular 1.15. February Sale 75c

COFFEE POTS, No. 16, tall shape. Regular 1.25. February Sale 85c

COFFEE POTS, No. 17, tall shape. Regular 1.35. February Sale 90c

COFFEE POTS, No. 18, tall shape. Regular 1.50. February Sale 1.00

ROUND PUDDING DISHES. Reg. price 30c. Feb. sale price 25c

Special Bargains in Wooden Ware

WOOD TOWEL RACKS. Regular 25c. February Sale, each 15c

WOOD BREAD TRAYS with edge grooved. Regular 25c. February Sale, each 10c

WOOD BUTTER SPADES. Regular 10c. February Sale, each 5c

KNIFE BOARDS, will clean and sharpen at same time. Regular price 15c. February Sale 10c

Extra Special Bargains at Five Cents

COMMON CLOTHES PINS. Regular 10c. February Sale 5c

HEAVY MEAT FORKS. Regular 10c. February Sale 5c

GARDEN SHOVELS. Regular 10c. February Sale 5c

TEA STRAINERS. Regular 10c. February Sale 5c

GRAVY STRAINERS. Regular 10c. February Sale 5c

POTATO MASHERS. Regular 10c. February Sale 5c

EGG WHIPS. Regular 10c. February Sale 5c

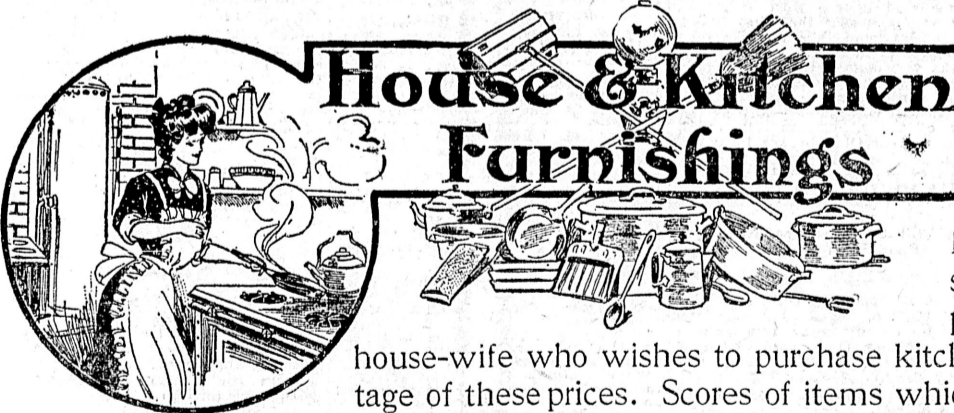
STOVE LID LIFTERS. Regular 10c. February Sale 5c

MATCH SAFES. Regular 10c. February Sale 5c

HEAVY BLOCKED TIN SPOONS. Regular 10c. February Sale 5c

FLOUR DUSTERS. Regular 10c. February Sale 5c

MIRROR MOUSE TRAPS. Regular 10c. February Sale 5c



House & Kitchen Furnishings

house-wife who wishes to purchase kitchen utensils at a great saving will take advantage of these prices. Scores of items which are of daily use being included and marked at prices which will undoubtedly move them out quickly. Come early and get first choice

Stirring Values in Fine Cutlery

During our February sale, we are offering some splendid values in various odd lines of cutlery. These represents the products of the best makers, such as Turner, Joseph Rogers, Henry Rogers, Lockwood Bros., etc., and we have marked them at an extremely low price in order to clear them out.

IRON HANDLE KNIVES AND FORKS. Regular per dozen \$5.50. February sale \$3.50

BONE HANDLE KNIVES AND FORKS. Regular per dozen \$6.00. February Sale \$3.90

DESSERT KNIVES, Celluloid handles. Regular per dozen \$8.00. February Sale \$5.50

TABLE KNIVES, celluloid handles, Regular per dozen \$2.75. February Sale \$1.50

DESSERT KNIVES, Celluloid handles. Regular per dozen \$5.50. February sale \$3.50

DESSERT KNIVES, Celluloid handles. Regular per dozen \$6.00. February Sale \$3.90

DESSERT KNIVES, Celluloid handles. Regular per dozen \$8.00. February Sale \$5.50

TABLE KNIVES, celluloid handles, Regular per dozen \$2.75. February Sale \$1.50

TABLE KNIVES, celluloid handles, Regular per dozen \$7.50. February Sale \$4.50

NICKEL TABLE FORKS, good weight. Regular per dozen \$2.50. February Sale \$1.50

NICKEL TABLE FORKS, English make. Regular per dozen \$4.00. February Sale \$2.50

NICKEL DESSERT FORKS. Regular per dozen \$1.75. February Sale \$1.40

The Houseware Department is Playing an Important Part in our February Sale

The house-ware section falls into line in our February sale, with a list of splendid money-saving articles which will make this a most popular place during this great event. Every

An Early Clatter in Extra Fine China

The section devoted to Chinaware will be a busy place during the month of February, as it offers some exceptionally enticing bargains in fine China, but to share in them you will have to attend the early days of the sale.

ENGLISH CHINA TEA SET, 40 pieces, Princess shape, pink decoration. Regular \$3.50. February Sale \$1.50

ENGLISH CHINA TEA SET, 40 pieces, Flaring shape, Dresden pose. Regular \$4.50. February Sale price \$3.50

ENGLISH CHINA TEA SET, 40 pieces, very dainty shape, heather decoration. Regular \$7.50. Special February Sale \$5.75

MILK JUGS, assorted decoration on various shapes: 1 pint size. Regular 25c. February Sale 10c

2 pint size. Regular 35c. February Sale 15c

DINNER SET, 96 pieces, in neutral blue floral decoration. Regular \$5.50. February Sale \$3.75

ODD DINNER SET, 93 pieces, light green border. Regular \$13.50. February Sale \$5.75

No Charge Orders Taken in Furniture or House Furnishings Dept. During the Month

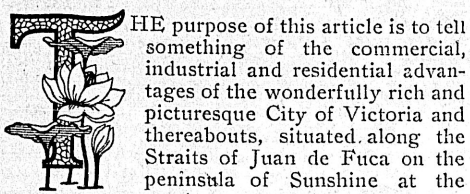
DAVID SPENCER, LTD.

No Charge Orders Taken in Furniture or House Furnishings Dept. During the Month

Victoria City and the Island of Vancouver

By Frederick J. Scott.

A Review of Present-Day Attractions and Advantages With Some Special Information for the Tourist, the Homeseeker and the Farmer.



THE purpose of this article is to tell something of the commercial, industrial and residential advantages of the wonderfully rich and picturesque City of Victoria and thereabouts, situated along the Straits of Juan de Fuca on the peninsula of Sunshine at the southern extremity of Vancouver Island, in the province of British Columbia.

The panorama presented from the city's heights is one of exquisite beauty—a most superb grouping of land and sea and sky. Looking across the straits one sees the leaden shores of Uncle Sam's domain, crowned with snow-capped peaks of the grand Olympic mountain chain; eastward, Mount Baker lifts its monumental mass of scintillating snows, and blocks the pathway of the dawn; nestling among the trees, the people's homes are seen, and here and there the foliage of a park; smoke from a hundred hives of industry curls up along the water-front; westward, the towering tops of fir mark out Esquimalt, where is the great naval dry dock, and Great Britain's chain of impregnable fortifications hid among the rocks and trees; and all around, majestic hills with rich and fruitful gardens, orchards, dairies and poultry farms lying in between.

The climate is most equable and delightful, devoid of extremes, and milder than many parts of England, being tempered by the warm Japanese current—the Gulf Stream of the Pacific. There are no mosquitoes, the summers are cool, winters mild, the rainfall light, and sunshine so abundant, that Victoria has aptly been termed the "City of Sunshine." The most delicate flowers bloom in the gardens from March till the New Year. The hottest summer days are seldom over 80 degrees. Building operations are carried on throughout the entire year.

Victoria and the adjoining municipalities—Oak Bay and Esquimalt—which are really part of the city, have a combined population of about 35,000. It is the seat of government for the province of British Columbia, and possesses one of the most magnificent and beautiful piles of Parliament Buildings in America. There are no unemployed. Everybody is busily engaged in commercial, industrial and professional pursuits, or is enjoying the fruits of past years of labor. Tributary to the city are the vast timber resources, and the inestimable riches of the coal, iron and copper mines of Vancouver Island, as yet in the initial stages of development. Then, too, there are vast fishery, sealing and whaling industries, as well as the rich fruit and farming areas about to be opened up by the Canadian Pacific railway company, which purposes the immediate clearing and preparation of 150,000 acres as a mere beginning. Shipbuilding is pursued to some extent, but there is ample opportunity for extension on a very large scale. The great naval dry-dock at Esquimalt, as well as the marine railway there, does a large business in effecting repairs to vessels.

The business establishments, both wholesale and retail, are thoroughly metropolitan, and would be a credit to cities of even greater size.

The latest government returns show the city to be the busiest shipping port in British Columbia, no less than 1,769 vessels, with a total tonnage of 1,856,352, having entered and cleared during the nine months ending 31st March, 1907. These figures exceed those of the next largest port in British Columbia by 378 vessels, and tonnage of 796,881.

Bank clearings, Inland Revenue, Customs, Post Office and Trade and Commerce returns show a marked increase over those of the previous year.

Bank Clearings.

1907—Jan. 1 to Dec. 31.....	\$55,330,588.00
1906—Jan. 1 to Dec. 31.....	45,615,615.00
Increase for 1907.....	\$9,714,973.00
Increase of over 21 per cent for 1907.	

The total bank clearings for the twelve months of 1906 were \$45,615,715, which amount is less than that for only eleven months of 1907 by \$5,353,631.

Customs Returns

1907—Ending 30th June.....	\$1,054,507.99
1906—Ending 30th June.....	815,680.94
Increase 1907.....	\$ 238,827.05

Inland Revenue Returns

1907—Ending 30th June.....	\$ 210,585.94
1906—Ending 30th June.....	175,477.37
Increase 1907.....	\$ 35,108.57

Post Office Receipts

1907—Ending 30th June.....	\$ 67,400.00
1906—Ending 30th June.....	61,466.75
Increase 1907.....	\$ 5,933.25

Trade and Commerce

1907—Imports to 30th June...\$	4,252,162.00
1906—Imports to 30th June...\$	3,354,274.00
Increase 26 3/4 per cent.....\$	897,888.00

Victoria offers excellent educational advantages, having 12 public schools, and school property and furnishings valued at a quarter of a million of dollars, including 12 acres of

school grounds. It owns and operates its own waterworks and lighting plant, and has a good street railway service, which is about to be greatly extended by the private corporation owning it. Property assessment is low and taxes are reasonable. The source of supply for lumber, brick, lime, cement, etc., being right at hand, building materials are obtainable without the necessity of paying exorbitant freight charges.

The hotel accommodation is unexcelled, the Empress hotel, the new C. P. R. million-dollar structure, overlooking the harbor just across from the parliament buildings, being a marvel of luxury and elegance. In addition to this, there are several other good hotels—King Edward, Driard, Dallas, Dominion, St. Francis, Queen's, Victoria, and last, but not least, the quaint Oak Bay hotel, patterned after an Old Country inn.

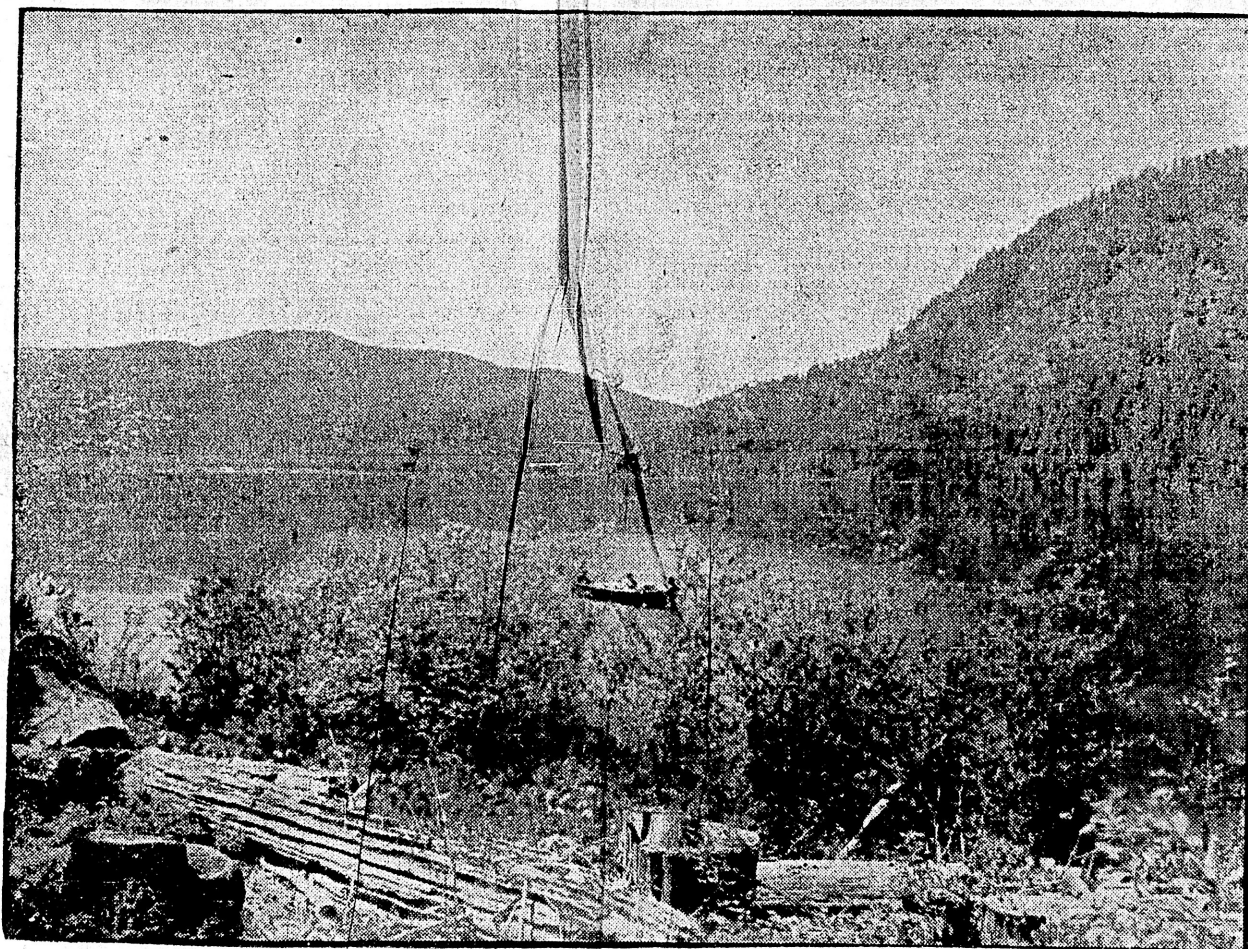
The city is well supplied with social and

the wholesale price averages about 10 cents per lb.

There are seasons of the year when there is heavy rainfall all over the mainland of British Columbia. At such times Victoria sunshine is hurrying to maturity all sorts of vegetables, which command the highest prices. Market-gardening is a very lucrative business in and around Victoria, and may be pursued throughout the entire year with never a fear of a lack of demand.

The demand for butter, cream, eggs and poultry is double the supply which the country has so far been able to produce, although there has been a steady increase in the numbers of those who are entering these branches of farming, which yield such generous returns. At the present time, the lack of supply is being made up by importations from Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba, and yet the Vancouver Island products always command a higher price

form you that he had a bite, and would immediately begin to play his fish. This would give you fresh confidence; you would think that the fish were at last coming around, and you would take heart again, put on a fresh bait and hand the Old Man your flask. Not a bit of use, though; it would soon be apparent that it was the Old Man's line they were attracted most to, and on your suggestively remarking that you would like to have that rod and line to try it, he would reply cheerfully: "Why, certainly, take it," and he would go on catching fish with your rod while you sat by and the fish turned up their noses at the Old Man's rod in your hands. Big, fat, good natured Bob Anderson would call you aside, confidentially and mysteriously, and yanking an enormous bite off a plug of tobacco, he would carefully and thoughtfully stow it away in a particular location in his jaw, before propounding such a



A View on Cowichan Lake, Vancouver Island—The Angler's Paradise

athletic clubs, and has an excellent musical society. There are three theatres, the "Victoria" being the largest, and catering to patrons of the drama. The "New Grand" and "Pantages" are two really good vaudeville theatres.

Abundance of trout, bass and other fishing is to be found in the waters and streams not far away; and quail, grouse, pheasants and deer abound in the woods and fields throughout the southern parts of Vancouver Island.

There is excellent boating and sailing, magnificent and picturesque roads for miles around lend added pleasure to motoring and driving parties.

The rural districts within a radius of ten miles of Victoria are peculiarly adapted for growing the most delicious and productive varieties of fruits—apples, pears, plums, prunes, crab-apples, strawberries, raspberries, loganberries, gooseberries, and all sorts of currants, etc.

Much of Victoria's wealth is produced from the handsome returns won from fruit-culture, market-gardening, dairying, farming and poultry-raising; strawberries, especially, are marvelously remunerative. One four-acre patch yielded \$2,598 net, equal to \$650 per acre net; another of one and one-half acres yielded \$1,228.60 net, equal to \$819 net per acre. With proper cultivation strawberries will invariably average over \$500 per acre net profit, after allowing about \$200 per acre as the cost of cultivation.

Apples and pears yield 8 to 15 tons of fruit per acre at an average price of \$26 and \$30 per ton, respectively, i. e., \$208 to \$300 per acre for apples and \$240 to \$450 per acre for pears.

Ninety plum trees at "Rockside" orchard, near Victoria, produced an average of 227 lbs. per tree of plums, the wholesale price of which averages 2 to 3 cents per lb., thus producing about \$500 per acre.

Cherries are always a wonderful crop, and

in competition with the imported, being generally considered superior.

Experiments recently made prove beyond a doubt the marked adaptability of the soil and climate of Victoria and its vicinity for the production of flowering bulbs, the supply of which has heretofore always been brought from Holland. Bulb-culture promises to become one of Victoria's most thriving industries. The estimated profits are about \$2,000 per acre, and there is absolutely no limit to the market, which at present is supplied from Europe.

A Veteran Fisherman's Yarns

HE called him "the Old Man," not because of his age, for, although considerably turned sixty, he was as spry and elastic in his movements as at twenty-one, and he was straighter and quicker than the youngest of us, writes Oscar C. Bass in "Rod and Gun in Canada." He got the name among the boys because we looked up to him as an authority, and we liked him because, instead of putting on airs of superiority on account of his great experience in sport, he became younger in a sense as he grew older, took a keen interest in us youngsters, as he called us, and would go to no end of trouble to see that we got the best sport that was going.

Mingled with our affection and admiration for him was a vague feeling of superstition, for you might be fishing in one spot all day without seeing a solitary fin or getting so much as the suspicion of a nibble, when along would come the Old Man, with his cheery: "Wall, how're the comin'?" and on hearing your grunt of disgust he would swing around and take up a post near you, throw in his line and begin to tell you some of his hunting stories, after Virginia quail, with Governor McGuffin. In the middle of the yarn he would stop, in-

tra log in the stove, and we all settled back, for the Old Man always told the truth and always told more than one yarn at a time.

"I wuz up the Koksilah river here," he began, "with some of the boys a few years back, more to show them whar the fishin' was than for fishin' myself. Thar was a touch of prospectin' in the venture too; so it was more force o' habit than with any intention of downright serious fishin' that I took only a light thirteen foot trout rod. While the boys wur fleekin' away at a pool at long reach in the stream, I went back here and there to examine the rocks, an' I wuz after gettin' back from one o' these rambles that I came up with the boys, and calculated I'd have a throw myself. The trout war slow; the day wuz bright and fishin' prospects seemed to be about as far off as the Ballarat mines wuz from the rocks I'd been chippin' back on the hills. I tried one fly after another, but none of them coaxed the big fellows' noses from under the rocks in the shady spots.

Just about givin' up as a bad job, before sittin' down to have a bite to eat, I made a cast into a small eddy not more than forty foot square. From whur I wuz standin' I wuz just able to reach it with the tail fly. There was something the matter with that little pool in a minute that made me think one o' the big Atlantic steamers had got her propellers to work in front of me. My tailer went down, and click, click began the reel. I knew then that I had dropped on a smacker and no mistake. He made a set o' circles in that pool so quick that I could see the bare bottom of the stream between every line, like the Jordan wuz when Moses took the people out o' Egypt, only they wuz round instead of straight across. Round and round he went, pullin' me across the forty foot pool between us and takin' me into water near to my armpits. Lord, how he sizzled and tore as he tried to tangle my tackle up in the rocks. The little rod acted grand; she went near double and she came back again; that fish would look me square in the face and run up to me as if he wuz goin' to have it out with me in my own back yard, but I says: "No, boy, you don't get any slack on me with a bluff of that kind," and I would reel him up prompt. After tryin' to run the blockade o' rocks between the small pool and the river stretch, several times, he would stop to spy out the ground, like a general plannin' a fight, when he would run off on a new track. There I wuz for close on an hour, just managin' to hold him, an' he seemed as fresh as ever when he went to the bottom like a log and lay there sulkin'. D'ye think I could move him? Not a bit of it. I tickled him with the hook as much as I could without tryin' to lift him, but not a stir, and at last I had to hold him taut with one hand and drop rocks on him to move him with the other. I would try to look around to see if any of the boys wuz near to come with a net or gaff, but nary a sign o' them. At last Mr. Fish makes one of them big rushes at me, but this time I tried a new dodge. I seemed to know he wuz thinkin' o' tryin' his old bluff, and as soon as he moved, I ran back, made as big a pull on the rod as I thought she'd stand, and helped that fish to jump right out of the water and on to the dry rocky clearin' in the middle of the stream. When we weighed him he wuz fourteen pound and three quarters. There's the little rod up on the rack there, an' I tell you I think an awful powerful lot o' her."

The Old Man had scarcely finished talking, when a pretty fox terrier which he owned came into the cabin with a two pound trout in his mouth. Bob jumped up with an exclamation that "the gol durned dog" had been at his fish, for Bob was the only one who could boast a two pounder for that day.

"Let him alone," said the Old Man. "He caught that fish himself; he didn't want me to be beaten, so he went out fishin' in the crick fur me and got that fish."

There was an enquiring look thrown over towards the Old Man, but his good natured face beamed nothing but truth as he said: "I never told you the story of that dog!"

"Well, a man back in the city owned that dog, and from a pup he wuz a terror after cats. I got him, but didn't think much of him, as he wuz afraid of the water, and didn't care to go in a boat. One day I wuz up the river, and wuz goin' to cross some ways above the canyons where the rapids are. The doz wuz comin' gingerly behind me on a log, which wuz rollin' to beat the band when he slipped and fell in. After that he didn't care about the water; took a likin' to it, and would go in after anything. By the next season I had him almost talkin' and there wuz some o' us goin' up the river one day, when Tip, sees a big salmon that wuz workin' his way along in a shallow place with a lot of others. He jumps in and grabs him just at the back of the neck, and for a purty considerable time you couldn't tell dog from fish. There wuz the most all-firedest fight you ever see, with Tip comin' up blowin' the water out of his nose every time, and still holdin' on like Old Nick. We got Tip in first, as he wuz pretty well tuckered out, and there wasn't much kick left in the fish. Then we scaled both o' them. That salmon weighed twenty-two pounds, and Tip only comes to eighteen."

In silence we knocked the ashes out of our pipes on the top of the stove and turned in.

Feminine Fancies and Home Circle Chat

1908

Who is that at the gate,
Loudly ringing so late?
'Tis some stranger, maybe,
Seeking shelter, let's see—
More bells! What a din!
Run! let him not wait!
Oh! 'tis you! Welcome in,
Little One, Nine, Nought, Eight.

Glad to see you we are;
Have you come from afar,
From the moon or the star,
In an airship or car?
What news do you bring,
What message of fate,
What song do you sing,
Little One, Nine, Nought, Eight.

Be it good, be it bad,
Be it sane, be it mad,
Be it mournful or glad,
Be it mirthful or sad—
We accept it as best,
We instal you in state;
For a year you're our guest,
Little One, Nine, Nought, Eight!

There is Love in your face,
And great Hopes we can trace
In your strength and your pace;
And the day that you race
Against Sorrow and Sin,
Though the struggle be great,
We shall back you to win,
Little One, Nine, Nought, Eight!

Starting Anew—A Thought For the New Year

THE new year comes as a fresh starting point on the journey of life; another milestone that we have reached, and which are passing gives us pause to rest and look back on those that have gone before and forward upon the road that stretches away into the distance. It is a road that it may be our lot to travel for many a year, and as we wonder whether the journey will prove difficult or easy and pleasant most of us will make some good resolutions and formulate some plans for the guidance of the future. The old saying anent the use of good resolutions as paving stones will no doubt recur to many of us, and the remembrance of past resolves will call forth a smile or a sigh and also recall the memory of many a past new year, and many plans we formed upon them. Ah! Well, if these were not all carried out as faithfully as we intended we must now hope for better things in the year to come. There were so many unforeseen obstacles that presented themselves between us and their fulfilment. We were too sanguine, and perhaps did not take enough care. Fate was too strong for us, and so on, and so on. It is quite true that the manifold excuses that can be brought forward on our own behalf when we look for them. Let the dead past bury the dead, with all its failures and follies. Pass a sponge over the slate and wipe out all the mistakes; turn over the old soiled leaves and begin a new one, fresh and clean. As we take up the new volume of our life's history we hope—for the remembrance of past mistakes makes us humble, at any rate for a while—we hope the new page opening out before us will be inscribed in characters as fair and true as we wish them to be. To many people the keeping of a diary is a great help in carrying out of good resolutions; not a diary of mere dates and weather notes, but one in which both their daily actions and the thoughts that these call forth are recorded. In looking back through its pages the writer can trace how this brave resolve and that grew gradually weaker and weaker, until at length it faded altogether out of remembrance. Reasons that at the time may have seemed good take on a different hue when regarded from a little distance and cause and effect can be noted more clearly when we are not standing too close to them. On occasions such as the new year, when we take pause to think, we are apt to wonder why such things were and such things were, and then, with a glance at the volume in which our past actions have been recorded in our own handwriting will maybe afford an answer in these questioning thoughts. We may see then that we were perhaps too hasty or too easily disheartened, or perhaps too stubborn in having our own way or in holding our own opinion. There are so many paths that lead to failure. But we need not be discouraged by these backward looks at past deeds and doings. We need no more sadly those saddest words of all, "Too late," for it is never too late to retrieve past errors while life lasts and other new years are given. Just as the careful housewife who has found that her incomings and outgoings will not tally because the latter have exceeded the former, turns to her account book and scans each item to see when and where she stepped aside, and in so doing discovers the way to rectify the error. So we, too, can make a fresh and good start at the commencement of another year look back over those past months and learn from their failures the road to success, and this whether the records of the past have been written by their own hand or entered upon the tablets of their heart and mind. This fresh start at the beginning of each year is a gift given to us without any of those irritating restrictions that must more or less detract from the pleasure of a gift. It is a cheque upon the bank of life that we may spend or squander as we will, of most of those who are grateful for the gift of the first impulse is to make plans galore and good resolutions by the score; in fact to make so many that it is, humanly speaking impossible to carry out all the former and keep all the latter. Still it is better to make many than none at all, and to carry out some even if we cannot keep all. There is always something fresh, hopeful and invigorating in making a fresh start. A new beginning opens out so many pleasant possibilities. There are so many things we want to do, have to do and ought to do, and here, then, is our opportunity for doing them. Why, nature herself is showing us an example. She is beginning to waken from sleep. Her days are growing longer and brighter. Spring is on the way. We hear and see the promise of it coming, and the knowledge that this is so fills us with fresh hope and renewed vigor. Once we have made the start it does not do to be constantly pausing to look back. It does no good to be continually poring over the closely written pages of yesterday and there is no need to either, if we remember their lessons and carry the remembrance in our hearts. The road that we have tread lies before us and the right way is therefore the best thing for us to do is to walk straight on in hope and grateful faith; hope for the future and grateful faith in the power for good of the lessons and experience of the past.

Fashion's Fancies

Fashion allows no stagnation in the realms of dress. Directly one season has been provided for she turns her attention with acute zest to affairs that are to come. Extravagance most assuredly is not on the wane. The dawn of the new year ushers in a number of modes that are absolutely startling in their splendor and their consequent demands upon the purses of their purchasers. It has been freely stated by dressmakers in some quarters that the elbow sleeve was absolutely doomed. Nothing of the sort; it is being exhibited on the smartest of smart toilettes even shorter than ever, and reaches vanishing point in one or two instances. One is upon the smart mantlets that are going to the Riviera which are resolutely décolleté, but are afforded the elegant finish of a deep shower of fringe arranged to fall over the arms, which are clothed with the sleeves of the dress and very long gloves.

The full dress evening toilette is following the new cult, in an extravagant degree. It, too, has no sleeves at all unless the little wisp-like half-handkerchief draperies that are worn beneath the arms are taken as apologies for sleeves. Fringe again, in this case is called into requisition to play the part of drapery.

There are exceptions to every rule, and the modistes are urging the advisability of long sleeves upon tailor-made costumes. As a consequence the satisfaction in great triumph of the short sleeve, very long gloves are again in fashion and must even for the day-time wear actually mount above the elbows. The tinted ones are modish, but a great future is expected for the black suede glove, always a choice fraught with distinction. With their black toilettes silver-grey gloves are now being worn by the well dressed.

The craze for braid is so advanced that though many of the most beautiful velvet ornaments are quite short their weight is very noticeable. The braids used are absolutely encrusted upon the luxurious background they adorn, and coarse and fine kinds are equally popular.

Tailor-mades are all the "go" just now; tailor-mades of soft cotton velvet, which enjoys great popularity for the time being. If cotton velvets are well adapted for tailor-mades, on the other hand, there is no doubt that for more ceremonious toilettes meteor satin is in great demand. This material is the popular fancy for this winter, and early spring. Light and with a pretty and charming subdued effect, it possesses infinite attractions. Naturally it is made in all colors of the rainbow—in shades the most delicate and tender that can be imagined, and in numberless variety far surpassing anything yet seen. This meteor in yellow, or peach rose, salad-green, natter or delft blue is the most favored by our leaders of fashion just now. Utilized in black, it serves equally well for ceremonious costumes and for tailor-mades. In the latter case it is embroidered with silk braid, surrounding motifs formed by the massing together of an immense number of thin silk ribbons. This work is so minute, delicate and complicated, that it takes two well-filled days to execute it. A very compact embroidery is thus obtained, so compact indeed, that the stuff of the dress can hardly be seen through it. The skirt is made plain, or lightly embroidered at the foot with similar silk braid.

The new skirt which revolutionized the commencement of the present season and somewhat shocked "la haute morale" is securing a stronger hold than ever. Even the leaders of fashion have now adopted it, and those who like the lady in the poem—swore they would never consent to wear it have consented. Slowly and reluctantly perhaps, but nevertheless the fact remains that they have been obliged to yield to the inexorable demands of fashion and to accept the clinging skirt. It must be admitted that the new skirt is somewhat too clinging, but certainly also it outlines superbly a good figure. It is carried a little high up the back and this gives it a slightly fanciful impression. The other day I saw an exquisite specimen made for an elegant Parisienne. It was plain and made of black meteor. The corsage was cut to show a row of ribbons of black meteor, which was lined by a cross-cut band of peony-rose satin. The sleeves wide and puffed at the shoulders were made of row after row of black net lace, extremely fine and light. At the lower part of the arm they show a ruche of white tulle and are drawn with a bracelet of peony-rose satin. The collar was of white tulle with embroidered spots. Worn with this dress was a jacket with cut-away and rounded sides, richly braided. This costume was "chic" in the highest degree. The hat worn was of dull green velvet trimmed with feathers in the same color.

Change is the fetish of the fashionable woman, and her coiffure is just as liable to alteration as her clothes. There is a drastic difference noticeable now in the mode of arranging the tresses, and those universally applauded adjuncts of the coiffure the chi-chi curls, cluster no longer upon the modishly dressed head. Yes, that is the doom dealt out by the baby year! The chi-chi is as undoubtedly a banished mode as the cloche hat, which will be totally barred by the great milliners of the day. These are revelations that the first exhibitions of spring fashions will make obvious.

Women who occupy the premier rank of elegance are flattening their tresses on the crown of the head and are broadening them above the ears. Admittedly this is a direct reversal of what was expected and actually favored for a short time, but no one is accountable for Fashion's whims, of which this new manifestation is one.

Instead of wearing chi-chi, the smart woman is now threading ribbon through her hair tied in a rather flat bow on the summit of her head. She wears her ribbon also in the day-time and makes it an adjunct to her millinery—a very smart one, too, it must be agreed. The ribbon is arranged half hidden, half displayed among the waving strands of hair that are so prettily puffed in and out in great undulations upon the head. Rumor has it that the Psyche knot will take the place of the curl clusters that once ennobled the coiffure, but at the present moment there is a compromise effected between the Greek braid and the pouf which is eminently satisfactory.

Money Making

When your wife complains that she sees so little of her husband, who is always away from home, she is not mistaken. He is not at home, but he is making money. "I can't see why you should grumble if I stay late at the office, or if I bring home work to keep me busy in the evening. Surely you understand that I am working to make money for you, so that you may have a large house to live in and many comforts."

The husband feels rather hurt that his wife does not appreciate what he is doing for her. The wife feels bound to admit that her complaint does not seem to be justified; yet she is not satisfied. The plain truth is that her husband is pushing the argument too far, and that money is not everything. Most women are left much to themselves during the day, and the evening hours are spent in the society of their husbands during the evening hours; instead of devoting part of the evening to her, he is occupied with money-making, and she is just as much alone as during the day.

Generally speaking, money alone will not make a woman happy. There are some who can be quite content so long as they have gold to spend, and they expect more and more each year, but they are the exceptions. It is natural to our sex to expect attention; we have need of it to make us happy, and mere money will not entirely fill its place. Most women among those whose husbands are able to give them a plentiful supply of cash will prefer the sight of the circulating medium and more personal attention. That is a fact which escapes the intelligence of so many married men; there would be more happy marriages if husbands were less intent upon money-making and more ready to spend some of their after office hours in paying small attentions to their wives.

The husband's argument is incorrect in another direction. He does not always devote so much time to money-making just to give it to his wife. Oh, no! He likes making money; it pleases him to be able to say that he "made so many hundreds last year." He may not be greedy for money; he may really be simple in his habits and spend comparatively little, but he likes to go to the gold mine, to have the money in his hand, to hand them with a lordly air of affluence to his wife. Some wives, through this conduct of their husbands, develop into spendthrifts; others become unhappy, and wonder if they were really not better off in the old days when money was not so plentiful and they had occasional times of tightness. At any rate the husbands' and wives' saw more of each other and enjoyed life together. There is such a thing as overdoing it.

Menu for a Dinner For Twelve Persons

Menu
Consomme Queue de Boeuf.
Boudin de Merlan a la Maitre d'Hotel.
Pilets de Langue a la Monaco.
Souffle Tomatoe.
Cotelettes de Mouton a la Sardiniere.
Faisan Bouillie.
Bouches a la Milan.
Poudin Glace, Sauce Cerise.

The above is not at all an over-elaborate menu for a party of ten to sixteen persons. Indeed, although it requires a good cook, and very careful attention, it is quite simple, and one

which ought to be admirably done by a good cook, assisted by a kitchen or reliable between maid. The boudin and the soufflé need to be dished almost at the minute.

It is necessary for twelve people (or any number over ten) to have two dishes each of the fish, the entrees and the savory, and the dinner may be well served by three persons, as only the pheasants are carved, and most of the dishes are complete in themselves.

The following is the "working copy" of the menu: Clear oxtail soup, garnished with suetene strips. Steamed ring mould of whiting, centred filled with boiled rice, and curry poured round. Round fillets of boiled tongue on fried crotons, with mushrooms and small square of fat of tongue on each.

Tomato soufflé baked. Tomato cream sauce handed. Grilled mutton cutlets, served in brown fireproof dish, with vegetables in little heaps round it. New potatoes (if obtainable) and kidney beans handed.

Boiled pheasants; celery sauce; fried potatoes. Bouches of cheese pastry, filled with cheese cream and garnished with filleted anchovy. Vanilla ice, with cherries on fire, served separately. Dessert and wafers. Coffee. Liqueurs. Toast rolls. Sauté almonds. Bonbons. Champagne. Served in readiness.

The quantities required for twelve persons are as follows: Soup—Two lbs. of shin of beef, 2 small or 1 large oxtail. Fish—About 2 lbs. weight of whiting.

Entrées—One tongue, 14 medium-sized mushrooms, 1 lb. tomatoes, and 1 tin of tomatoes (the tinned tomato gives a better color than the fresh). Crotons—Two necks of mutton, 14 crotons.

Two new potatoes, 1-2 lbs. kidney beans, 1 bunch small carrots, 1 pint pickling onions, 2 pheasants (for boiling they must not be high), 1 head of celery.

Savory—Half lb. Parmesan cheese, bottle of anchovies in oil.

Ice—Quarter cwt. ice; freezing salt. One bottle Royal dessert cherries, brandy, half lb. of little sweet biscuits or wafers.

Various—Three-quarters lb. almonds for salting, 1 lb. cooking butter, 18 eggs, 1 root celery, 1 quart cream, lemons, vanilla essence, rice, curry powder, parsley soup vegetables, and old potatoes for frying.

From these quantities there will be comparatively little left over; probably sufficient soup for one night, a couple of pheasants' legs to be grilled with bacon for breakfast, the scrag ends of the necks of mutton for hot pot, or Irish stew, at luncheon, sufficient trimmings of tongue to make a toast for breakfast and a savory.

As to the cost of the dinner, not allowing for wine, it is roughly about twenty dollars, and from that the odds and ends left over and reserved must be added.

The dessert should consist of one dish of mixed fruit, apples, pears and bananas; one dish of grapes; one dish of crystallized fruits; one dish of bonbons, and four small dishes each of chocolates and almonds.

There is no need for recipes for the majority of the dishes, as they are all well within the province of any good cook.

However, I append three of the most complicated and uncommon dishes:

Tomato Souffle

Take 1 lb. of tomatoes and the dry contents of a tin of tomatoes, cut the fresh tomatoes in half, and cook with a little butter, a slice or two of onion, four peppercorns, salt and pepper.

Stew until soft, add the tinned tomatoes for the last few moments, remove the onion, and press all through a fine hair sieve.

Put into a pan 6 oz. of butter, 2 to 3 oz. of flour, and stir well until it forms a smooth paste. Add by degrees a third of a pint of tomato juice, add the puree and stir thoroughly, add the yolks of four eggs, or whole eggs, and lastly the stiffly-beaten whites of 2 eggs.

Have ready a greased and papered china soufflé dish, fill it three parts full, and bake in a rather hot oven for about 12 minutes.

It is impossible to give the exact time, as ovens vary so much, and the cook should know her own experience.

Tomato Sauce

Three oz. flour, and 6 oz. of butter. Mix smoothly, then add half a pint of milk, and tomato juice combined, salt and pepper, and just at the last a gill of cream.

Do not allow the sauce to boil after the cream is added.

Fillets of Tongue a la Monaco

Take a boiled tongue, slice it, and cut a round out of each slice. Stamp out and fry the same number of crotons of bread.

Place a fillet of tongue on each croton, and on the tongue a cooked mushroom, and on the mushroom a small square of the fat of the tongue.

Arrange on a platter, French plum, stoned and stewed in claret, in the centre of the entire dish; put the fillets round, and pour some brown sauce round.

The foundation of the sauce is made from the water in which the tongue was boiled.

An Old-Time Beverage

Sir Fleetwood Sheppard's recipe for Sack Posset From fanned Barbadoes, on the Western main, Fetch sugar, ounces four—Fetch sack from Spain A pint—and from the Eastern Indian coast Nutmeg, the glory of our Southern heat O'er flaming coals let them together heat Till the all-conquering sack dissolve the sweet; O'er such another fire put eggs just ten, Stir them with steady hand and conscience pricking To see the untimely end of ten fine chicken; From shining shelf take down the brazen skillet—A quart of milk from the gentle cow will fill it; When boiled and cold put milk and sack to eggs, Unite them firmly like the triple league, And on the fire let them together dwell Till miss sing twice—you must not kiss and tell—Each lad and lass take up a silver spoon, And fall on fiercely like a starved dragon.

"If I had a thousand souls, the first human principle I would teach them should be, to forswear thin potatoes and add themselves to sack."

Shakespeare.—Second Part of Henry IV., iv. 3.

Comments Of An Onlooker

An Italian journal has been comparing the luxury of the past with that of the present time, and it does not think very highly of what we are always being assured is the beginning of the end. Modern extravagance and modern luxury are the stock phrases of all who deplore the decadence and degeneracy of the age. But our Italian contemporary, it is gratifying to find, thinks we make a very poor show as compared with our predecessors. We spend a great deal, we rush about, we make a fuss, we dress extravagantly, as we think, but when all is said and done, our gowns and motors, and week-end cottages, our tea parties and supper parties, are as water unto wine when judged beside the great feasts, the rich apparel, the costly palaces and the equipages of the "smart sets" of other periods.

An old lady has recently died at the age of one hundred, leaving an octogenarian daughter and a mother of one hundred and seventeen to mourn her loss! Presumably the orphan will now pass to the charge of her grandmother. If all the theories for attaining longevity are carried out such a case as this will be common enough in the near future. We shall have six or seven generations meeting at family parties, and men and women who are great-grandparents themselves asking their own parents for their maturer opinions.

Everything is really a matter of comparison. If we could only grasp this fact it would save us much

anxiety and heart burning. We, for some time past have been complaining of the discourtesy of our men; yet it is because they have seen that the Englishman is polite to women, that Frenchmen are now trying to form a league to respect women in order that they may not be behind us. Certainly some of our Gallic neighbors stand sorely in need of amendment in manners, but one must confess that it is surprising that they should have been impressed by the gallantry of the Briton.

Someone expresses astonishment at women's defiance of cold weather. They certainly wear much thinner clothes than men do. Even furs are generally more of a luxurious ornament than a necessary protection against cold. Yet, complains the man who has noticed the flimsiness of women's winter raiment, they don't catch influenza or contract pneumonia any more frequently than men do. I should be inclined to go further and say that women catch colds far less frequently. They may not dress lightly from hygienic reasons, but the fact remains that thick clothes are always unhealthy. The surest way of making the throat delicate is to wrap it up, a thing which a man so often does. What is true of the throat is more or less true of the whole body. People who can accustom themselves to wearing thin clothes, even in cold weather, are always healthy.

It is bad news to hear that the Czarina is in such indifferent health as to cause anxiety at St. Petersburg. I am told that she has not been well for some time and has been urgently advised to go to the south of Europe for change and rest, but she is unwilling to leave the czar and her children, and His Majesty, of course, will not permit her to do so. The Dowager Empress is going to stay with the Queen in the early months of the new year and that her visit, like the last, will be strictly private and the two sisters will remain together during the King's absence at Biarritz in March. In the meantime the Empress Marie is spending the winter at the castle of Gatchina, near St. Petersburg.

The House Beautiful

How to furnish a Country Bungalow Poets have sung many a time of love in a cottage, and so have folk, or rather, those who consider themselves wise, have scoffed and turned their backs upon the alluring picture. But whether it is the force of reiteration, or whether in the present day we are striving to get a little romance out of our very commonplace world, certain it is that the bungalow or cottage residence is rapidly becoming a popular and favorite resort. Whether one's bungalow is by the river or sea, wood or moor, its general detail usually remains the same. Perhaps we have had a specially desirable model built for our exclusive use, and according to our own particular fancy; perchance we have come across the ideal cottage which has taken our hearts by storm. Whether of either kind, taken to the heart, the general scheme of arrangement is the same. We have one sitting room, a kitchen and a scullery, and two or more bedrooms. We may be among the fortunate ones of the earth, and also have a bathroom attached to this delightful residence; or if we are near the sea or a river, we shall probably dispense with a bathroom, and take an outing door in the sea or river as the case may be. As for the actual furnishing of the sitting room, simplicity is the order of the day. We shall need a carpet square, staining the surrounding boards, while oak-framed, rush-seated chairs, with two or three cane easy chairs fitted with a generous supply of removable cushions will provide all the seating accommodation. If our space is not too limited, and we are luxuriously disposed, we shall supplement these with a couch of sorts, and as it is almost too much to expect that the sojourner in cottages is to be always in the best of health and spirits, such a restful adjunct should always be included whenever possible. Failing this, a hammock out of doors will usually supply the deficiency; but when rainy days are to be considered, the absence of a couch in our sitting room must drive us to the solitude of our bedrooms for that much-needed rest and siesta, and such a retirement is not always convenient.

As for the walls of the sitting room, one would, of course, have the panelling to extend for four or five feet from the floor. Above this might come a pretty chintz paper, the floral design of which might be repeated in the curtains, draperies and cushions. One charming little bungalow I have in my mind's eye had a dado of dark oak panelling, above which came a plain distemper of rose pink; the curtains and table covers were of pink linen, with a design in white upon them, and the sofa cushions were covered with white muslin over-pink. The whole of the furniture was wicker, with the exception of the table, which was an old-fashioned oak gate-legged model, this same material forming the corner cupboard, which concealed the gas and other necessary items from the public gaze.

The kitchen proper of our bungalow should have the floor covered with cork linoleum, befitting with a very substantial table and substantial chairs. Since it may be more convenient for the inhabitants to take their most important meals in this apartment, the cooking range, with its gas or coal, should be as possible be relegated to the scullery, if the kitchen be utilized for this purpose; but since this is not always possible, I am sure the housewife who reads this article will know best how to adapt herself to her surroundings. The kitchen walls should be treated to a floral paper, which in its turn should be varnished; the panelling should be cream or white, and the window should be finished with as much care and attention as that bestowed upon the sitting room. The housewife who takes a real pride in her kitchen will always have this apartment ready for the inspection of any casual visitor.

Concerning the bedrooms, the bedsteads of simple white enamelled iron, or in color to match the suites of furniture always look well. Simplicity should be the keynote, for if the bungalow is vacated during the winter months, it is an advantage to have furniture that can be easily lifted into the centre of the room and covered with a protecting dust-sheet. The bedroom walls look prettily when covered with a floral paper of not too obtrusive a design; while hangings and curtains of white dainty or old-fashioned chintz especially appeal to my fancy, and are by far the most suitable for a bungalow residence.

Odds and Ends

Smilax is a pretty and effective decoration for the dinner table. It is not expensive, as it can be used three or four times, provided it is completely submerged in cold water between, and then gently shaken and dried before use.

Don't have a square of carpet in a bedroom if you have a small house! These need to be taken up and shaken so often if the bedroom is to be kept really nice, and this entails a lot of work and worry.

To take grease off wall-paper, dip a piece of flannel in spirits of wine, and gently rub over the part. Do not rub it much; the stain will vanish almost immediately.

The wall paper in every room in the house should always be dusted about once a month with a soft cheese-cloth, wrapped loosely about a long handled broom. In this way the rooms will keep fresher and need less frequent repapering than is usually the case, for even careful housewives are, as a rule, extraordinarily unmindful of the necessity of frequently dusting the walls.

Prevention is better than cure! So it is well to have a piece of felt laid under the white tablecloth, if the table is a polished one, in order to protect the polished wood from being damaged by hot dishes. But such damage may already have been done, then, happily it can be repaired. Pour a little salt and salad oil on the mark and let it remain for an hour or so, then polish it off with a soft cloth.

To clean furniture, try equal parts of paraffin and vinegar shaken together. You will find that this, together with the addition of a little "elbow grease" has

astonishingly good effect on shabby old furniture. Use vinegar and oil sparingly and polish with a soft, clean cloth.

Delightfully warm and cosy winter quilts for children's or small-sized beds can be made from old blankets. Take a large old blanket or two smaller ones, fold until the required size is obtained, allowing two or three thicknesses of blanket. Then cover with a pretty washing cretonne or saten, and quilt. The effect will be much the same as that of an elder-down. A few buttons covered with the material and tugged into the quilt at intervals will greatly improve its appearance.

When you are filling oil lamps, place a small lump of camphor in the oil vessel; it will greatly improve the light and make the flame clearer and brighter. If you have no camphor add a few drops of vinegar occasionally.

The oven door should be shut as gently as possible. Much of the heavy cake and bread is the result of its being banged in closing.

There are many people who say that you can never get shortbread worthy the name, out of Scotland. A particularly delicious variety of shortbread is the Perthshire shortbread, for which I have the recipe. If you happen to be the lucky possessor of a shortbread mould, use it for moulding the mixture instead of rolling it, it will then be so much lighter. The following is the recipe:

Required: One pound and a half of flour, one pound of butter, quarter of a pound of castor sugar and three ounces of rice flour.

Method: Mix together the flour, sugar, and rice flour, then rub the butter well on until it all forms a smooth paste. Then either roll it out on a floured board and stamp it out into small cakes, or brush the shortbread mould with a little melted butter. Then flour it, press the mixture into it, and turn it carefully out. In either case put the cakes on a greased tin, and bake them a delicate brown in a moderate oven.

The upper leathers of worn-out boots make capital iron holders, with a covering of serge or any dress material. The leather keeps all heat from the hand.

A London Pageant

It will nigh take one's breath away to think of the gigantic scheme which it is now purposed to carry out in the capital towards the close of the next London season. For it is proposed that, following the lead of Oxford, Bury St. Edmunds, St. Albans and Warwick, this great city of London shall have its great historical pageant, so that those who belong to it, and those who come as strangers within its gates, may realize what a wonderful story it possesses, and that the people of the nation are no less than it may appear. London is so vast, and its life so hurried, that few have time or the opportunity to think of its kaleidoscopic interests, or to breathe the atmosphere of romance around them. It is a city of districts. There are people living east who know nothing of the buildings, the work, the history of the people of the north, and of the Central Africa to the majority of those who dwell in the west, and large tracts, say, of Southeastern London are practically as little known to hundreds of Londoners as St. Petersburg or Buda-Pesth. But there is interest everywhere in this, the greatest capital of the world, and it will be as the unending story of the people of the north, and of the Central Africa to the majority of those who dwell in the west, and large tracts, say, of Southeastern London are practically as little known to hundreds of Londoners as St. Petersburg or Buda-Pesth. 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A PAGE FOR THE YOUNG FOLKS

CURRENT TOPICS

In some ways the president of the United States has more power than the King of England or of any other limited monarchy. He is the head of the Executive—that is, the body by which Congress carries out the laws made by Congress. President Roosevelt was lately blamed for having taken over greater powers upon himself than the constitution of the United States gave him. Some members of the Senate think that Congress and not the President should have framed a treaty which was entered into between Germany and the United States last summer. The agreement had to do with customs duties.

Perhaps you do not all know that Congress is like a parliament. It has two Houses, which are both elected. These are the Senate and the House of Representatives. It is not likely that President Roosevelt exceeded the powers given him by law.

Four thousand shipbuilders at Newcastle-on-Tyne went out on strike last week because their wages were lowered. The employers say that they cannot afford to pay any more than they are giving at present, as there is a smaller demand for ships. This will mean great loss, for not only will the shipbuilders be idle, but there will be less work for the iron and coal miners as well as many other mechanics.

The members of the Reichstag (the German Parliament) had a very stormy meeting last week. Those who supported the people in their demand for the right to vote spoke boldly and fiercely, while Prince Von Buelow and the members on the other side were angry and indignant. No blows were struck, however, though there was some threatening.

A new market has been found for timber from British Columbia. The people of the Fiji Islands must have become tired of their bamboo houses and have sent to us for boards and shingles, as well as heavier lumber.

There will be a great many people glad to learn that lumber is to be sold cheaper than during the past year. In the woods and at the mills many hundreds of men have been at work for many months, and this fall the lumber yards were full. Hard times in the States and a poor harvest on the prairies prevented many people from buying, and now the mill-men have determined to lower their prices. It is to be hoped they will soon sell all the lumber they have on hand, and that men and machinery will be at work again.

Boys cannot learn too young the danger of drink. Some very wicked persons who make too little boys drunk, and not long ago a child on a tram-car gave great pain to all the passengers by his drunken ravings. Strong drink does no healthy child good. Almost all wise people believe now that even men and women would all be a great deal better if they did not use drink with alcohol in it. While there are a few people whom it does not injure, so many learn to take too much, that the habit of using strong drink does more harm than any other custom common among civilized men.

Those who employ men now in railroads, ships, or in other work that needs skill and care will not take men who are not sober. A boy who never drinks cannot become a drunkard, while if a boy learns to love strong drink it is almost certain that he can never be cured of the terrible habit.

An authoress, who is best known by her pen-name of "Ouida," died in Florence a few days since. Ouida wrote a great number of books, which were read by thousands of people. Some of them were not good, although all were interesting and some very clever. It is sad to think that this woman died in great poverty.

There is much distress in Toronto this winter. People are out of work. Those who have kind hearts and full pockets are making plans for their relief. In Vancouver thieves and robbers have committed many crimes. It is to be hoped some of them will be caught.

England, France, Japan were all watching China, and now Russian soldiers have completed the cordon around this great country. It may be that the sight of foreigners on every hand waiting to take advantage of her downfall will put a stop to the quarrels within the ancient empire. The Chinese are in many ways a great nation. They are not warriors, but those who expect to conquer them easily may find that a peaceable people, when roused, can fight bravely.

At the outer wharf, steamers from the East and Farthest West meet. The Princess Ena from Liverpool arrived the same day as the Iyo Maru from Yokohama. The Princess Ena is the new C. P. R. freight boat, which will carry goods from Vancouver to Victoria. The Japanese liner brought a cargo of rice, tea, matting, soy, merchandise and silk.

Most people think of whales as being caught among the icebergs of the far north or the extreme south. There are, however, on the West Coast of this island, where the climate is little, if any, colder than Victoria, two very prosperous whaling stations, one at Sechart, on Barkley Sound, and another at Kyngot. There is a third even nearer, on the east coast, near Nanaimo. Here the monsters of the deep are caught, and their oil, bones and skin prepared for the use of man.

A large party of immigrants from the United States have purchased 30,000 acres of land near Ashcroft. These people call themselves Dunkards, and intend to divide the land into five and ten acre lots. They are going to work by the first of March. This land all needs to be irrigated, but the seven hundred people who are already ready to begin this work. They can get more land from the government if they need it. Just what kind of religion the Dunkards believe in we are not told, but if they obey the laws and work hard, they can worship God in their own way in British Columbia.

Mackenzie King, who was sent here last summer by the Dominion government to enquire into the trouble between the white men and the Japanese, and to find out why so many people from Japan had come to Canada, has made a report to the government at Ottawa. He says that the thousands of Japanese who arrived here last summer came, not because Japan wanted to send them, but because railway and mining companies in British Columbia offered them work.

There was, some days ago, an unsuccessful attempt to remove the king of Portugal and to establish a republic. It was discovered and the ring-leaders arrested. Portugal has for a long time been a very badly governed country. The king her soil is fertile and her climate delightful she has almost lost her place among the nations. Her industrious peasants till the ground in the same rude way as their forefathers did centuries ago. Yet Portugal was once the home of famous sailors and great artists. It may be that the disturbances show that her people are awakening, and that they will again make the name of Portugal honored.

While in Victoria we have been listening to the meadowlarks and gathering catkins and the blossoms of the laurestinus, with now and again a rose, the people on the Atlantic coast have been suffering from severe snowstorms. In New York many people have died from exposure or the shock caused by the terrible cold.

At last, however, Jack Frost is paying us his compliments, greatly to the delight of the children. There is no fun like sliding and sleighing, unless it is snowballing. Throwing stones, catching toes and fingers do not spoil the fun. Make the most of the cold weather before the slush comes, which is just horrible!

In the French chamber of deputies (another name for parliament) there has been a great deal of talk

about Morocco. It seems to have been decided that the French army in that country must be satisfied with keeping order near the seacoast, and will not attempt to pursue the wild Arab tribes to their strongholds. It is feared for European soldiers to fight with the wild horsemen, who appear in the most unexpected places, and vanish no one knows whither. Ordered ranks and slow moving artillery are useless against such bands. If France finds that she must go farther than her treaty with other European nations allows, it is thought that Germany will interfere. If she does, there may be a great war. It is thirty-seven years since the Germans conquered France and entered Paris. The proud French people have never forgotten the disgrace nor forgiven their conquerors. They have grown rich and have a fine army. In these days, however, people are not so ready to go to war as in former years, and war-clouds blow over many times before they burst on peaceful homes and smiling fields, and we may trust that this one, too, will disappear.

There is a plan before the Canadian parliament to make a great waterway from the Georgian bay to the Ottawa river. This will shorten the distance between Port Arthur, where the wheat from the prairies is brought by train, and Montreal. This great water-road would be 631 miles long, and 274 miles of this distance would be canals cut to join the rivers and lakes. This work would cost an immense amount of money, but men who have studied the plans say that it will pay. In these days it is foolish to say that any work is too hard for engineers to do.

Over at the government buildings the members have been very busy. A number of very useful laws have been brought in. The University bill spoken of last week is one of these. Mr. McPhillips has asked the members to pass an act which provides that those who work in government buildings, especially women and children, shall have plenty of air and light, that they shall not have to work too long hours, and that in every way the factories shall be safe, clean and healthy.

The debate on the Natal bill has gone on, every one seeming to agree that it should be passed, even if the Dominion government will not allow it to become law.

Another important act is that which is intended to give all those who are employed by the government fair wages and provides for them in their old age and for their helpless families after their death. There are many other acts under discussion, and our members of parliament can have very little idle time in these days.

The British Parliament met on Wednesday. The Liberal party is in power in England, but the premier, Sir Henry Campbell Bannerman, who has been ill for some months, was absent. The government promises to pass a great many laws that should make Great Britain a better place to live in. The Sultan of Turkey has ruled his country so badly that the King says steps should be taken to prevent the little wars that are going on all the time between the Christians and Mahomedans. The Sick Man of Europe (as Turkey is called) has given much trouble. It was not for the jealousy among his European neighbors that he would have been conquered long ago, though the Turks are brave soldiers.

The scholars are now on the home-stretch. The first month of the term is over and as the days go they will be working hard to get the year's work finished. If only they get enough play and plenty of sleep hard work will not hurt them. The editor would like to know whether these little articles help them in their school work.

We publish today a little girl's story, and hope that others will write stories or letters. The pictures keep coming, and we will publish as many as possible.

THE THREE KITTENS

By H. M. De Maine, Ganges Harbor.

"O, Mother, Mother," cried little John Green, as he rushed into the house one early spring morning, sobbing as if his little heart would break. "My three little kittens are all gone away, every one of them, and I cannot find them anywhere! What can I do, mother? What shall I do? What has taken them? Where have they gone?"

"Don't cry so, Jackie, and I will go along with you and see if we can find what has become of them."

Fussie had made a nice home for her kittens in a large barrel of wool in the sheenhouse, and Master Jack had found them there, greatly to the disappointment of the kittens' mother, who purred and talked in her own language to Master Jack, trying to tell him that she was not going to have her kittens disturbed and carried round to show everyone who happened to come along. She should take them away this very night.

But little Jackie could not understand her, and played and talked all his time. One little kitten was brown, with little black spots all over his coat. The other two were black and white, like their mother.

Jackie was only eight years old. As he had no little sister or brother to play with, he felt his loss deeply.

"Just think, mother, that I should go to bed so early so as to be able to jump up the first in the morning so Joe, the stableman, would not hurt them. He told me if I left the gate open he would drown the whole lot of them. I asked him if he knew what took them and he told me he did not see them. I believe him, for I never left the gate open."

"Well, don't cry; did you go up the ladder, Jackie?"

"No, mother, I thought I would tell you. You would know what to do best."

"Brave little man! Never forget to tell your sorrows, as well as your joys, to your mother."

Heard Jackie the ladder and peered round, looking in all the empty boxes. At last they found them, Pussy and all, tucked up as snug as could be, and Jackie's joy was soon told by his exclamations.

"Oh, Mother, they are all here, every one. Oh, how good! How good!"

"How are your bantam hens, Jackie? Do you feed them and give them water?"

"No, I forgot them these two days. Think if you had nothing for two or three days how ill you would be."

They soon found the chickens. They did not look very neglected, thanks to Joe's careful eye. In one corner of the house was found the cutest little egg with brown spots over it, in the prettiest little nest imaginable.

After a time the nest was full of eggs, and the poor little cat sat on them all day and all night long for three weeks. One bright morning there were nine of the cutest chicks that could be, just like wee birds, too nice for anything! Jackie soon forgot the kittens, and his mother said, "You don't want the three kittens. Give one to little 'Freddie Brown and one to Robert Mason. They haven't any."

"No, mother, I cannot give my cats away. I want them all myself."

"Very well, Johnnie, you will get a better lesson by having your own way than I can give you."

The little chicks grew stronger every day and ran round so happy here and there, catching flies and scratching. Every day they ventured farther and farther away from their mother.

Jackie's little cats got tired of playing and wandered into the chicken yard and hid behind a block. By and by the little chickens came dancing by. Miss Fussies, thinking they were birds, sprang upon them, and one by one they disappeared.

When Johnnie found out what had happened he cried, "Oh, Mother, Mother, I will give them away now."

"No, they are not fit to give away now. Joe shall take them to the city to the warehouse. Are you sorry, Johnnie, for having your own way?"

"Yes, Mother, I am awfully sorry," and he had a good cry all himself.

Never forget this lesson, boys and girls, and obey your parents at all times.

THE TWISTED SHEET

"All in the land you have to do is to let go," said Marian, slung her straight, and speaking in her wise-grandmother tone.

"I'll never go as long as I live!" declared the blue-eyed girl (the opposite side of the bed, and she clutched two corners of the sheet with a firmer grip as she said it.

"But you ought to give up," Marian remarked in superior tone which always started a raging fire in the breast of her younger sister.

Lucie snatched her lips together. She had been giving up for whole years, and Marian had had her own way that time. There ought to be a change, Marian was only twelve herself. Besides, if Marian would go her side of the twisted sheet, it would come right side up, just as it ought to.

"You know yourself, Marian, the hem of the upper sheet out to turn over on the top, and it would if you'd go," she said at last, trying to be as cool as her sister.

"And I'll tell you one thing: this time I'm not going to give up." Marian laid softly. "Second if I'd heard that before. You won't go to give up, the time I set the basket of d down in the path and ran off because you would take hold of the handle the way I told you to. I notice it was little Lucie that went back and then, after all. You might as well change the sheet, first as last, so that we can make this bed."

"Oh! Lucie! out there. 'If you weren't my sister, I'd—' You stand there with your braids all smooth and yooeys quiet, and you get me just blazing, and I'm sure satisfied! I haven't forgiven you yet at that perfume bottle, Marian Galbraith, and I won't give up, this time. I won't—I state it till doomsday—so there!"

"Mercy me, did!" said Marian, shifting to an easier position if she meant to stay till doomsday, too. "That such a baby as to keep up a quarrel about little thing like a perfume bottle. You can call a bottle with the square stopper you use if you want to. I told you all the time you could."

"Call it mine! It is mine! It's—oh, you can be the meanest! Just hope Uncle Ben will remember, when he comes tonight, which one he gave you, but whether he's or not, you know as well as I do that the bottle with the square stopper was mine and you never light of saying it was yours until the one with the round stopper got broken. It isn't the bottle I carboot, either, and you know that. I just want you give up when you're wrong, and you never do!"

"Sh-sh, Lucie!" said Marian reprovingly. "You'll disturb a sick mother, talking so loud."

Lucie fairly gazed at her sister. She was a gentle girl, but Marian's unflinching superiority roused all the wrath there is in her, and for the last ten days, since their mother had been shut up in the quiet room with a trained nurse on guard, there had been no get on at all. It came to Lucie that she should let her rights go, after drawing her breath sigh through her teeth and darting one furious gaze at her sister, she shut her lips again, and laid against the head of the bed.

For ten, fifteen, twenty minutes, they stood there, silent. Occasional Lucie glared at Marian, meeting her scornful dark-eyed glance. At last, without a word, Marian still holding to the corner of the sheet, sat deliberately down on the floor. After a few moments, Lucie followed her example and sat down too.

Their faces were red from each other now, but both felt the pull of the sheet, and each knew that the will on the other side of the bed was firm. A full hour passed. The bedroom door opened and a broad, good-natured face peeped in.

"So that's where you are—eh?" cried Nora. "I've been huntin' all over the house. Lunch is ready. Sure, I thought you had this bed made long ago. What's the matter, anyhow?"

"I don't care for any luncheon, Nora, thank you," Marian responded, with a large amount of dignity, considering that she sat seated, Turkish-fashion, on the floor.

"Neither do I," added Lucie, craning her neck to look over the bed wondering Nora.

"Not care for luncheon? I've pancakes and maple syrup for you! Nora exclaimed, advancing into the room.

"This sheet is twined, and Miss Lucie has an obstinate fit and won't let go so that I can straighten it out," Marian explained with a patient air that saddened Lucie.

"—obstinate!" came the indignant echo from the other side of the bed. "I don't see there's anybody else obstinate beside Lucie, Nora."

"Well, now, I'll set all that for you in one minute," declared the warm-hearted Irish girl, laying hold of the sheet, but she dropped it again suddenly, at sight of the unwieldy flash in little Miss Lucie's blue eyes.

"Don't touch that, Nora!" she commanded. "This is between Miss Marian and me."

"Yes, go and leave us, Nora," Marian added, with her mother's own manner. "You may clear the table. We'll not be down to luncheon."

Bewildered and unwilling, but somehow conscious of Nora's turned and went grumbling out of the room. Silence fell on the bed. A long silence. Lucie was seized with an unconquerable desire to peep under the bed and see what Marian might be doing. Cautiously, without loosening her hold on the sheet, she lowered her head and looked. There was Marian doing the same thing at the same instant, and, like a flash, both girls jerked their heads up and sat shaking their heads, as if they knew for worlds would either have let the other know that she was laughing. That would have meant death to the dignity of the quarrel, and, above all things, dignity must be maintained.

Again the door opened, and the immovable face of the trained nurse was thrust in. She looked like an advertisement of the laundry work, with her crisp blue and white stripes, and the snowy apron, cuffs, collar, and cap.

"Little girls," she said, in her stranger's voice "Nora tells me that you won't come to luncheon because you are having some kind of a quarrel. I should think, if you loved your mother, you would try to be good and help her to get well quickly. Don't you know you'll trouble her if you act like this?"

"You haven't been and told her?" Marian demanded, with a shocked note in her voice.

"No—no; but I shall have to, if you keep this up," said the nurse severely, as she closed the door.

"There's Lucie!" Marian remarked, lifting her head to peer over the bed reprovingly. "You see what you're doing. You can make mother a great deal worse. Why don't you give up?"

But Lucie crouched out of sight and kept silent. Mother didn't know about it, and she certainly could not worry about it thing she did not know. She had never resisted Marian's long in all her life, and as the time went on the feeling grew stronger and stronger that for once she would hold out. What joy to make Marian give up—just once! Even in her wildest imaginings, she never dreamed of more than once.

The telephone bell rang, loud and loud.

"But answer that, Lucie!" Marian suggested gently. "Nora must be down in the laundry, and probably the nurse is busy with mother."

Lucie did not budge, and presently they heard the nurse's voice saying, "Hello!" in a slightly impatient tone. A few minutes later, she pushed open the bedroom door again.

"Little girls," she said, "that was your Uncle Ben calling up, and I told him exactly how you were acting."

"Tell tale!" Lucie whispered, letting the word go safely under the bed instead of out into the room where the nurse could hear.

"He's coming out from town early; he'll be here by four o'clock, and he said to tell you that he'd bring a large box of candy for the one that gives up first."

Dead silence was the answer, and after waiting full two minutes, the nurse, in disgust, went back to her patient.

"Don't you want that candy, Lucie?" a low voice asked.

"No, thank you; you're quite welcome to it," And another hour passed.

"Miss Lucie, dear," came Nora's coaxing voice through the door, "your mother wants you to bring her a glass of water, right away."

Lucie started, and almost let go the sheet, but

Marian giggled, and Lucie saw through the trick. Of course the nurse was there to get water for mother. It was just to make Lucie give up.

After that, Nora came and pleaded a long time, in vain. It was after three o'clock, now. Nora had hardly gone away when the door opened again—sharply this time—and the trained nurse came inside and closed it behind her.

"Little girls," she said, with more sternness than they thought she had any right to use, "I have told your mother how you are behaving."

A sudden involuntary stir on each side of the bed gave notice that this shot had gone home.

"She's very much worried, and ashamed of you both. She wants this room in nice order for your Uncle Ben when he comes at four o'clock. You may throw her into a high fever, acting so. And she says to tell you that the one that loves her best will give up."

Both girls had risen to their knees and were staring reproachfully at the messenger.

"You shouldn't have told her," Marian reproached. "We never meant to trouble her."

"No; you know we didn't, Miss—Nurse!" Lucie echoed, distressed enough to weep.

"I had to tell her," was the stiff reply. "You forced me to."

"Very well," said Marian, coming to her feet suddenly, and letting go the twisted sheet, with a grand air. "You may go back to mother and tell her that Marian gave up."

"No, you may not," cried Lucie, jumping up, too, and dropping her hold on the sheet. "I guess I'm going to give up, myself. You don't love her best, any such thing, and you said, yourself, the younger one ought to give up."

A bell tinkled, and the nurse slipped away in answer, leaving the two girls face to face.

"Shame on you!" said Marian. "To keep up the quarrel when I'm willing to give up! And troubling mother, too!"

"Shame on yourself, Marian Galbraith! You just take that sheet and fix it the way you wanted it. I have given up, I tell you. Here!" Lucie flapped the sheet over, but Marian seized it, and here was presented the amusing spectacle of the two girls with their former positions reversed, each trying now to put on the sheet in the way she did not wish it to be.

"I've given up, and it's going to be on in your way. You shan't make out that you love mother best," Lucie insisted.

"No, I've given up and the nurse has gone to tell mother," Marian maintained—and, at last, they both sat down on the floor again, too miserable for words.

The door-bell sounded. That was Uncle Ben's voice. He had come. He would find his bed unmade, at four o'clock in the afternoon. Mother would know about it, and it would trouble her into a fever.

"Oh, Marian, hurry! hurry!" cried Lucie, scrambling for her feet in an agony of remorse. "I'll have the sheet the way I wanted it. You can be the one to give up, but, quick, let's make this bed!"

And by the time Uncle Ben, big and jolly, came tiptoeing up the stairs to his room, he found two flushed, breathless, standing, one on each side of a smooth white bed.

"Hurrah!" he said, under his breath, as he entered. "Somebody gave up. Who was it?"

"It was Marian," Lucie told him, and then, to his dismay, she flung herself across that smooth bed and began to sob if her heart would break to see that she had given up.

"That's something new," said Uncle Ben, handing a big box to Marian, and then, laying a gentle hand on Lucie's shoulder, "Look here, pet, don't cry like that. Do you feel so bad about losing the candy?"

"Oh, no—no—no! I had to let mother think Marian loved her best. I was the only way—"

"I'll take back this candy, Uncle Ben," said Marian, just then. "I—I don't deserve it."

"What's all this?" asked the mystified uncle, while Lucie sat up on the edge of the bed, too much astonished to cry.

"Why, we wouldn't either of us let go the sheet unless mother said 'either'—the one that loved her best would give up, and then I was just bound I'd be that one. So I made Lucie let me give up, but, really, she gave up giving up, just so that mother shouldn't be worried. Give her the candy."

"No," Lucie faltered.

Uncle Ben was looking at Marian with a pleased smile. "Tell me, Uncle Ben, I've been a perfect pig to Lucie," Marian went on. "I pretended the perfume bottle with the square stopper was mine, when I knew all the time it was hers. Please give her the candy."

"Well, well, I think I'll have to settle this case," Uncle Ben answered, crossing over to the mantel, where he found two china plates. Then, one by one, with the little tongs that lay on top, he lifted out the pieces of candy, putting them first on one plate and then on the other. At the end there was one large chocolate cream left over.

"This plate is for you, Lucie," he said, "because, as Marian says, you did the real giving up—no mistake about that, and I'm proud of you for it. And this is for you, Marian—handing out the other plate—because you refused the candy when you could have had it, and acted on the square with your sister, and I'm proud of you for that. And this one—holding up the huge left-over chocolate—not to be partial, this one is for me."

He popped it into his mouth, just as the nurse peeped into the open door, with the pretty smile she seemed to wear whenever Uncle Ben came.

"Little girls," she said sweetly. "I told your mother how determined you both were to give up, and the minute you got her message, and it made her very happy. She's feeling quite easy now. She's dropped asleep."

"And sure," chimed in the voice of Nora, who filled the doorway, with a broad white-covered tray in her hands, as soon as the nurse passed on, "sure, Mr. Ben, I'm not forgettin' your likin' for a bit of somethin' about your day-time."

"Come right in, Nora," said Uncle Ben glottally. "What have you got on that tray? Three tall glasses of milk and a plate of nutcakes! I shall be pleased to take some of these refreshments if the young ladies here will join me."

"We will!" cried Marian joyfully, drawing up a chair, while Lucie wiped her eyes and answered, with a smile.

"We surely will, Uncle Ben! We're starving!"—St. Nicholas.

THE CHILDREN'S FAVORITE

Crown Prince William of Germany is learning how to be popular with children, since his own little boy came to show him the way. Instead of being rather still, as he used to be—perhaps he was only shy and self-conscious, but he looked as if he were stiff and rather haughty—he has become most democratic, so far as children are concerned, and never seems happier than when they swarm about him, asking all kinds of questions about the baby of which he himself is so proud.

At his place in Silesia recently he produced from almost every pocket apparently inexhaustible supplies of chocolate, which he divided among the village children.

On walks abroad in Potsdam he invariably takes small silver coins to distribute among his juvenile admirers. The other day the crown prince mounted his horse early, and left the castle for the parade of the guards ordered by the Emperor outside of Berlin. Beyond the city limits some children were awaiting his arrival, and at sight of the future Emperor they hurried toward him with expressions of delight, one little girl far in advance of her companions, breathlessly asking for information about the baby.

The crown prince showed his pleasure at the children's greetings, and promptly ordered back several policemen who attempted to drive the youngsters away.

"Let the children alone," he cried out, angrily, "and find some more useful duty than prowling around me."

It was an interesting picture, the prince in his gorgeous white cuirassier uniform, with silver helmet and breastplate, and mounted on his magnificent black charger, and the crowd of happy children running by his side, answering his numerous questions about school and home and their brothers and sisters.

The girls were the most inquisitive and the

boldest. Their questions about what the baby wears were legion, and the crown prince, unable to answer them, turned around jokingly to his brother officers and asked them if they would mind telling him what sort of a frock the "youngster" wore.

And thus the odd procession went on, the crowd of children growing until it must have numbered a thousand. The police were itching to drive the children back, but the prince had his eye on them.

When the cheering children reached a street where the Emperor was expected, the prince addressed them.

"Now children," he said, "you would better return and wait for the Emperor. He will be coming along presently, and you must not miss him. German children are obedient and, like one person, they turned back."

AN HOUR WITH THE EDITOR

THE MOON

The limitations of human knowledge are demonstrated by nothing more forcibly than by the little we know about the moon. Dismissing as without foundation all the odd fancies that have been and are even now being advanced concerning the size, distance and relative position of the earth and the heavenly bodies, we will consider for a little while the lunar theory, as it is accepted by astronomers. Just here we may point out that nearly all the things which astronomy professes to teach are theoretical. They are regarded as established because they harmonize with each other, and because they apparently account for all observed phenomena. Thus it is accepted as settled that the moon shines by light reflected from the sun, that the moon revolves around the earth, and also around its own axis, both revolutions occupying the same length of time, and hence the moon always presents the same side to the earth. The waxing and waning of the moon, i. e., the increase and decrease of its illumined surface, and the occurrence of lunar and solar eclipses can only be explained in our present state of knowledge on the above hypothesis of the moon's motion. This fact taken in connection with the laws deduced from observations upon the heavenly bodies establish the lunar theory apparently on a solid basis, but it is a theory only.

The diameter of the moon is estimated at 2,153 miles, which makes her volume 1-49th that of the earth; her density is a little more than half that of the earth, so that the earth's weight is ninety times as much as that of the moon. Her distance from the earth varies from 225,000 to 251,000 miles, so that for convenience we may say that when we look upon the full moon we are gazing at a body measuring more than 2,000 miles across and at a distance of about 240,000 miles. Of course, as the moon is not a flat disc, the distance from one rim to the other, measured upon its surface would be over 3,000 miles, or, say, for the sake of rough comparison, as far as from here to Montreal. In other words, to an observer on the moon Canada would appear somewhat larger than one-half the moon's surface appears to us.

At full moon the sun, earth and moon are in a straight line, the earth being between the other two. At new moon they are also in a straight line, the moon being between the other two. But though at these periods these bodies are in a straight line in one sense, they are not in another, for the moon's position may be higher or lower at times. When the line joining the bodies is absolutely straight, either the moon passes directly in front of the sun, which causes an eclipse of the latter, or the moon passes through the shadow of the earth and is eclipsed. The waxing and waning of the moon have no relation to eclipses. These phases are due simply to the fact that the moon is in such a position that a greater or less part of its visible surface is illumined by the sun's rays. When the moon is waxing the curved part of the lighted surface is turned towards the sun; when it is waning the same thing occurs, but it is the side which was dark, when the moon was waxing. Speaking astronomically, we never see the new moon. It rises and sets about the same time as the sun, and even if its surface glowed by reflected light from the earth, it would be invisible in the splendor of the sun's rays. We may infer that it does glow in the manner mentioned, from the fact that what is popularly called the new moon consists of a bright crescent, often enclosing within its horns a body of a dull copper color. This color of the moon is supposed to be due to light of the sun reflected from the earth. It may be mentioned, a somewhat distinguished novelist to the contrary, that the crescent moon never rises; neither is it correct to represent, as many artists do, a crescent moon in the eastern sky. One of the best known pictures of Mount Rainier is taken from the north and shows a crescent moon east of the mountain, which is an impossibility.

What may be on the side of the moon, which we never see, must remain an unfathomable mystery. The side which we do see appears to be mountainous, and the elevation of the highest peaks has been estimated to be as much as four miles. The height of the mountains, as well as the fact that there are mountains, is calculated from the shadows cast by them. When the moon is waxing, certain isolated points catch the sun's light in advance of the remainder, and when it is waning the light lingers longest on these same points. As this is just what occurs at sunrise and sunset among the mountain ranges of the earth, there is pretty good basis for the theory that there are mountain ranges on the moon. In line with these points there are shadows extending in the opposite direction from the sun. As the moon waxes, these shadows disappear; as she wanes they grow deeper. Photography confirms this theory.

Following classic authority, the English-speaking people of modern times speak of the moon as "she"; but their Anglo-Saxon ancestors always considered our satellite as of the male gender, as it is to the Germans, and as it formerly was to the Scandinavians and the ancient Mexicans. To many of the older European peoples the moon is of the masculine; so also it is to the Hindus. The influence of the moon upon the tides is now generally recognized; its effect upon the weather is disputed, although as meteorology is becoming more and more of a science, the probability that the moon causes atmospheric conditions similar to the tidal currents appear greater. Lunar superstitions are innumerable, and it would be useless to attempt here even an outline of them.

THE HOUSE OF MANY MANSIONS

We sat in various attitudes in the small study. A wood fire was sending out feeble, fitful flames from the grate. The blinds were raised, for there was nothing outside but the darkness and the storm. The air was heavy with tobacco smoke. We were all half-dreaming, for the hour was very late, so late that it soon would be early. Our host arose and, going to his small bookcase, took down a volume. Turning up the deeply-shaded student-lamp, he held the book in the small circle of light and began to read an extract from Jean Paul Richter, in which he describes the awfulness of a Universe without a God. His deep, rich voice, for, although not much more than a youth, he was a man of surpassing dramatic power, thrilled us through and through. Soon the tension became too great to be borne, and one of the party sprang to his feet. "For God's sake, B—," he said, "throw off that lampshade, while I pull down the blinds!" When the light shone out, we looked into each other's ashen faces, and B— said: "Boys, we need a God who is also a Father." It was Sunday night in a theatre. A great preacher was addressing about two thousand men and women, dealing with the arguments against the existence of a God. By his strong reason, he demolished them one by one, and after an hour in which he held his audience spell-bound by his magic eloquence, he sketched in a few brief sentences a stormy night at sea. You could almost hear the hiss of the waves in the impenetrable darkness, and the shrieking of the wind. He made you realize the terror of the seamen at the thought of being upon an unknown sea on such a night, and how their hearts would beat with joy when, above the noise of the tempest, there came the voice of a hoarse-throated siren, telling them the way to safety. So, he said, when the time comes for us to set ourselves adrift upon that unknown sea, which we call death,

we need to hear some voice coming out of the darkness and storm, saying, "It is I. Be not afraid."

The cry of the ages has been for a God and Father. The lowest savage, with his crude-developed intellect, gropes after Him with his crude magic; the great leaders of philosophy have tried to reason out where He must be found; men of science have searched for Him with balances, test tubes and the other appliances of the laboratory, and because they could not weigh Him, or apply chemical tests to Him, or find Him with the microscope, have shaken their wise heads in doubt. Just reflect for a moment upon what the condition of humanity would be if only by searching we could find out God. A slip in some trick of divination, a false link in some chain of reasoning, an error in calculation, a flaw in a lens, a mistake in mixing chemicals, and we would be without a God and Father. Unless the passionate cry, which has gone up from the heart of humanity for many thousands of years, is nothing more to our lives than the creaking of a ship's pulleys are to the science of navigation, to seek for a God and Father by magic, philosophy and science is merely to the beat of the air.

"In my Father's house are many mansions," said the Divine Teacher. Where this house may be, and what is the nature of the mansions, each one may think as he chooses. The probability is that no matter what you may think, you will fall immeasurably short of the reality. The great thought is that somewhere, some time and in some way, but in what place, time or manner must of necessity be beyond our comprehension, we may expect to dwell in the unspeakable glory of the Creator. The ancient Hindu philosophers were able to reach that point in their investigations, and they named this state Nirvana, which means the extinction of the individual in the divine, a process which required many aeons of time and involved many transmigrations. But Jesus of Nazareth scorned to confuse his followers by subtle arguments. He spoke directly to them. He told them that there are mansions prepared for those who follow the law of love. And this seems to be the beginning and end of the whole matter.

MADAME DE STAEL

Anne Louise Germaine Necker, Baronne de Staël-Holstein, was unquestionably one of the most remarkable women of her time. Her father was a Swiss. His name was Necker, and he was finance minister to Louis XVI. for some years preceding the French Revolution. He was a man of no ordinary talents, but he lacked the genius and, perhaps, some of the courage, which his daughter exhibited. She was remarkably precocious, and passionately attached to her father. Her mother was of an extremely severe character, and it was under the shelter of her father that the young girl was introduced to the French Court. Possibly it was to this cause that the bent of her mind towards politics was due. She was born in 1766. At twenty she married the Baron de Staël-Holstein, Swedish ambassador at Paris, a man who was a good many years her senior. The union did not prove acceptable to either of them, and they parted, but not until two sons and a daughter had been born to them. When she was 46 she married a French hussar officer, M. de Bocca, who was at that time 25, and to whom she bore a son. This marriage was kept secret until after her death. For twenty years her name was very intimately associated with Benjamin Constant, whose chief claim to fame arises from the fact that he was an opponent of Napoleon's political aspirations; but what the nature of their relations was is uncertain. She spoke of him as "gifted with one of the most remarkable minds ever bestowed by nature upon any man." A wonderful conversationalist herself, she was at her best when in his company, and Sainte-Beuve says that "nothing was ever so dazzling and consummate as the manner in which, hours long, they tossed the shuttlecock of thought between them with intimate ease and grace and gaiety." Many of her writings were of a political nature, and in these and in others she exhibited a view of social and political principles that was far in advance of her time. It has been said of her that she had the misfortune to be ahead of her contemporaries and at the same time to have had not as full a comprehension of the questions she discussed as those who came after her, and perhaps derived some of their inspiration from her. The Revolution was a terrible shock to her, for she was greatly devoted to Marie Antoinette, whom she strove to save from the guillotine. She even went so far as to form a plan for the escape of both the King and the Queen, but the former either lacked the courage or had too great a sense of his dignity to carry it out. At this time her father had taken refuge in Switzerland, and there Madame de Staël went, returning to Paris after order had been restored.

At this time the singular strength of her character was exhibited. She greatly distrusted Napoleon, and her salon was the rallying point of the opponents of the Corsican. He was eager for her friendship, and to secure it offered to pay her father the sum of two million livres, which had been due him from Louis XVI. She refused the offer with scorn; to threats she was equally deaf. Indeed, she openly defied the man, who was then fairly on his way to be master of France. She was ordered to leave Paris; and as this did not cause her to cease her hostility, she was finally banished from France. Permitted to return, she resumed her criticisms, and was again banished. After Napoleon became Emperor, Madame de Staël's son asked that she might come to her loved Paris again, only to be met by a stern refusal. Her course towards the great emperor seems all the more remarkable in view of the feeling she entertained for him. She was greatly afraid of him. In her "Considerations on the French Revolution" she speaks of her first meeting with him. "Bonaparte had then no power; he was thought to be more or less in danger from the vague suspiciousness of the Directory; so that the fear he inspired was caused only by the singular effect of his personality upon almost every one who had intercourse with him. I had seen men worthy of high respect; I had also seen ferocious men; there was nothing in the impression Bonaparte produced on me to remind me of either type." Further on in the same essays she says: "Far from being reassured by seeing Bonaparte often, he always intimidated me more and more. He regards a human creature as a fact or a thing, but not as an existence like his own. He feels no more hate than love. For him there is no one but himself; all the others are mere ciphers." That she should have dared openly to oppose a powerful man, of whom she held such an opinion, speaks volumes for her courage. Her estimate of his character is one of her most valuable contributions to literature. Napoleon seems to have hated as well as feared her. Guizot says that the Emperor's correspondence abounds in spiteful remarks towards her. He told the Prefect of Police that she was "a mad woman," and ordered him "to finish with her." To the Count St. Jean d'Anjely he wrote: "Every day I obtain proof that no one can be worse than that woman." To Fouché he said: "That woman is a true bird of evil omen; she believes the tempest has already arrived and delights in intrigues and follies."

Certainly the world has rarely seen such a spectacle as this bitter hatred between two people apparently so unevenly matched as Napoleon and Madame de Staël. Her open defiance of him, notwithstanding her recognition of his power and her uncontrollable fear, is a marvelous exhibition of courage. She

was in a sense the very incarnation of the kingly regime, although by a not unapparent contradiction, a staunch exponent of rights of the people. She detested Napoleon, as she saw in him from the very beginning all career all the elements of merciless tyranny. When she left Paris after Napoleon's return from Elba, she said: "Ah! if the Bourbons had the power of will—if they had listened to us! But no; I love them, I sorrow for them. They are bad men, and they alone were able to give us liberty."

After the overthrow of Napoleon at Waterloo, she returned to Paris, when the King Louis XVIII. received her with every mark of honor, and she was repaid the fortune which her father had advanced to Louis XVI. Her health, however, broke down, and in 1817 she died in her fifty-first year.

As a writer she was remarkably prolific. In view of the strenuous nature of the life forced upon her. For several years her life was most intolerable owing to the constant surveillance upon her actions carried on by orders of Napoleon. To escape it she traveled impetuously from one European capital to another, finding security at last in England. It was in that country that she published her greatest work, "De l'Allemagne," in which she gave what was undoubtedly the best description of the character of the German people, which up to that time had never appeared. Its publication increased, if possible, Napoleon's antipathy to her.

Madame de Staël's literary style may be best described as conversational, which a quality that tends to popularity rather than permanent fame, seeing that it does not enable her to deal profoundly with topics, but rationally to suggest thoughts, which others afterwards elaborate. This is perhaps one reason why her writings are so rarely referred to now by students of political and social development. Her circle of acquaintances was very wide. In fact, there was hardly a distinguished public man, soldier of promise, author, philosopher or artist, whom she did not know and with whom she was not on terms of friendship, or the reverse. Her life was never a happy one, and on her death-bed she lamented that in her life she never had found any one to love her she herself loved. Perhaps her character prevented any one from getting closely enough in touch with her heart to feel true affection for her. She said herself: "I have always been the same; full of life and full of sadness; I have loved God, my father and liberty."

THE ADVANCEURD

N. de Bertrand grin.

It has been said that the genius of her cities depends upon a country's farm. This is, of course, an incontrovertible fact; but here there are vast mineral resources, the mines, those who have discovered and those who work them, are responsible in the first place for the prosperity of the towns. Just how much we owe to the advance guard, to the prospectors, who make the first discoveries and send word out to the thousands that follow them, it would be impossible to estimate. With them lies the honor and the responsibility of leadership. If it were not for their efforts many of the countries that are foremost in the world today would still be in a state of nature and mankind enriched to that extent.

Mining is one of the arts of the arts, just how old it would be impossible to say. We know that extensive mining operations were carried on in the time of the Phoenicians, and in King Solomon's days. The most primitive of the nations seem to have had some knowledge of it; witness the early lake-dwellers, who mined flint out of the chalk deposits. As soon as a country is found to be rich in minerals, the attention of the world is attracted to it. It was because Pizarro had brought to Spain gold and silver ingots from Peru, and because Cortez had discovered the precious metals in Mexico, that the cupidity of the Spanish people was excited, and in the end Peru and Mexico became Spanish possessions, peopled by Spaniards. It was the richness of her gold diggings that first brought Australia into prominence, her diamond and gold mines that led the Englishman to develop South Africa, and what is true of these and many other countries is true of the Pacific Coast. There is no question as to what attracted the many thousands of California, and old-timers in British Columbia can remember the days of mining in Cariboo, which meant the beginning of our flourishing cities today. The word "Klondike" brings back to the minds of all of those busy days of ten years ago, when the streets were thronged with the men who were outfitting here to make the long journey to the northern gold-fields; when the boats, crowded with passengers, left our wharves to make the great inland passage that every man supposed was to lead him to an El Dorado, and as a result of this the north country far up into the regions where the winter is a log, almost unbearable night, is dotted all over with towns and settlements. What is true of the past is true of the present and future. Somewhere today within the Arctic Circle, far and away beyond the limits of civilization, is scattered a handful of men. They have journeyed through trackless timber lands, crossed snow-shrouded hills, and forded the mountain streams, prospecting in the summer, and trapping and hunting in the winter. All about them is the vast, unbroken wilderness, the silence of limitless snow-plains, the lofty loneliness of an unknown land. But in a score of years all this will be changed. Where they have blazed the trail, others will follow, until presently a railroad built through the heart of the wild lands will bring people in thousands, and about the spots where the trail-blazers pitched their tents towns and cities shall grow.

Have we ever stopped to give more than a passing thought to those who pave the way for the rest of mankind, those prospectors who go far ahead of the great army to prepare the path? Who or what is it that sends them in the first place? From whence come their orders to take up the march into the great unknown? Is it that they have, to a certain extent, the gift of prophecy? Have they heard "the voice crying to them in the wilderness, 'Prepare ye the way of the Lord, make His paths straight'?" Is their way made plain to them through the dense timber lands and across the trackless hills? It is a difficult matter for us to understand why certain men feel called to take upon themselves the arduous task of becoming the advance guard of civilization, voluntarily sacrificing what constitutes the necessary happiness of the majority of men, the comforts of home and the friendship of their kind, to isolate themselves for years, maybe for life, in the never-ending search for those things upon which the prosperity of man has begun to depend. The monotony of their life is varied only by an occasional trip to some trading post with a load of pelts or with news of some mineral find, which news will be repeated to the outer world, and open men's eyes to the resourcefulness of a country of which before they knew nothing.

The heroic qualities of men of this stamp can scarcely be over-estimated. It is very seldom that a prospector undertakes his work for anything but the love of it, though the rest of us cannot perhaps understand where the attraction lies in facing a life that is all hardship and deprivation simply for the privilege of being absolutely free to work out one's destiny in the way one chooses. Perhaps the fact that he is working out the destiny of countless others in working out his own, gives to his work a magnitude that makes it worth all the loneliness and the toil. It is not hard to believe that to a man of his nature the very vastness and wildness of his

surroundings have a charm which he alone can understand and appreciate. The wonderful silence that surrounds him may be eloquent to him with a music that is far beyond the comprehension of ordinary men, and the very air he breathes may to him be freighted with some intangible strength-giving potency. Perhaps as he sits by his lonely campfire he may see in the clouds of sparks and the wreathing smoke wonderful visions of the great cities of the future. It may be said that he can hear in the roar of the flame and the rush of the wind the march of the multitude that are to come after him.

Whatever are his thoughts, whatever are the compensations for those things which he deliberately foregoes in taking up his calling, we must all unite in doing honor to him who has so nobly earned it, and if we like to believe that he is inspired to undertake his work, and that in those limitless, pathless lands he is closer in touch with the infinite than is ever possible for the rest of us with the noise of the city about us, and its thousand disturbing influences, who shall gainsay us? We do know this, that a man who has once made prospecting his calling is seldom or never satisfied with anything else. What called him to his task in the first place, calls him again and yet again. Once he has become a member of the advance guard he is never satisfied with a less noble place.

THE STORY TELLER

Col. George Harvey, editor of Harper's Weekly, tells this story of a green cook:

She lived with one of the leading families of my native Peacham. On Christmas Day, as soon as the burning Christmas pudding had been portioned out, a general cry of horror rose from the Christmas feasters and the cook was summoned from the kitchen. "Martha," said the mistress, sternly, "what on earth have you done to the pudding?" Martha shook her head in bewilderment and hurt innocence. "Why, nuthin', mum," said she, "only I spilt the brandy ye give me, an' so I poured kerosene over it instead. Won't it burn right?"—Washington Star.

Fire Commissioner Lanty told this story:—"It takes pluck," he began, "to be a fireman. A young fellow of only average pluck was serving at his first fire and the chief rushed up to him and shouted:

"Shin up the ladder to the eighth story, crawl along the cornice to the fourth window, drop down three stories and catch that wooden sign you see smoking there; swing yourself along to the second window that the red glare is coming from, break the glass and go in and rescue those three old ladies, well what the deuce are you waiting for?" "For pen and ink, sir," said the new man. "I want to hand in my resignation."—Circle.

"Did Santa Claus bring you everything you wanted, Johnnie?"

"I assure you, madame," replied John Beaconsfield Hill, aetat. eight, of Back Bay, Boston, "that I expressed no wish as to what the mythical personage, Santa Claus, should deposit in my hosiery, because of the fact that I am quite well aware without any equivocation that Santa Claus exists only in the imagination of the mentally deformed, and the idea of suspending any article of my wearing apparel for the purpose of having it used as a receptacle for tokens of affection is repugnant to one who is deeply interested in the study of disease forms and microbes, to say nothing of—"

But the inquirer had fainted away.—Home Magazine.

Prince Wilhelm of Sweden told a New York reporter that Americans all worked hard and looked happy.

"In my country," the Prince went on, "we work hard, too, but we have not your happy look. Perhaps it is the climate. At any rate, we tell a story that will give you some idea of our national expression, though not, I'm sure, of our national character.

"A Frenchman visited a Swede in Stockholm, and one morning the two friends set out for a walk. Suddenly the Frenchman exclaimed impatiently:—

"You look as sour as a pickle. Why don't you smile? Why don't you have a pleasant, good-natured air when you are out of doors?"

"What!" growled the Swede. "And have everybody stopping me for a match, or asking me how to get somewhere?"—Washington Star.

A large and robust Irishwoman appeared in court recently to prosecute a case in which her husband was charged with having beaten her. The defendant, a small, stoop-shouldered man, had the appearance of having been run through a threshing machine, and seemed scarcely able to stand. The judge surveyed the two with an amused light in his eyes.

"You say this man beat you?" he asked the woman.

"He did not," the prosecuting witness said with emphasis, folding her powerful arms. "He knocked me down."

"You mean to tell me you were knocked down by that physical wreck?" the judge queried.

"Tis only since he struck me that he's been a physical wreck, your Honor," she explained.

Mr. Rudyard Kipling has probably to thank his maternal grandfather, the Rev. G. B. Macdonald, for the vein of wit which helps to make his novels so popular.

As a young man, Mr. Macdonald wooed and won the daughter of a very strict Methodist. The latter had very strong opinions on the question of propriety, and one evening he came into the room where his daughter and Mr. Macdonald were sitting without giving judicious warning of his approach.

The result was that he found the young people occupying the one chair! Deeply shocked at this, he solemnly said:

"Mr. Macdonald, when I courted my wife she always sat on one side of the room, and I sat on the other."

"Well," replied young Macdonald, "that's what I should have done if I had courted your wife!"

When Amos Kendall was postmaster-general at Washington, so the story goes, he wrote one day the postmaster at a little station on the Tombigbee river:

"You will please inform this department how far the Tombigbee runs up."

To which the postmaster answered: "I have the honor to inform the department that the Tombigbee river does not run up at all; it runs down."

In due course of mail came another communication: "On receipt of this letter your appointment as postmaster will cease. Mr. — has been appointed your successor."

To which went the following reply: "The receipts of this office during the last year have been \$4.37 and the only rent money I have received is that sum; please to kindly instruct my successor to pay me the balance and oblige."

Railroad claim-agents have little faith in their fellow-creatures. One said recently:

"Every time I settle a claim with one of these hard-headed rural residents who wants the railroad to pay twice what he would charge the butcher if he gets a sheep killed, I think of this story, illustrative of the way some people want to hold the railroad responsible for every accident, of whatever kind, that happens. Two Irishmen were driving home from town one night when their buggy ran into a ditch, overturned, and they were both stunned. When the rescuer came along and revived them, the first thing one of them said was:

"Where's the train?"

"Why, there's no train around," he was told.

"Then where's the railroad?"

"The nearest railroad is three miles away," he learned.

"Well, well," he commented, "I knew it hit us pretty hard, but I didn't suppose it knocked us three miles from the track!"

WITH THE POETS

The Shining Road

Come sweetheart, let us ride away beyond the city's bound,
And seek what pleasant lands across the distant hills are found.
There is a golden light that shines beyond the verge of dawn,
And there are happy highways leading on, and on, and on;
So, sweetheart, let us mount and ride, with never a backward glance,
To find the pleasant shelter of the Valley of Romance.

Before us, down the golden road, floats dust from charging steeds
Where two adventurous companies clash loud in mighty deeds;
And from the tower that stands alert, like some tall beckoning pine,
E'en now, my heart, I see afar the lights of welcome shine!
So loose the rein and cheer the steed and let us race away
To seek the lands that lie beyond the Borders of Today.

Draw rein and rest a moment here in this cool vale of peace;
The race half run, the goal half won, half won the sure release!
To right and left are flowery fields, and brooks go singing down,
To mock the sober folk who still are prisoned in the town.
Now to the trail again, dear heart; my arm and blade are true,
And on some plain ere night descend I'll break a lance for you.

O sweetheart, it is good to find the pathway shining clear!
The road is broad, the hope is sure, and you are near and dear!
So loose the rein and cheer the steed and let us race away
To seek the lands that lie beyond the Borders of Today.
Oh, we shall hear at last, my heart, a cheering welcome cry,
As o'er a glittering drawbridge through the Gates of Dreams we ride!

—From Meredith Nicholson's novel, "The Port of Missing Men."

Musae Silvarum

O singing birds, O singing birds, ye sing in field and sky
The simple songs of love and joy ye sang in days gone by;
I hear you in the meadows now and up the mountain stream,
And as I listen to your voice I dream an old-world dream.

O singing birds, O singing birds, ye sang in ancient Greece
Ere Paris found the fatal fruit, or Jason found the fleece;
And from the Attic mountain tops ye saw the dawn arise,
Her feet upon the golden sea and wonder in her eyes.

Ye heard the shepherd pipe at dawn, and piped again with him
Until the flocks came winding out where forest glades were dim;
Ye sang in dewy dell, and woke the wild-flower from its dream,
And watched the fauns and satyrs dance beside the woodland stream.

Ye sang your songs at noonday when Athenian crews went down
Between the dusty walls that joined Piræus with the town,
Until across the sparkling deep the triemes sailed away,
And up Poseidon's altar steps the women went to pray.

Ye sang your songs at eventide when on the sacred hill
The light was slowly dying down and mists were sleeping still;
While two by two the maidens went, with lilies in their hand,
And asked each other of the love they could not understand.

And in the night, when stars looked down and herds were gathered in,
And little brooks with tinkling voice made music clear and thin,
At intervals your note again would thrill the forest's rest,
When dreamland fancies woke your joy or breezes stirred your nest.

O singing birds, O singing birds, who pipe in shade and sun,
Ye fill the world with gladness still, ye bind us all in one;
Your songs are of untroubled days, of mornings glad and free,
And merry rivers leaping down the mountains to the sea.

O singing birds, O singing birds, the ages pass away,
The world is growing old, and we grow older day by day;
Pour out your deathless songs again to men of every tongue,
And wake the music in man's heart that keeps the old world young.

—Frederick George Scott.

The Deserter

Who dares go forth unsummoned from the feast
Of life, too eager for the dark unknown,
Who waits not for the word to be released,
But braves the night, unbidden and alone.

Him we call coward, we that stand and wait,
Thinking the will to follow, though we deem
That better things are there beyond the gate,
Higher than hope, and deeper than our dream.

Yet in the grasp of each there lies some key,
That we might fit into the fast-closed door,
That shuts us from the one great mystery,
Barrier between the After and Before.

He that hath courage thither let him flee,
But we must call him coward evermore.
—Mary Madison Lee in The Pacific Monthly

Old Mothers

I love old mothers—mothers with white hair,
And kindly eyes, and lips grown softly sweet
With murmured blessings over sleeping babes.
There is something in their quiet grace
That speaks the calm of Sabbath afternoons;
A knowledge in their deep, unfaltering eyes
That far outstretches all philosophy.

Time, with caressing touch, about them weaves
The silver-threaded fairy shawl of age,
While all the echoes of forgotten songs
Seem joined to lend a sweetness to their speech.
Old mothers!—as they pass with slow-timed step,
Their trembling hands cling gently to youth's strength
Sweet mothers!—as they pass, one sees again
The world behead with sad, reverted eyes.
Old garden-walks, old roses, and old loves.
—Century Magazine.

Mutatur Terra

O Earth, that changeth as the changing moon!
Elate we tread thy Gardens of Delight,
Nor wis that Fate's frore breath must sometime blight

The Passion Flowers which make our days seem June,
Mutatur Terra!—Soon, O Earth, too soon
Thy gorgeous pageant dies: our rapturous years
Become a waste of foliage wet with tears,
And scentless of the sweet memorial boon.

That ruddy Love gave Life. Then teach us, Earth,
By thy vicissitudes the more to prize
Thy gifts, which fleeting gain still dearer worth,
Ere we behold with sad, reverted eyes
The glory of thy Gardens turned to grey,
And all the bloom of Life in black decay.

—J. D. Logan.

Tricks in Timber Locating in the United States

“T WAS while acting as guide and timber estimator for a party of Minnesota business men who had come west to secure government timber claims that I met the shrewdest and crookedest timber locator with whom I have ever come in contact,” said a well-known timber expert and surveyor of Oregon, a few days ago.

“For the benefit of those who are unfamiliar with the term as used in this article, it might be well to say that a timber locator is a man who makes it his business to find out the exact location and value of vacant timber lands.

“One evening late in the month of August, 1907, in company with a party of men before mentioned, and the locator, who had the party in charge, I arrived at Heppner, Morrow County, Oregon.

“Two days before this party, which consisted of nine, had called at my office in Portland, saying they were direct from Minneapolis, and had come to Oregon to file on government timber claims. The expedition had been organized by the locator, and for locating each man he was to receive \$50. If every member of the party was successfully located he would clear over \$2,000 on this trip alone.

“At the present time there are very few vacant timber claims of any great value on the Pacific coast, and I knew the timber to be almost worthless in the particular locality. It was, therefore, apparent to me at least that the wily locator had grossly misrepresented the quality of the claims.

“At this time I had never met the locator, whom I will call Kingston, although I knew him by reputation to be one of the worst timber sharks who had ever operated in the Northwest. It seems also that vague rumors of Kingston's shady deals had reached the ears of some of the party, and it was therefore to secure my services as a sort of guarantee against fraud that the party had called on me. There was perhaps not one man in the party who could tell a section corner from a roundhouse, and the need of some protection against a man like Kingston was plainly apparent.

As a Prospective Locator

“It was finally arranged that I should go along as a prospective purchaser and keep the real object of my trip a secret. In this way it was thought the clever locator could be more easily detected if he attempted any crooked work.

“Two hours later I met the party at the Union depot in Portland, and it was here that I first met the notorious Jack Kingston. I was duly introduced as a Portland man desiring to file on a government timber claim. Kingston was, of course, delighted to have me along, but I could easily surmise that he was more delighted at the prospect of an additional \$50.

“In appearance, Kingston was a tall, strikingly handsome man, with a hearty handshake, but his most striking feature was his keen gray eyes. Before we had been many hours on the journey into eastern Oregon I began to understand why this man had been enabled to work so many confidence games on the public. Under the influence of his wonderful personality every man in the crowd was convinced that Kingston was thoroughly honest in his intentions, and I began to see visions of my own finish. By the time we had reached our destination he seemed to have every member of the party hypnotized, with one exception. This one exception was a gray-haired lawyer. He seemed to grow more and more distrustful as Kingston, in a very clever manner, gave the impression that some of the claims were more valuable than others. He was, of course, right. In the development of this is that English performers have in times past been paid at a rate absurdly out of proportion to the large fees that favorite continental artists could command, and that even now, when that stage has been passed and our performers are in universal repute, our composers find it extremely difficult to gain the ears of their countrymen, which are always open to the appeal of an foreign music, however contemptible it may be. In the present day it is being gradually realized even abroad that there have been times in the musical history of England when she could hold up her head among the nations; though the only authoritative work on English music as such is the work of a German, Dr. Willibald Nagel, whose record unfortunately stops short at 1700, English music after that being, in his opinion, not worth investigation. Mr. Henry D. Walker and Mr. Crockett have issued books on the special history of music in England, but for various reasons neither of them has taken a recognized place in literature; and the former, though full of good intentions, suffers so much from his author's habit of jumping at conclusions that it is by no means trustworthy. It is not without significance that a French author, M. Albers Soules, has devoted to England two volumes of handy little books which I have consulted with interest. In the first of these, which is a pity that he has taken the work just referred to as in all points authoritative.

he had managed to pull the wool over the eyes of men whom I knew to be thoroughly honest is a problem I have never been able to solve. We reached Heppner in the evening, but this was only the beginning of our journey. It was a distance of nearly 100 miles inland to where the timber claims were located, and this trip had to be made with teams and buggies. All arrangements were made for an early start the next morning, but several things happened before the evening was many hours old which changed the entire plans of the party.

His First Clever Move

“There was one fat German with the party, who was called ‘Dutch’ by his companions, and it was through him that Kingston made his first move. Under the influence of the locator's strong personality and a liberal supply of Scotch highballs supplied by Kingston, ‘Dutch’ was seized with remorse because of my playing the spy on his friend Kingston, and in a burst of confidence revealed my identity and the object of my trip. It seems that Kingston had suspected all along that I was not the tenderfoot that I pretended to be.

“The shrewd locator firmly convinced the party that he was glad to have an expert along, as this would insure a square deal to every one and convince them of his honesty in the matter. Soon others were seized with Dutch's complaint, and it was finally decided to dispense with my services and leave the matter entirely in the hands of Kingston. I had been employed to export the nine claims, which would mean about ten days' work, and needless to say I was working a small hold-up game on my own account. I was thoroughly disgusted when I was discharged and paid for two days' work, and saw my hopes of a fat salary go glimmering. However, I took fierce delight in contemplating what Kingston would do to the rest of the bunch of tenderfeet. While making preparations to return to Portland on the early morning train, the gray-haired lawyer whom I mentioned before came to my room. He said that he considered his companions, plainly speaking, ‘a bunch of lobsters’ to be taken in by a man like Kingston, and that he himself was not at all satisfied as to the locator's honesty. He therefore wanted to employ me on his own account to look over and make a report on the claim on which he was to file. Right here I resolved that Kingston would have to be honest in dealing with one man, at least, regardless of what he did to the others.

“Shortly after the lawyer, whose name was Hunt, had left my room I was surprised to receive a call from Kingston. He walked coolly into my room, seated himself on the bed and commenced to puff at a cigar.

“‘So the bunch threw you down, did they, Bradley?’ he said, with a ghost of a smile on his face.

“‘D— the bunch!’ I replied, at which my companion laughed softly.

Twenty-nine on One Claim

“‘Guess you wouldn't waste any sympathy on a bunch like that if they should get roped in for a few hundred, would you, Bradley?’ he asked. I assured him that he could gold-brick the whole bunch so far as I was concerned, but that I wanted it distinctly understood that if he tried any of his crooked tricks on Hunt, who had employed me, I would be on him. He assured me that he would try nothing like this on an old timber expert like myself, but just the same I resolved to keep a sharp lookout for squalls ahead.

“I have brought hundreds of men to this country to be located on timber claims,” said Kingston, and ‘Yes,’ I added, ‘and I presume you located about 50 on this claim.’

“‘No, my dear Bradley, you do me an injustice, for I assure you that 29 is the largest number I ever located on a single claim; but, as I was going to say, I have brought hundreds of men to this country for the purpose of locating them, but the present bunch is surely entitled to first prize when it comes to greed. Why, do you know, every man in the party with the

exception of Hunt if trying to get the best of the bargain, and because I gave them the impression that some of the nine claims were valuable than others I have received just \$1,000 in addition to my regular fee. Eight of the men have given me substantial tips in order to get the best claim of the nine. And now, Bradley, I guess we understand each other, so just watch the fireworks.’

“The method used by these timber sharks is usually to show the prospective purchaser a valuable body of timber, and then to divide the section and township numbers of an entirely different quarter section of land. In this manner the victim is shown one body of timber and located on another. The ways and means of accomplishing this, however, is the point where the ingenuity of the timber shark is called into play. To ignorance of the general public in regard to government surveys and the marking of section and township corners is what enables the locator to hoodwink to unsuspecting purchaser.

“About an hour after my talk with Kingston I was seated in the hotel with seven other members of the party when the locator came up with a worried look and announced that rival locator had got on to three of his best claims, and had already started out with another party. His rival, he explained, owned a farm about 40 miles out, and he (Kingston) had learned that the other party would drive out to the farm that night and make an early morning start. With a 40-mile start there was little hope of Kingston and his party being able to overtake them. One man then suggested starting immediately and driving all night in order to overtake and pass the other party. This was exactly what Kingston desired, and in less than half an hour from that time three of the victims were being driven along the narrow mountain road at a break-neck speed by a lieutenant of Kingston's. When they were started Kingston returned to the hotel, and when he caught my eye coolly winked. I guessed the rest. Afterwards I learned that the three men were rushed over a rough mountain road for 12 hours, with only a stop at a small station to change teams, and in the dim morning light were shown three valuable timber claims on which they immediately filed. It was not until they were at their valuable timber claims were located on a bald, rocky mountain, with not enough timber to build a dog house. A farmer afterward purchased the three to use as a pasture for goat.

“Early the next morning Kingston again split up the crowd into two parties. One of these was made up of the man called Dutch, Hunt, Kingston, another man by the name of Smith and myself. Kingston placed the other three men in charge of another of his partners. Just why Kingston was determined to stick close to me I was unable even to guess, but before many hours I was destined to find out in a startling manner.

“It hardly seemed possible, but this young daredevil—for he was scarcely more than a boy—had determined to bunko Hunt, even though he knew me to be a first-class surveyor, an old mountaineer and a well-known timber expert.

“All the next day we drove over mountains, across fertile valleys and arrived about dark at our destination. We camped on the headwaters of a little mountain stream, as Kingston said, in the immediate vicinity of the claims. I knew every foot of the country, but I kept this knowledge from Kingston. During the trip Kingston was at his best, and even Hunt seemed to be under the influence of his wonderful personality.

“That night Kingston and I slept together in a tent about 50 yards distant from the others of the party. It was a bright moonlight night, and, fatigued by the journey, we were both asleep. About the middle of the night I was awakened by Kingston getting out of bed. I feigned sleep, to find out what his next move would be, and you can imagine my surprise when he softly passed out of the tent, picked up an axe which was standing by the tent and started out through the timber along an old crow trail. We had neither of us removed our clothes on retiring

and a few minutes later I crept out of the tent and started on his trail. By keeping in the shadow of the trees I was able to keep him in sight without being seen myself. At one time a dry twig snapped under my feet, and Kingston turned quickly, but I dodged behind a clump of oak brush, and after a minute's listening he passed on. Again I started in pursuit, but this time I was more careful. He finally arrived at a point where the prairie and timber met, and I soon discovered the object of his midnight expedition. At this exact point a section corner was located.

Blazing a New Corner

“Section corners are usually marked by a stone on which notches are cut, indicating the corner and the section. Sometimes, however, wooden stakes are used, and it was a small oak stake driven in the ground which marked this particular corner.

“In the timber districts two trees, called ‘witness’ or ‘bearing’ trees in the immediate vicinity of the corner are selected, and on these trees and numbers are cut indicating the section and township. On township corners four instead of two witness trees are used. At this corner there were two witness trees. Kingston walked up to the corner, pulled up the corner stake and started due south through the timber. After going about a quarter of a mile he drove the stake in the ground, selected two witness trees similar to those at the original corner, blazed them, and with a surveyor's marking iron cut the letters and numbers exactly the same as those at the original corner.

“He had established a corner, but how he hoped to fool me on a simple game like that was a problem too deep for me. I knew this country had been surveyed nearly 30 years before, and any novice could see that these trees had been recently marked. The old lines which had been dimly blazed in the first place were almost obliterated, so it was out of the question to follow these, and one was compelled to rely on the corners and a good compass in locating claims. The locator then took a bottle from his pocket and poured its contents over the newly blazed trees, and after waiting a few minutes touched a match to the blaze. I was astonished to see them flare up and burn brightly for a few seconds, and then go out altogether. I was completely bewildered, but as Kingston was so sure of himself I resolved to wait and see the solution of the problem till daylight, and consequently I took a short cut through the woods, reaching camp several minutes ahead of the locator. When he arrived I was apparently sound asleep.

Blazes Look 30 Years Old

“The next morning Kingston took out ‘Dutch’ and the man named Smith to show them their claims. He was back in less than an hour, and ready to show Hunt and myself the claims he had reserved for us. I was burning with curiosity to solve the mystery of the night before, but I felt sure the corner was fixed for my special benefit, as the locator had the difficulty of hoodwinking the other two men in our party with some simpler scheme. We started up the trail where Kingston had gone the night before, and, exactly as I had anticipated, straight to the corner he had established. My surprise can be imagined when I discovered two witness trees which had apparently been marked at least 30 years before. I was completely bewildered, for I knew that this was the exact place where Kingston had marked the trees only a few hours before.

“However, I noticed that the stake had been recently driven into the ground, and I knew that I could not be mistaken. By running from this point east the claim would be a valuable one, while from the original corner the quarter section would comprise nothing but a barren, rocky mountain, with no value whatever. I was so sure of this, then, that the game he had hoped to catch me on, and I am sure that he would not have made it work had I not detected him the night before. I have since learned that a certain kind of acid when poured on a newly cut tree, will draw out the pitch, and by touching a match to this the blaze will, after being burned, appear as though it had been made years before. This, then,

was Kingston's first master stroke, but, largely owing to luck on my part, it had failed.

Evokes a New Trick

“I quickly informed Kingston that I was on to his game, and for a minute he seemed badly bewildered; but he quickly recovered his self-possession and said that he would have to try something new on me. The nerve of the man was astonishing. I did not inform Hunt of what I had discovered at this time. We went back to the original corner from which Kingston had removed the stake the night before and after a close investigation I discovered that this was the original government corner.

“As we stood at the corner Kingston took me to one side and pointing to the barren mountain, said: ‘There, Bradley, lies Dutch's valuable timber claim.’ There was not a thousand feet of good timber on the entire quarter section.

“‘It might be valuable for a goat pasture,’ I remarked.

“‘Well,’ said he, ‘about the only way billy goats can be pastured with safety on that land is to tie them together with a rope and hang them over the mountain side.’

“He then informed me that he had one valuable claim which was still open to entry and that he would locate Hunt on this quarter section. During the morning the sky had become clouded till it was impossible to see the sun, and as Kingston had the only compass, I began to look out for another ruse on his part; nor was I disappointed. After finding a plainly-marked government corner, he said we would run south a half mile and then west another half. The timber in this particular section, I had noticed, was dense and very valuable. From the corner I started out in what I thought was a southerly direction, when I was quickly halted by the locator, who asked me where I was going.

“‘South,’ I replied.

“‘Well, you're going due north now,’ said he. He had a good set of the compass, and sure enough the needle quivered a few minutes and then settled down pointing, as I could have sworn, due south. However, there was no disputing the compass, so we started on our half mile run south through the timber. Even the moss in this section of the country was growing on the south side of the trees, and in every other country which I had ever been in had always grown on the north side. I was plainly confused, but Kingston seemed to be thoroughly enjoying the situation. Suddenly a heavy wind storm came up and the heavy banks of clouds began to break up. In the meantime Kingston was growing particularly nervous, and with good cause. It was about noon when the sun broke through a heavy bank of clouds, and there it was, square in the north.

“‘Even nature is turned around today,’ I said to Kingston. He was caught with the goods on this time and he could not escape. I took the opportunity from his hand and discovered that the instrument had been fixed for this particular occasion and that the figures on the dial had been reversed. It was the cleverest trick and the only one of its kind I have ever discovered during years of experience in the timber business.

“Hunt did not take a timber claim, and in addition to this compelled Kingston to pay all his expenses for the entire trip, including my salary.

“I had fully determined to report Kingston to the proper officials on our return to Heppner, but it was not necessary, as a deputy sheriff from Spokane was awaiting him when we returned, and he was arrested on a charge of obtaining money under false pretences on a deal he had closed at Spokane a few weeks before.

“Just before the train pulled out Kingston met me on the depot platform. ‘I am sorry, Bradley,’ he said, ‘that I did not get to land that bunch of live ones, but how could I hope to succeed with God Almighty himself on your side?’ He is now serving a term in the state penitentiary at Walla Walla.”—J. R. Lake in the San Francisco Chronicle.

England's History of Music

REVIEWING the book just issued, “A History of Music in England,” by Ernest Walker, D. Mus., the London Times says:

It is high time that English musicians had an adequate history of the past, for the oldest and most complete history of art of music; other countries have been long ago provided with books that trace the course of musical events within their own frontiers. With the extraordinary altruism which distinguishes English people in musical matters, we have consented too long to that eminently profitable theory (for the foreigner) that there is no such thing as English music worth counting at all. The result of this is that English performers have in times past been paid at a rate absurdly out of proportion to the large fees that favorite continental artists could command, and that even now, when that stage has been passed and our performers are in universal repute, our composers find it extremely difficult to gain the ears of their countrymen, which are always open to the appeal of an foreign music, however contemptible it may be. In the present day it is being gradually realized even abroad that there have been times in the musical history of England when she could hold up her head among the nations; though the only authoritative work on English music as such is the work of a German, Dr. Willibald Nagel, whose record unfortunately stops short at 1700, English music after that being, in his opinion, not worth investigation. Mr. Henry D. Walker and Mr. Crockett have issued books on the special history of music in England, but for various reasons neither of them has taken a recognized place in literature; and the former, though full of good intentions, suffers so much from his author's habit of jumping at conclusions that it is by no means trustworthy. It is not without significance that a French author, M. Albers Soules, has devoted to England two volumes of handy little books which I have consulted with interest. In the first of these, which is a pity that he has taken the work just referred to as in all points authoritative.

At last there is a book worthy of the subject in Dr. Ernest Walker's “History of Music in England.” The author is known, though not too widely, as a composer of originality and a musician of excellent all-round capacity and taste; in his former writings about music he has shown considerable literary skill, although he has often seemed to err on the side of too vigorous denunciation of the accepted objects of the ordinary Englishman's worship. In this book he welds the rapier rather than the hammer, and his thrusts will have their full effect. His style is not always distinguished, but he has a faculty of making things clear, and a strong sense of balance, so that all his different periods are dealt with in good proportion. Nearly all musical historians have taken up so much space with the early stages of the art that the average reader, inevitably deterred by the strange terminology and the necessity of trying to grasp some of the elements of the musical antiquary's speciality, never gets to the parts that have most general appeal. Several historians, intending to cover the whole ground, have stuck in the quagmire of the earliest periods, and have given up the attempt to pursue the subject just when it began to grow interesting. Others have been quite overbalanced by the enthusiasm kindled during the fascinating work of deciphering some forgotten point of notation, or the like; and even the latest of the general histories of the art, the Oxford History of Music, suffers from the fact that two volumes had to be devoted to archaic music. In thirty-three pages Dr. Walker gives us a most interesting summary of all these difficult periods, taking us down, at the end of his second chapter, to the early sixteenth century, and yet not passing over anything of artistic importance. On “The Madrigalian Era” he is at his best, and he brings to life for us the conditions in which music was performed at the time. Historians have not hitherto kept so steadily before their readers' minds the essentially private character of the

old musical performances. In this brilliant chapter the writer gets at the very heart of the form; yet in the elaborate and detailed explanations given there is not a trace of pedantry. (In one respect we might wish for a little more pedantry; Dr. Walker spells the proper names, as of composers and the like, according to the oldest accepted version, but alters the orthography of such things as the opening words of madrigals, and in some cases he modernizes the titles of books.) He is especially interesting about the connection between the madrigals and the virginal music of the same period, and he devotes a valuable section to the keyboard music of the date of Parthenia. He gives a very vivid picture of music under Charles I. and during the Commonwealth; but occasionally in this part of the book there are things in the footnotes which would have been better for a little reconsideration. It can hardly be said to be “generally accepted” as yet that the famous music to Macbeth is an early work of Purcell's; and, in eulogizing the same great master's fondness for writing on a ground bass, it is rather too much to say that “no composers of any nationality in the whole history of music have come even approximately near the Englishmen of this period (especially Purcell) in partiality for writing complete movements on recurrent bass figures.” Bach may have been less partial to the form, but he uses it so superbly in the B minor Mass that the statement quoted seems to suggest carelessness on the writer's part. In some ways the chapter on “Handel in England” is the best in the book. Dr. Walker is not of your iconoclasts who think it right to decry everything that Handel wrote; his position is well summed up in the words: “No other composer can ever attempt to rival Handel in his power of intensely irritating those who have the strongest and sanest admiration for his genius; no one, it is true, is always at his best, but the pity is that Handel is so very often at his worst.” The wise words in which the author points out the folly of our tendency to the worship of Handel's music will not be liked by more old-fashioned musicians; but in this and in other ways, it was time that the truth should be spoken clearly and with authority, and this Dr. Walker has done. The whole chapter is full of brilliant things, and in the midst of them comes a delightful reference to Handel's “sadly unenterprising contemporary at Leipzig.” The manner in which the desert is made to bloom, and the barren land of the old-fashioned Englishman of the last few decades is traversed is remarkably skilful, and the best things in these dull periods are noticed with full justice.

Of course, everybody will turn to see what the author has to say of the most prominent of the modern English composers, and in particular what he thinks of Sullivan. Here, it must be admitted, he is very severe; but, after all, it is only by a stern attitude towards the mass of Sullivan's work that the small amount which is worthy to survive can be preserved from the oblivion which has so clearly begun to overtake the greater part of his compositions, apart from the Savoy operas. It is a pity that one of the author's very few mistakes of chronology should be, or should seem to be, in this connexion, for after talking of Ivanhoe (produced in 1891) he says, “In the Golden Legend Sullivan no doubt pulled together,” implying that the latter work was written after the opera, the fact, of course, being that it was produced five years before Ivanhoe. There is no error of judgment which depends on this little slip, and in dealing with the rest of Sullivan's music, and with the work of his contemporaries, a surprising amount of truth gets itself told, with the least imaginable suggestion of personal offence being given in any case. Quite rightly, Dr. Walker has excluded from his review those who were born later than 1850, so that Sir Edward Elgar is the latest figure he admits; his words on the composer of Gerontius are weighty, and should do much to counteract the regrettable influence of certain not very discriminating eulogists. Finally, there is a first-rate chapter on Folk-Music, and in the last chapter of all some General Characteristics are suggested as being common to all different periods of the art in England. In this the writer is admirably

just to those institutions which have done the most for the cause of music in our country; but he might perhaps have given a sentence or two to the educational power of the chamber-concerts, and especially to the work of the old “Popular Concerts.” Still, there is very little that he has forgotten; and he writes so well and wisely, so thoroughly, yet so concisely, what he does treat, that the book deserves a most hearty welcome.

MR. HALDANE'S IDEAS ABOUT MONARCHY

MR. HALDANE's personality is certainly one of the most interesting. If not the most attractive, in our politics, it is many-sided, and it is picturesque,” writes the Nation. “A citizen of the modern world, Mr. Haldane also suggests, intellectual and physically, some high-placed Abbe of the eighteenth century, a simious, bustling, many-sided figure, who played at Versailles the agreeably varied parts of courier, Churchman, statesman, and man of pleasure. Mr. Haldane has even the Churchman's traditional gift of utterance, and that, we know, is a fluent rather than a precise and illuminating form of speech.

“If he is not an orator, he is a talker of the type which many Englishmen like and are accustomed to admire, and if he has as yet accomplished no great thing, he has undeniable powers of work. They enable him to combine the pursuit of politics, law, metaphysics, and society, and to dazzle a world not over-given to strenuousness with a sense of ease and brilliancy of accomplishment, of genial, smooth, and adroit personality, goodtempered and pleasantly cynical, after the Palmerstonian fashion, and playing in a masterful way with a great variety of subjects. Not that Mr. Haldane's ideas are strikingly original.

“But the immediate question is whether Mr. Haldane's ideas are Liberal and Radical ideas. Some of them at least are undeniably German; others strike us as almost Jacobite. Mr. Haldane seems to us to figure English society of the future as organized on some new model of German efficiency, and at the same time retaining, and even extending, the domain of regal and aristocratic privilege, and the machinery of class distinctions, the luxury of habit, that characterize it today. The monarchy plays a considerable part in these sketch-plans of Mr. Haldane. It was a little surprising to find the King advised to lay on the shoulders of the Lords-Lieutenant, by way of personal speech and contact, duties and responsibilities that can only be attached to them by Act of Parliament. But Mr. Haldane proceeded to speak of the Monarchy in terms which might have been placed with some point to the Kaiser, but were out of place as a description of an English King. One hardly knows whether to regard this as serious constitutional doctrine or merely a dexterous revival of the almost lost art of the courtier. If the former, we think that Mr. Haldane's resignation is due to his colleagues and to the Liberal party; if the latter, we think that flattery so gross ill accords with the position of an English constitutional minister.

“Mr. Haldane informed us in his speech at Hampton that the greater the sovereign the greater the initiative he could and did show. ‘His greatness consisting in the knowledge how adequately to interpret the wishes and the spirit of his people.’ We should have said that ‘initiative’ was the very power which the Constitution denied to the King and reserved to his ministry, and that the ‘harmony’ between the two powers of which Mr. Haldane spoke depended on the extent to which the responsibility of the ministers to Parliament veiled the acts and will of the monarch, and gave him a security that no king, with a sovereign parliament such as ours, could obtain without it.

Golf as a recreation appeals to practically all ages. Impetuous youth, staid middle age and the man in the evening wear of life alike feel its fascination.—Liverpool Courier.

Historical Study of Religion

THE Third International Congress for the study of History of Religions will be held at Oxford next September, from the 15th to the 18th.

The Congress was founded in Paris in the year 1890, and held its second meeting at Basle in 1904. In arranging for the third meeting in 1908, the International Committee suggested that it should assemble in Oxford, where so much help has been supplied to students of the History of Religions by the publication of the “Sacred Books of the East,” under the auspices of the University, as well as by the individual labors of many distinguished scholars. In response to a widely-signed request, the Council of the University has, on the suggestion of the Vice-Chancellor, kindly reserved suitable rooms in the Examination Schools for the use of the Congress. Professor Percy Gardner, Litt. D., has been appointed Chairman of the Local Committee, which includes the names of Professors Driver, Cheyne, Sanday, Sayce, Bullock, Macdonnell, Margoliouth, Sir John Rhys and Tylor, Dr. Edward Caird, the Principal of Mansfield, and other well-known teachers.

In accordance with the arrangements of previous Congresses, the meetings will be of two kinds: (1) General meetings, for papers or lectures of wider import; (2) Meetings of sections for papers, followed by discussion. The Congress will adhere to the fundamental rule adopted in Paris in 1900: “Les travaux et les discussions du Congrès auront essentiellement un caractère historique. Les polémiques d'ordre confessionnel ou dogmatique sont interdites.”

“It is a sign of the times that the Third International Congress for the study of the History of Religions is to assemble next autumn at Oxford,” says the Nation. “The publication of the ‘Sacred Books of the East’ is one of the most notable evidences that the study of religion has entered upon a new phase, and is now being approached from a new point of view.

“According to the theory which was formulated by St. Paul, developed by St. Augustine, and accepted both by Catholicism and Protestantism, all forms of religion outside Judaism and Christianity are degenerate types of a primitive revelation, which was made to man when he first appeared upon the earth. The rise of Rationalism in the eighteenth century upset many traditional religious conceptions, but even Rationalism continued to accept the theory of a primitive monotheism, and looked upon the religions of the lower races as abortions of the human mind, or as cunning concoctions of the priests.

“Romanticism also held fast to the Pauline doctrine of a primitive revelation, and religious mythology was regarded as the symbolic form in which men laid hold of the primal belief in God. Hume was the first to perceive that religion, corresponding in this respect to every other form of belief and life, was not a mighty flash of divine illumination imparted to the ancestors of the human race; its origin was as humble as the primitive thoughts of men, and it developed as the arts and sciences have developed, as individual and social life have developed, with the general rise and progress of civilization.

“Hume's ideas, although fundamentally correct, were enveloped in too materialistic an atmosphere to command widespread acceptance, and we must look to Herder as the man who formulated the principles out of which the modern conception of the origin of religion and the history of religion have taken their rise. Herder dismissed the dogma common to ecclesiastical and rationalism, that the religions of the world were all derived from a common source of superstition, diabolism, mental perversion, and priestly craft. He showed that the manifold forms which religion has assumed among the peoples of the earth are not inexplicable monstrosities, but are to be regarded as the natural outcome of successive stages of life and thought.

“The decay of the old ecclesiastical doctrine of the origin of non-Christian religions was also accelerated by the opening out of the world to the peoples of the

West. When Europeans became acquainted with the great religions of the East, with Brahmanism, Buddhism, Confucianism, when they saw the countless millions who looked upon these religions with the same reverence as they regarded the Christian faith, it became impossible for them to accept the old explanation that these great beliefs were merely the works of demons. An examination of the sacred literatures of the East was a revelation to the Western world of the wealth of wisdom and piety on which the Oriental mind was fed. It was discovered that they had a religious tradition more ancient than our own. It was found that they had religious thinkers who were not unworthy to take their place beside the Israelitish prophets.

“The historical study of religion, although still confronted with a great and laborious task, undoubtedly holds the future in its hands. The dogmatic method is hopelessly discredited, and its disappearance as an intellectual discipline is merely a question of time. It is impossible to get men any longer to accept the vast assumptions that one religion contains all the truth, and that the truth is only taught by one particular church. Theologians who shut themselves up in a narrow ecclesiastical coteries may continue to believe these things. But the great outside world, which is every year becoming more and more independent of ecclesiastical trammels, demands a method of religious inquiry which starts with facts. The International Congress for the study of religions is based upon such a method, and it is to be hoped that its meeting at Oxford may be the means of widening our conception of religious studies, and of the means by which they ought to be pursued.”

The Times, also discussing the Congress, says: “It is a striking sign of our time that such co-operation should be possible. It betokens toleration, enlarged sympathies, new outlooks, a readiness to be taught, an abandonment of self-sufficiency, and a dogmatic attitude. A notable fact is that it does not signify difference, but rather the very contrary, a deep interest as to matters which the superior minds of past times were accustomed to treat somewhat loftily and disdainfully. Conceive the notion of such a meeting being mooted at Oxford, Paris, or elsewhere in the eighteenth century, it would have been scouted equally by people agreeing in nothing except in contempt of it, by those who thought that such subjects lay far outside the region of secular inquiry and those who thought them unworthy of their attention. The philosophers of that century had their short and easy solutions of the problems which now perplex scholars and which are earnestly discussed at congresses. They had simple formulae which they applied with equal confidence to the religious systems of their own time and to the rude beliefs of primitive people.

“There is less confidence and more charity. There is more caution, more abstinence from premature syntheses, less proneness to distort or trim facts to square them with preconceived ideas, less forcible approximation of phenomena really dissimilar. This self-denial has had its reward. There have been discovered true points of likeness between practices and beliefs which once seemed utterly unconnected. The change which has made such a Congress possible, which has brought together men of diverse creeds, tastes, and occupations, is remarkable, and must be in the long run fraught with practical consequences.”

During a recent trial on a bribery charge in a county court, the jury had filed in for at least the fourth time, with no sign of coming to an agreement.

The disgusted judge rose up and said: “I discharge the jury.”

At this one sensitive talesman, stung to the quick by this abrupt and ill-sounding decision, obstinately faced the judge. “You can't discharge me, Judge!” he retorted.

“Why not?” asked the astonished judge.

“Because,” announced the talesman, pointing to the defendant's lawyer, “I'm being paid by that man there!”

THE SIMPLE LIFE

THE HOME GARDEN

Garden Calendar For February

Dig and Manure Flower Borders which have not yet been prepared:

Plant—Harder Border Plants, Alpines, Hardy Climbers, Shrubs, Deciduous Trees, Fruit Trees, Vegetable Roots. And especially: Paeonies, Delphiniums, Pyrethrums, Vines for Forcing, Gladioli, Young Grape Vines, Roses, Virginian Creepers, Clematises, Anemones, Ranunculuses, Forest Trees, Horse Radish, Early Potatoes, in frames, Garlic, Shallots, Forcing Asparagus, Forcing Rhubarb, Forcing Sea Kale, Start Begonias, Start Gloxinias, Start Achimenes.

Sow—Peas, Earliest, Early Horn Carrots in warm border, Frame Radish, Spinach, Mushrooms, Cucumber in heat, Melon in heat, Early Cauliflower in heat, Brussels Sprouts in warm border, Globe Beet in



Kelway's New Paeony—Mrs. Gwyn Lewis

frame, Tomato, Lettuce, Cos and Cabbage, Onion, Mustard and Cress, Broad Beans, Cabbage, Leek in warm border, Capsicum in heat, Corn Salad, Parsnip in warm border, Parsley, Couve Tronchuda in heat, Celery in heat, Early Turnip, Asters, Tender Climbing Annuals in heat, Begonia, Nicotiana, Cockscorn, Auricula, Gloxinia, A little Primula, Lobelia, A little Cineraria, Petunia, Phlox Drummondii, Jerusalem Artichoke.

Note—Some of the above sowings are probably a little early in some localities, but it is worth while to risk sowing a little seed in order to obtain an early crop of delicious spring vegetables.

Winter Treatment of Fruit Trees

HERE is much to be done in the hardy fruit garden during winter. If young trees are to be planted, preparations for this work should be made at once by deeply cultivating the ground and incorporating well-decayed manure in soils that need to be enriched. November is the best

time for planting trees. They may be planted, however, any time during the winter when the ground is in good working condition, but those planted before the shortest day are likely to succeed better during the coming season than those planted later. Much of the future success of the trees depends upon the way in which planting is carried out. One of the commonest mistakes is to plant trees too deeply and to cramp the roots into a hole that is not large enough. In planting, the roots are spread out evenly and some fine soils placed around them, making the whole firm.

Standard trees require to be securely staked, but bushes and pyramids are generally capable of supporting themselves. The stake is driven into the ground before the hole is filled in, so that it may be placed between the roots, thus preventing their being damaged. Established trees that are making very vigorous growth and yielding poor crops of fruit probably require root-pruning, and when possible this should be carried out as soon as the leaves fall. It is better to prune only half the roots at one time, leaving the others until the following year; then the trees that have only been planted two or three years can be lifted altogether, root-pruned and replanted as before.

The winter months afford an excellent opportunity for giving fruit trees a rich top-dressing of well-decayed manure. Early in the spring this may be forked into the ground. It is an excellent plan to spray hardy fruit trees in the winter with caustic alkali wash. This destroys insects in the bark and kills all kinds of moss and lichen on the trees, giving them a clean and healthy appearance. I am sure all who try this and use it according to the directions will be highly gratified with the results.

The pruning of fruit trees is an important matter, and should be undertaken as soon as the leaves have fallen. Morello cherries are the first to receive attention, and these require similar treatment to the peach. The old fruit-bearing wood is cut out, and growths of the current year are laid in about 3 inches apart.

Dessert cherries will next claim attention; it is important that these be pruned early in the season, for, as the buds swell quickly, they are liable to be rubbed off if pruning is delayed. The main branches should be trained at a distance of 9 inches or 10 inches apart, and in the case of young trees the leading shoots are shortened to about 15 inches to encourage the free formation of fruit-bearing spurs. The foregoing remarks refer to almost all trained fruit trees. Fruit-buds subsequently form at the base of the spurs which are cut to about 2 inches or to a wood-bud above the fruit-buds. In the case of plum trees, it is necessary continually to lay in young growths to take the place of the older branches. The spurs are pruned as already described, and some of the old ones are cut away annually. There are several ways of training the pear. Undoubtedly, splendid fruits are obtained from cordon-grown trees, although a wall covered with cordons will not yield such a heavy crop as one planted with fan-trained or espalier trees.

The pruning of apricot trees demands much care. They produce fruit on the previous summer's growth and also on spurs; but as the best fruits are generally obtained on one or two year old shoots, a proper supply should be encouraged in all parts of the tree. Where there is space, young shoots may be laid in. The current year's growth at the end of a main branch is shortened to about 15 inches, and the spurs are cut back to two or three eyes.

Peach and nectarine trees are better left unpruned until February, before the blossoms expand. The old fruit-bearing wood is cut out to make room for new growths to be laid in, which were left for the purpose when disbudding in summer. In pruning trees out of doors I think it best to cut back the shoots moderately hard, say, to half their length. One must be careful to cut back to a wood bud, which is a small pointed one, for if a branch is cut to a blossom bud it will only die back; it is, however, safe to cut to a triple bud. Branches of the peach and nectarine should be trained at a distance of about 3 inches or 4 inches apart. When the trees are pruned and trained, new ties and shreds should be given if required.

When training a fan-trained tree of any kind, the bottom branches are brought out quite horizontally, the others being allowed to taper upwards gradually. The centre of the tree may be left open for a few years, for as more branches develop it will be gradually filled in. It is advisable to take out the leading growth from a fan-trained tree so as to induce an even circulation of sap. When the leading shoot is allowed to remain the sap rushes to the top, and often robs the lower branches of their due share, preventing them from attaining a proper development.

Newly-planted Standards are pruned rather hard for a few years to induce the formation of sturdy heads; afterwards, however, they need little pruning beyond a judicious thinning of the growths and branches that cross one another. Bush trees must be kept open so that air and light are admitted freely. The side shoots are cut back to two or three eyes and the current year's growth of the main branches shortened to about 9 inches. Espalier apples and pears need much the same attention as those on walls, while plums and cherries only require a little thinning of the branches. Bush fruit like gooseberries and red currants need hard pruning. With black currants some of the old branches are cut away to give room for younger growths.—The Gardener.

The Culture of Conifers

The conifers that are naturally supplied with an abundance of fibrous roots, such as biotas and retinisporas, transplant more readily than others whose root system consists of longer and larger roots, and fewer small rootlets. Therefore, conifers grown in nurseries should either be frequently transplanted, in order to form compact root systems, which allows them to be lifted with balls of earth, or they should be pot-grown for two years. A longer period is seldom advisable in the case of tall, rapid-growing species, like the exotic species of cupressus, as the roots are then apt to assume the coil form, the tap-root growing in a solid, curled ball, which eventually causes the tree to die. Large conifers of this class should be lifted from the nursery row in the early fall and placed in cheap tubs, where after remaining a few weeks numerous new rootlets are formed and they transplant with greater facility and less loss.

After selecting the proper soil, dig a large hole, not less than two to three feet in diameter for the smaller sizes. Let the hole be two feet deep and fill in with surface soil. If the land is naturally poor, a shovelful of leaf mold or

well decomposed stable manure may be added, but let this be thoroughly mixed with the soil and not come in contact with the roots. Conifers often die during the summer following their transplanting, and though the causes of loss are many, one of the most common is the use of fresh stable manure or fertilizing. If this comes in contact with the roots, the tree will likely die.

When the hole is filled with soil, pour a bucket of water around the tree and cover the surface of the soil to a diameter of three or four feet with some mulching material, such as leaves or straw, and leave the undisturbed until the following autumn.

It is the fashion with many wealthy people to shear their conifers every summer in order to make them as dense and symmetrical as possible. While this is admissible with retinisporas and other fancy conifers of low growth that might otherwise become straggling, I believe that it is a great pity to mar the natural beauty of a conifer. It is better to have some play of light and shade and enough irregularity to give the tree some individuality. Should any branch project considerably beyond the others, the end may be slightly cut back in order to preserve the tree's perfect shape. Otherwise, I should almost never prune conifers. Never remove the lower branches of a conifer, especially a tall growing one, but let the limbs feather from the ground and thus retain their natural gracefulness.

Few diseases trouble conifers, but there is one fungus that is very destructive if not checked on its appearance. We have always succeeded in preventing serious injury by spraying with Bordeaux mixture.

The noxious insects that attack conifers are confined usually to the bigworm, which must be hand picked, and the red spider, which can be removed by daily spraying with water or a

weight. This mixture will produce a velvety, green lawn, which, if properly clipped, will improve with age. Bare spots on old lawns can be restored by using the same mixture of grass seeds raked into the soil with a sharp-toothed garden rake, with poultry droppings used as a top-dressing.

In making a lawn, two pounds of seed should be used to each square rod. In the case of a lawn of twenty rods or more, it is better to go over the plot in one direction with ten pounds of seed and then across in the other direction, using the other ten pounds. The seed should be carefully raked in. This practice will insure a fine and thick stand of grass.

How to Keep Cut Flowers

Although the methods for keeping cut flowers tested and selected by the Garden Club of Philadelphia in its recent competition are without doubt the best general rules that can be given, yet experience has proved that some flowers require different treatment from others. Violets which fade quickly with the usual care will keep fresh several days if they are excluded from the air and kept in a cool place at night. They should be put loosely into a bowl of fresh water, then covered with another bowl large enough to fit tight to the rim, or to the table on which the receptacle stands, and left in a cool or even cold room. During the daytime they should stand in the coolest part of the room and not in a draft.

When flowers are to be in a warm room, it is a good plan to put a pinch of salt into the water. One lover of cacti whom I know gives away quantities of the cut blossoms, but always with the injunction to put a pinch of salt into the water that they are to be placed in.

Galax leaves may be kept an indefinite length of time if they are occasionally immersed in cold water. Just as soon as a leaf seems to be fading, put the whole leaf and stem into cold water and let it remain four or five hours. Then take out and it will not only look as fresh as if just picked, but will last some time without having the stem in water before it is immersed again. This characteristic makes galax leaves suitable for wreaths or ropes for decoration, for the entire wreath or rope may be freshened at any time by simply immersing it in cold water.

Holly berries turn black quickly when used in the usual way for decorating but will continue bright and fresh several weeks if the bark is peeled from the lower stem and the peeled part put into water. Doubtless other berries or flowers with woody stems would keep better if treated in this manner, though barberries, which have a softer stem retain their beauty many weeks when they are put into water and cared for according to the general rules for flowers.

Flowers with very porous stems—like asters—will last longer if a small piece of charcoal is added to the water.

There are many ways advised for reviving withered flowers. For instance, plunging the stems of withered roses into boiling hot water, then into cold, but as the results are not invariably satisfactory, it is hardly safe to recommend them. However, if one is fond of experimenting, it will be found interesting to observe how heliotrope that is fading will sometimes revive immediately if a drop of camphor is added to the water in which it stands.

Various conditions also call for various sorts of treatment. Flowers that are to be worn will retain their freshness longer if they are kept close to the ice in a refrigerator for at least four hours before using, and much experience has shown convincingly that flowers that are to be transported any distance, by hand, mail or express, should be left in a large receptacle of water over night, or until the stems are thoroughly saturated.—Penelope Kap.

On the Reviewing Desk

We have just received from Messrs. Kelway & Son, proprietors of the Royal Seed and Plant Establishment at Langport, Somerset, England, a copy of a new edition of "Kelway's Manual of Horticulture."

Messrs. Kelway & Son's efforts to supply the best plants and seeds for the garden, and a reliable and helpful handbook to their purchase and culture, have for many years met with extraordinary, but thoroughly deserved, signs of appreciation. The extensive nurseries at Langport and the thousands of acres devoted to the growing of seeds by them in Somerset and in those countries where the best climatic condi-

tions prevail, show the long-sustained, but rapidly increasing demand for their products.

It is universally agreed that Kelway's Manual stands at the head of books of its kind, and is unique in treatment and usefulness. The Manual is, in the opinion of those most competent to judge, a truer 'garden book' than many so called; the contents are an evidence of the very large and varied number of plants, seeds and bulbs which they cultivate; and it is pleasant to know that it is meeting with a very wide sale throughout the world.

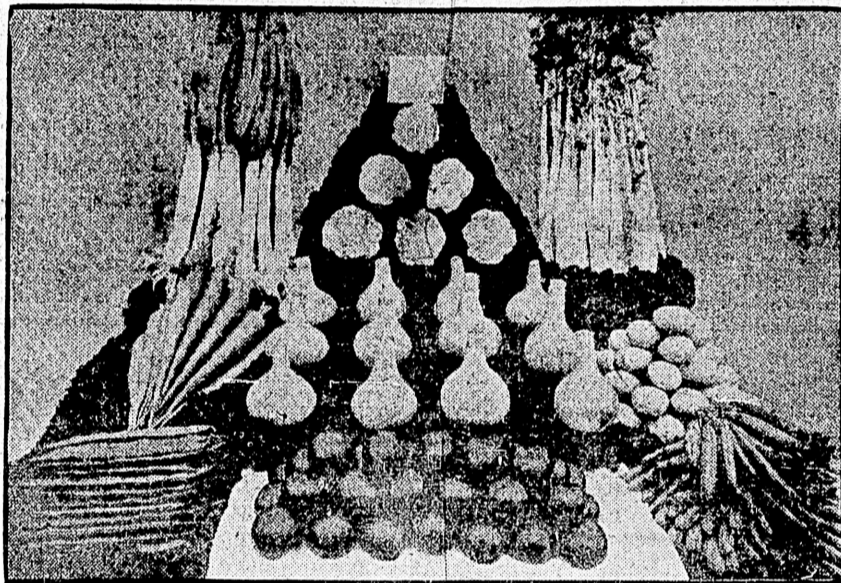
Raising Big Cabbage Crops for Profit

While the selection of soil is important, it should be noted that cabbage can be grown successfully on a wider range of soil than almost any other vegetable. Soils running from a light loam through all the various types (including muck and silt), to heavy, impervious clay will profitably grow cabbage if properly cared for. One of the ideal soils for the late or main cabbage crop is a clay loam slightly inclined to sand or gravel. The best results that I have had, either early or late, have been on such a soil. Although a large amount of moisture is required to produce a marketable crop of heads, still any land that is soggy or sour must be avoided. The experienced grower for market employs only fields that are well drained.

The best variety to grow will depend largely upon the market in which the crop is to be sold. The Danish Ballhead is the ideal variety to grow for shipping purposes and for long keeping. By long keeping I mean a head that will come out of storage in perfect condition up to the time that early cabbage from the south comes in. There are a number of excellent varieties for fall and winter use that are also long keepers, and such varieties will continue to be grown in a limited way. The Drumhead and the Flat Dutch are profitable standard varieties, always in demand. I believe, however, that the Ballhead will eventually supersede the other existing varieties as the commercial long-keeper and shipper. As with the older varieties, the seedsmen now offer a number of different selections in so-called 'types.'

Such a small amount of seed is required to supply cabbage plants for an acre of land that the difference of price between the very best and the average is of no material consequence, and the grower should procure the very best stock even at double the price.

The germinating vitality of the seed should



The Amateur Gardener's Ambition

weak solution of some prepared soap made of sulphur and tobacco. These insects are usually more prevalent during long dry periods or where trees are stunted from poverty of the soil. Some conifers are apt to be infested with caterpillars. For destroying these, spray with a solution of any contact poison, such as four ounces of paris green, one pound of lime and fifty gallons of water. The white pine weevil is often very destructive to deodar cedars and white pines. This weevil punctures the bark to deposit its eggs and after a few weeks the infested branches turn yellow and gradually die. The only remedy is to cut off every branch infested.

When the leading shoot of a tree, especially a deodar cedar, is attacked, it must immediately be cut off and a stick tied to the body of the tree, allowing this to project beyond the apex. Then bend a side-limb and tie to the stick. A new leader will thus be formed and will usually prevent the death of the tree or destruction of its symmetry.—Prosper J. Berckmans.

The Lawn and Its Care

If a lawn is infested with weeds, it should be top-dressed heavily with poultry droppings this winter, and cut every seven or eight days next spring and summer. This simple plan will often prove effective in eradicating the weeds. Do not use stable manure, which is likely to contain weeds, on a lawn at this time of year; otherwise you will probably have a lawn composed of weeds instead of grass.

Preparations for a new lawn can be made to advantage late in the season. If there is filling to be done, clay should be mixed with the top soil and the alternate thawing and freezing during winter will put the land in a friable condition. The ground can be top-dressed heavily with poultry droppings at any time during the winter; then, just as soon in the spring as the soil can be pulverized easily, the dressing should be worked into the ground and a mixture of the following grass seeds sown: Kentucky blue-grass, white clover, creeping bentgrass, red-top and wood meadow-grass. Use an equal amount of the seed of each variety by



White Lilies and Other Hardy Flowers

be a known quantity long before planting time so as to provide for seed that will not grow. With most vegetable seed, the matter of freshness or age is of considerable moment; this does not hold good with cabbage. Test germination by placing a known number of seeds between a couple of moist blotters or layers of cotton, and note the percentage of seeds sprouting.

Sow the seed thinly in drills a foot or more apart, so that the plants may be readily cultivated with the wheel hoe, and this should be done often to maintain a continuous, rapid growth. A seed-bed should be moderately well fertilized but not over-rich, as excessive fertility will produce plants that are too tender and delicately succulent. Artificial watering may be given in the first stages of growth, but cease a few days before transplanting to the field so as to harden the fibres.—R. W. M. in Garden Magazine.

THE SIMPLE LIFE

Origin of the Columbian Wyandotte

THE bird with the beautiful black neck and tail of the Light Brahma, the ever admired Wyandotte shape. A bird beautiful to the eye, a veritable egg machine, a winter producer, a full breast and plump carcass, a beauty and a hustler.

This is the very latest breed admitted to the Standard of Perfection, and generally conceded by breeders to be the equal of any old breed we have, possessing many good points lacking in others. There is already a demand for it that justifies the belief that it will have the greatest run ever experienced in the history of the fancy. The public is generally on the lookout for something new; especially is this true in the chicken world, and in offering the Columbian Wyandotte we have not only given the new thing, but something that has behind it the blood of the oldest and best breed on earth.

In offering a production like this to the public there should be a clean and clear statement, as to the crosses used in its make, and not an effort to confuse. In this article I do not intend to say that some of the old breeders who claim to have produced the Columbian Wyandotte by crossing on the Barred Plymouth Rocks and Silver Laced Wyandotte have not done so. I believe that some of the breeders, according to their statements and the opinion they have of their ability, could by crossing Indian Runner Ducks on Bronze Turkeys produce a Mocking Bird.

I will take up the crosses as followed by me in the production of the Columbian Wyandotte. While I do not claim to be the first to produce them, I had started my work long before I had ever seen a Columbian Wyandotte, and believe that I have the best color lines yet established. After selecting from my own yards six two-year-old Light Brahma hens that were in shape and color what I wanted, I procured from a friend a White Wyandotte cock, he being what I wanted in shape.

After months of study, I decided that a Light Brahma hen with solid black flights, a hackle intensely black, with broad white edging, a very broad and short tail, with the narrowest possible edging to coverts, and a clean back, was what I wanted for this cross, and selected six from my flock of Light Brahmas as near to this ideal as possible. Now, why this broad lacing in hackle, while in tail coverts narrow as possible? Because years of experience in breeding Light Brahmas has shown me a very dark hackle has a tendency to black running into the white lacing of the hackle, often reaching to the edge of the feathers, while in the tail feathers the hardest problem is to keep the white lacing from running too far into the black. You will see that in the selection of the females I have considered color above everything, taking into consideration the tail, which I wanted well spread, a broad back naturally going with a well spread tail.

The White Wyandotte cock I wanted with a good, small comb, well developed wattles and the shortest bird I could possibly find, with low, well spread tail, and found one to fill the bill exactly.

What did I get from this cross? Silver Laced Wyandottes, Barred Plymouth Rocks and Light Brahmas—all feather-legged. The Silver Wyandottes were not birds that a breeder would care to breed from. There were some of them with nearly white breast, solid black wingbows and showing lacing throughout the plumage, with a hackle that any Silver Laced breeder would be proud of, and a chicken I never would have believed would have come from White Wyandottes and Light Brahmas crossed, but any one seeing them and not knowing the origin would declare them a cross of Light Brahma and Silver Wyandotte. You can see how easily it would be for a breeder, accidentally securing one of these specimens and crossing back on a White Wyandotte, which would naturally produce Light Brahma markings to a certain degree, bring himself to believe that he had started with Silver Laced Wyandottes as original cross. Here is where you get your Silver Laced Wyandotte cross that has made the Columbian Wyandotte in some yards—a chance cross of White Wyandotte and Light Brahma—the rest supposition. The Barred Plymouth Rocks showed more of the Brahma than the Silvers, but there was unmistakable barring throughout the plumage, being especially noticeable in the tail and wings, some specimens showing barring in every section. A cross on this might make something that looked like a Columbian Wyandotte, but I doubt it. Yet some breeders are claiming this, that the Barred Plymouth Rocks is their original cross. I do not believe that any breeder has made a Barred Plymouth Rock and White Wyandotte cross for the purpose of producing a Columbian or a Silver Laced Wyandotte. Now, I had some chicks from this first cross that were fairly good Rose

Comb Light Brahma or Feather Legged Columbian Wyandotte. You would not for an instant suppose that I would eat birds showing good Brohma markings and save the birds showing unmistakable barring or enough black to make them look like Silver Wyandottes. The birds showing good Brahma markings looked to me like what I wanted, and I kept them.

Now we are up to the second cross. The chicks were showing really darker than the Brahma hens from which they were hatched. Why this was I am not prepared to say, but I had chicks with almost black hackle with hardly a trace of white edging, tail with blackest of feathers, and solid black flights. I made my selections from these, taking those with rose comb and least foot feathering, guarding against black in the back as far as possible, which seemed to be prevalent. Now why not more Wyandotte blood? I wanted two crosses and selected from the lot to cross on four White Wyandotte hens, the darkest male bird I had, and eight of the best females for another White Wyandotte cock, paying special attention to white Wyandotte shape.

What does this produce? The White Wyandotte cross, more Silver Wyandottes, more Barred Plymouth Rocks and some fairly good Columbian specimens showing much black in the back, the black in the Silvers being less pronounced, but yet enough to lead one to believe there was a Silver Laced Wyandotte cross. Some specimens would lead to the belief that a Barred Rock was somewhere in their make up. The best specimens or the ones showing the best Brahma marking, were in the majority, which was the reverse in the first cross, but the black was not so good as in the first cross, showing a greater tendency to motley. The White Wyandotte hen cross produced a lighter lot all the way through, the hackles in the best specimens being entirely too light with wings and tail showing more or less white, but some of them being especially valuable for subsequent matings. From these matings there were also some solid white birds which were useless. This light mating produced a greater percentage with clean legs than did the darker cross. From both crosses there was a good number of birds with rose comb and clean legs; this with the Light Brahma markings make a Columbian Wyandotte. You will see from this that the Columbian Wyandotte is really made in two seasons with three crosses—no great skill required either to make it. If the third or the White Wyandotte hen cross had been left off, it is possible you would not have had this article, for there would have been more crosses producing dark birds, but the light birds produced by this cross were what I needed to tone down the dark that was so pronounced in the other cross, and the making or the perfecting of the breed took several years of matings of different types, using mostly single matings, and in breeding, wherever possible, every detail having to be given consideration, shape and egg production being especially considered, as shape makes the breed and egg production makes the hen.—T. R. Parrish in Farming World.

Leaks in the Poultry Yard

You remember the Holland boy saved his country by placing his little finger in the leak in the dyke. The Canadian hen has done her share toward saving her country by stopping the leak in the family pocketbook. The only way for the non-speculating farmer to make a living, to say nothing of getting rich is to have something to sell every time he has anything to buy. If the grocer's bill runs on till harvest time the farmer must sell his grain when prices are lowest to pay it; if, on the contrary, at every trip the egg crate goes to town full and a few chickens are tucked in the back of the buggy there is no grocer's bill to pay at harvest time; the Canadian hen pays not only for the groceries, but often for the clothing as well. Many farmers' wives pay all the living expenses of the family with their poultry. Chickens utilize waste products to better advantage than hogs will; they bring in more money at less outlay than any other farm animal.

Stop the leaks by getting the hens to laying. The biggest leak of all is to so neglect the hen that she is only a bill of expense. Give them a variety of feed, give them clean water, make them comfortable, and they will do more than their share in supporting the family.

Care of Turkeys in Winter

While the idea of the turkey is to roost high, this privilege cannot always be accorded if a structure is to be provided for the birds in which to roost. If they are to roost in the trees then they may choose their own limb.

It is a good plan to make the turkey house low, but place the roost as high as possible without bumping the birds up against the roof. The ventilation in such a house must be largely provided from the bottom and this is done by having a row of windows not over eighteen inches high, the bottom so arranged that they may be lifted up to permit a current of air to enter. The windows also will light the floor of the house and a larger window may be placed on the opposite side, but higher up, in order to properly light the house. The turkeys will be anxious to get out of the house early in the morning to roam, so, after they have gone to roost, sprinkle a little grain in the chaff on the floor to keep them busy in the morning until they are let out.

Turkeys on the range must be well fed during the period they are under cover, particularly at this time of year when the feeding on the range is poor and when it is essential to keep them in good shape and able to fatten readily a little later.—Farmers' Guide.

Corn may comprise half of the rations, but the other half should consist of mixed grain, such as oats, wheat and barley. A little millet scattered in the litter at intervals will act as an appetizer. Green food in the form of cut clover, alfalfa meal, or vegetables should be

the hind legs a little crooked, with a long, large foot. The skin should be soft and mellow, and of a yellow butter color.

The milk veins in front of the udder are usually a fair indication of a good milk cow and the larger they are, the better the indications. In extra good cows they branch out into four branches along the belly, but they all unite before reaching the udder. The more irregular the course, the better the indication that the cow is a good milker, but the veins give no indication of the richness of the milk. The udder should be covered with a short, downy coat of hair. This hair should begin to turn its backward course from the teats, running in the direction between the teats, then on the back part of the udder, called the escutcheon, and on as far as the vulva in the best cows. The wider the belt of this upturned hair, the better. It should be short and velvety, covering a soft, orange-colored skin. The shape and size of the udder is, however, by far the most reliable index of a good cow. All the other marks are only of relative importance and it is better to have a scraggy-looking cow any day, with a good udder, than a grand-looking beast with a miserable bag. No matter how good looking a dairy cow may be, except she has a well-developed udder, with its accompanying network of mammary glands, she cannot be expected to excel as a pail-filler.

The ideal udder is the one which is well developed both fore and aft, one that is carried high up towards the escutcheon; and at the same time goes a long way forward under the body. In addition to this, the udder must be deep and square in shape—the deeper and squarer the better.

Its four teats should be of good size, and placed as nearly as possible at equal distances apart. Cows possessing udders of this kind may always be counted on to prove good milkers, just as other cows possessing small, round-shaped udders, with teats so close together that they almost touch one another at the points, may invariably be put down as poor pail-fillers, no matter how fine their appearance may be, or how good looking in other respects. It will pay to note these points.—Farmer's Gazette.

Never Drench Cattle

Perhaps the best way of demonstrating the danger of drenching cattle is to advise the reader to throw back his head as far as possible and attempt to swallow. This you will find to be a difficult task and you will find it more difficult and almost impossible to swallow with the mouth open. It is for this reason that drenching cattle is a dangerous practice. However, if a cow's head be raised as high as possible and her mouth kept open by the drenching bottle or horn, a portion of the liquid is very apt to pass down the windpipe into the lungs, sometimes causing instant death by smothering, at other times causing death to follow in a few days from congestion or inflammation of the lungs.

Give all cattle their medicine hypodermically or in feed; if they refuse feed give it dry on the tongue.

The proper method of giving a cow medicine is to stand on the right side of the cow, placing the left arm around the nose, and at the same time opening her mouth, and with a spoon in the right hand place the medicine, which should be in a powdered form, back on the tongue; she can then swallow with safety.—Dr. David Roberts.

How to Train a Shepherd Puppy

A full-blooded shepherd dog shows almost the intelligence of a human being. If well trained it is a valuable animal to have about the place, but the training to be the most effective must begin while the dog is still a puppy. A writer gives a few suggestions in regard to this training which may be helpful to those uninitiated in such matters.

One should never have anything but a full-blooded shepherd dog to start with. It requires patience and perseverance to teach a dog to become a good and obedient driver. When a puppy is old enough to imitate, take him with you when you are after cattle or sheep; keep him by your side so he will learn that he is to follow after the stock, and after taking him a few times with you he will try to help. One must be careful that he does not hurry the stock, for this is the most important part in training. It is a good plan to have a cord tied to him for a few times so that you

can keep him behind the stock with you. You must never strike or scold him unless you have hold of him, and don't let him go away from you until he has made friends with you again. A shepherd dog is very sensitive and it takes but a few words or a blow or two to spoil him so he will be afraid of you and never be obedient. When he has done anything right pet him and he will soon learn to always do the right thing. Teach him to bark whenever he is asked to do so; this is quite easy to do and is a great help. Always be kind and pleasant with him. Never take him off the farm unless he is driving stock. If he is allowed to go he will soon rove about with other dogs. I never knew a full-blooded shepherd to be a sheep killer unless he was with other dogs. It is not their nature to kill and they never do it unless they are taught. In training, always let the same person do it (too many cooks spoil the broth). The dog will soon learn his master's ways and become a good driver. Teach him to go by signs as much as possible; he will soon learn what every motion means and he will watch you for these motions as far as he can see you. By the motion of my hand I never had any trouble in sending my dog to head off a flock of sheep or turn them any way that I wished them to go. Kindness, patience and perseverance on the master's part. Affection, attraction and obedience on the dog's part.—The American Boy.

Use of Salt for Stock

Following are the reasons why salt should be regularly supplied to farm stock:

1. Because in the blood of animals there is six or seven times more sodium than potassium, and that the composition of the blood is constant.

2. To keep animals in good health a definite amount of common salt must be assimilated.

3. The excess of potassium salts in vegetable foods causes, by chemical exchange, an abnormal loss of common salt. This is proved by the fact that the craving of an animal for common salt is most noticeable when the food contains a large proportion of potassium salts, such as wheat, barley, oats, potatoes, beans and peas.

4. The addition of salt to animal food increases the appetite, promotes the repair of tissue by its searching diffusion through the body and stimulates the rapid using up of its waste products.

5. Boussingault's experiments showed that salt increases muscular vigor and activity, and improves their general appearance and condition.

Advantages of Fall Colts

Fall dropped colts are more convenient on the average farm than those born in the spring, says an experienced colt raiser. Some of the horses on nearly every farm are idle all winter anyway, and the mares might better be nursing colts and giving them a good start than be eating their heads off and giving nothing in return. When the spring comes and the mare is needed for farm work the colt can be weaned and the mare can do her work without annoyance from the colt. One has to be careful of a mare in hot weather while a colt is suckling her, because overheating her often gives a colt the scours. By having the colt come in the fall the mare suckles him while she is doing no work, and she can give him a much better start than when he is born in the spring. Some farmers think that it is expensive to feed the mare well enough during the winter to cause an ample flow of milk, but this is a mistake. In feeding her they are feeding the colt and each pound of gain that he makes at that age is made more economically than at a later date. Very little grain is necessary, or even none at all, for mares suckling colts in winter, provided they have plenty of good hay or oat and pea hay. Clover hay is good for the milk flow, but dustiness of average clover hay is against it for such a purpose.

Farm Notes

Fix up a harness room. Dust and coarse feed make heaves. Keep the horse's feet clean, hoofs and all. Clean the dust and dirt out of the mangers. Make a cupboard, or at least hang a curtain over the harness.

Colts should be early taught to eat bran and oats and should be fed twice a day. Build up the horse interests in your neighborhood by breeding up your horses.

Those who know say it will be a long time before the demand for good draft horses will weaken.

A horse should never be put to quite hard straining work or his highest speed limit until he is seven years old.

Stir up an interest in one breed of horses in your community. It will help to sell the colts if the buyer knows he can get a carload in one neighborhood.



A Typical Pen of Columbian Wyandottes

AROUND THE FARM

The Marks of a Good Cow

TO tell whether a cow will give rich or poor milk, there are no outward or visible signs about the animal to guide us in the matter. The man who milks her even cannot tell how much butter is in the pail; but in the Babcock test, dairymen have a simple means of testing the milk of individual animals and weeding out the unprofitable members of their herds. Every farmer should make it a rule to test his cows regularly, and know exactly what each animal in the herd is doing. It is not sufficient to depend entirely upon the returns from the creamery, as, when all the milks are mixed, it is impossible to select the most profitable cows in the herd with anything like accuracy of judgment. However, the mark of a good cow, showing whether she is capable of producing a large quantity of milk, are tolerably plain to all who are acquainted with cattle, yet there are such a variety of relative points requiring consideration that we can only picture them in the model. The best milk cow, as a rule, is of medium size, and small-boned. The head is small and rather long, narrow between the horns and wide between the eyes. The ears are thin, covered with soft, silky hair, the inside of the ears being of a rich orange color. The eyes are large and bright, with a placid expression; the horns set on a high pate, bending wide apart at the base, and curving inwards and upwards at the points; the neck long and thin, slender, and well-cut under the throat, thickening hapsdome as it approaches the shoulder, but entirely free from anything like a "beefy" appearance. The shoulder-blades should meet narrow at the top, widening gradually toward the points, which should be broad and well rounded; the ribs rather straight and wide, indicating a good digestion and constitution, for everything depends upon that in a good milk cow. The loins should be broad, and the hips high and wide, giving plenty of room for the udder; the thighs thin;

The Dominating Influence of the New Century

“In Europe, in England, in America, the ‘impossibility of patience’ is becoming the dominating influence in the political changes of a new century.”

This is the most striking phrase in an important article on “Politics in Transition” in the Nineteenth Century for January, by Mr. C. F. G. Masterman, M.P. It is quoted from Napoleon. “The greatest minds of the past,” writes Mr. Masterman, “have always recognized that with the fading of supernatural encouragements from the ideals of the ‘common people’ the demand for betterment and social equality would become fiercely impatient.”

“Society,” said Napoleon, when he was establishing the Concordat in France, “cannot exist without religion. When a man is dying of hunger beside another who is surfeited with superfluities, it is impossible for him to patiently bear this difference if there is not an authority to say to him God wills it so. There must be poor and rich in this world, but later in Eternity things will be arranged otherwise.”

“That eternity is vanishing below the horizon. That authority no longer speaks with unchallenged assertion. In Europe, in England, in America, that ‘impossibility of patience’ is becoming the dominating influence in the political changes of a new century.”

This most interesting problem, however, Mr. Masterman does not develop explicitly. His immediate object is the discussion of the political situation in this country and how the contending forces stand. His reading of recent events here is that “realities have crashed into the activities of politics, which generally manage successfully to elude them. The social question has at last ‘arrived’ in England, as it has arrived previously in other European lands. Henceforth of necessity it must dominate the situation. ‘Man’ will actually need to have his debts and earnings a little better paid by man,” says a great writer, “which, let Parliaments speak of them or be silent of them, are eternally his due from man, and cannot,

without penalty, and at length not without death penalty, be withheld.” The interest of the immediate future is largely bound up with the attitude in which each political party will confront this vigorous intruder.

“To the Liberal party, as the party in possession, is offered the greatest opportunity. If it can realize the magnitude of the challenge now presented and go forward boldly in some large and far-reaching scheme of social reform—in universal old-age pensions, in a national unemployed policy, in a shifting of local imposts from the houses and factories to the land—it may find itself not inadequate to the needs of the newer time. Tariff Reform, on the other hand, undoubtedly has a future as a practical weapon of social appeal. As an Imperial readjustment it has already become dead and a vision. As a means of promising more work for all, it will never lack allegiance. The fact that it is utterly indefensible as an economic system—if it be utterly indefensible—is no kind of a guarantee that it may not become a political reality.

“What’s the use of talking to a hungry pauper about Heaven?” was Kingsley’s forlorn inquiry. “What’s the use of lecturing the unemployed about ‘the balance of trade’?” is the equally pertinent inquiry of the Tariff Reformer. The appeal of Protection has hitherto only been propagated on a rising and therefore an unfavorable market. What would be its effect on a falling one? Only two forces are potent enough to disturb the great impact of this social upheaval. The one is the force of nationality. The other is the force of religion. Governments may be convinced that if the priests (of all churches) were removed, religious questions, in education and elsewhere, would no longer disturb them. But if they legislate upon the assumption that the priests have been removed, they are apt to suffer rude awakenings. Ireland, the home of a nation with a ‘mind diseased,’ stands outside all this bubbling and ferment of a new social interest. A Parliament with some eighty Irish members allied with a similar force of independent Labor, holding the balance between a Liberal majority and a Protectionist minority, would pro-

vide a political situation rich with unknown possibility of change. It is a political situation which demands no miracle for its production before the expiration of this first decade of the century.”

Mr. Masterman’s survey of the political situation is full of piquancy. “The Government in the last two years,” he says, “has been subjected to every kind of criticism, obloquy, and abuse. The bulk of the respectable Press of England and Scotland has been perpetually assailing it with an increasing ferocity; and the majority of those classes who are accustomed to think that they are controlling public opinion are filled with bitterness because it refuses to disappear.” The Government does not even lose by-elections, he points out, though over fifty contests have taken place. With one or two exceptions, which he names, he says “the tale is of maintenance and even (as in North-West Staffordshire) improvement on the General Election. All the hubbub of the newspapers and of Society, the violence of the Opposition platform, seems to pass altogether unnoticed amongst the masses of the people, who, gazing on these antics with something of the grave wonder of a child watching the fantastic attempts of would-be humorists to grimace and gibber before it in vain effort to amuse, only exhibit an indifference more baffling than open condemnation.”

“Here alone, then,” exclaims Mr. Masterman, “there would appear to be some evidence of a changed world; of some slow, profound and not yet entirely explicable shifting of the electorate away from allegiance to those who had for so long been master. Yet this is but half the tale of marvel. For outside the Liberal party, and altogether independent of it, there has suddenly arisen a third applicant for the suffrages of the electors, whose advance into public favor has been headlong in its growth. It appears to draw support from those who have formerly voted Liberal, and from a third class of electors risen as if from the ground or fallen from the sky. It possesses a kind of inner core or secret power of enthusiasm which the older organizations are unable to assure. That enthusiasm fills its meetings with a passionate emotion, and enlists numbers

of obscure men and women in disinterested service, and swings the whole affair forward with an energy and ardor adequate to the achievement of the impossible.

“It can now reckon upon substantial support, varying in quantity, but of the same general texture, in any large industrial centre outside London. It arrives on the scene without previous preparation, it organizes the apparatus of agitation, it flings up marquees for its meetings or holds perpetual argument in the open air, it adds a novel and fierce zest to the normal decorum of the by-election; before it has finished it has concentrated popular attention upon itself and stirred the whole city into tumult. It can poll nearly a third of the electorate against both the historic parties, as at Hull and Huddersfield. It can beat in fair fight both the historic parties, as at Jarrow or Colne Valley. It can assail even one of the scanty remnants of Tory strongholds, as at Kirkdale, and leave as a result the impression of the seat saved, though hardly, by the beating off of the attack at the eleventh hour.”

Here are Mr. Masterman’s estimates of the Liberal and Conservative parties: “The Government, I think, stands if anything in a stronger position today than two years ago. Undoubtedly it has been assisted by very favorable external changes; two years of unprecedented prosperity at home, two years abroad of almost unprecedented peace. Today Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman has attained a position which even the most contemptuous of his opponents is compelled to acknowledge as unique, incontestable, if also (as it remains to many of them) inexplicable. Almost every member of his Cabinet—an administration extraordinarily rich in varied personality—has revealed some unexpected quality of tenacity or inspiration. Some, who finding legislating difficult, are excellent in administration; those who possess no great stores of knowledge reveal a quick and lively intelligence; some who have only average intellect possess a more than average effervescence; those who are not men of genius are often picturesque. It would be difficult to convey to the outsider the domina-

tion which this group of men today exercises in the House of Commons. Opposite is little but desolation.

“The languid air of rather bored indifference, which came to be accepted as the tone of its predecessors in office, was perhaps a more exciting cause of exasperation among the plain business men than even the eccentricities of fiscal ‘tactics’ or the bankruptcy of social legislation. Mr. Balfour is probably as hard-working and enthusiastic as any previous Prime Minister. But he succeeded in conveying to the electorate the impression of a mind superior to and detached from the common work of the world; interested in ingenious problems of dialectic, but scornful to read the newspapers, and gazing on the squalid realities of the competitive struggle with some bewilderment and some disdain.”

“But,” continues Mr. Masterman, “if the Liberal Party finds itself in a position demanding courage and insight, the plight of its historic opponents is beyond measure more desperate. In Parliament itself, where dialectic and debating power occupy the supreme position, Mr. Balfour, a master of subtlety, quickness and dialectic, has been able to maintain some semblance of resistance. But in the country, where the appeal of the intellect scarcely counts in comparison with the impulse of the emotions and the demand of the will, and only some compelling energy of conviction can influence the energies of man, the party has sunk into the very trough and tangle of decay. They can neither do without Mr. Balfour nor without him—without him in the House of Commons, with him in the constituencies. They can neither do without Protection nor with it. Apart from their own vigorous dissensions, they cannot unite upon any rational measure of opposition. Unable to distinguish between what men care for and what men care nothing for, they waste their energies upon irrelevant denunciation of things to which the electorate is profoundly indifferent.”

Mr. Masterman is of opinion that “every sign today would seem to point to an ad hoc election on the Lords’ veto some twelve or eighteen months from today.”

W. T. Stead and the Navy

“THE time has come when, to clear the air, we need to speak out quite plainly on the subject of the Navy,” writes Mr. W. T. Stead to the Daily Mail. “Whether from sheer stupidity or from perversity the true position of the question has been so obscured by exaggeration and misrepresentation that a simple restatement of the A B C of the subject may be useful.

“The British Empire floats upon the sea. The command of the sea is the condition of its existence as an independent State. The maintenance of an irresistible superiority at sea is the absolute sine qua non of our national life. On this subject there is no difference of opinion among us. There are, it is true, two schools. One relies almost exclusively for safety upon the strength of the Navy. The other insists that it is necessary to safeguard the realm from invasion by the adoption of universal compulsory military service.

Invasion of Conscription

“To weaken the Navy is not merely to increase the danger of foreign invasion; it is enormously to strengthen the case in favor of conscription. As the peace party relies upon the Navy to shield it from two devils, whereas the Jingo only asks it to protect it from one, the zeal of the peace party for the maintenance of a supreme Navy ought to be at least double that of the zeal of the Jingoes. And so as a matter of fact it is.

“The essential question is the maintenance of the supremacy of the British Navy, the irresistible superiority of the British Navy, without which we should exist only by sufferance of our neighbors and would inevitably be driven to conscription. What we tried to do in 1899 and in 1907 was to secure an international guarantee for the naval and military status quo for a term of years. As I had occasion to explain last February to the heads of the German Foreign Office, such an agreement was equivalent, so long as it lasted, to an international guarantee of the naval supremacy of Great Britain. But as it was also equivalent to an international guarantee of the military supremacy of Germany over France, and of Austria over Italy, it was fair all round.

Race of Expenditure

“Besides, as I pointed out with painstaking emphasis, however much Germany or any other Power might dislike to recognize our naval supremacy, it existed as a matter of fact, and in Britain we regarded its maintenance as a matter so absolutely essential to our national existence that we were—especially the pacifists—prepared to spend millions rather than see it impaired.

“Hence I said:

“You cannot help yourselves. British naval supremacy exists, and will continue to exist. We prefer that its maintenance should be secured by an agreement that neither Power

should exceed its present expenditure on naval armaments. But if you refuse to guarantee our supremacy by agreement, and challenge us to maintain it by competition, then it will still be maintained *coute que coute*.”

“At the end of five or ten years the relative superiority of the British and German navies will be exactly the same. The only difference will be that each of us will have wasted many millions in an absolutely useless struggle, the result of which could be foreseen from the beginning. We hate such a prospect. We want to avert it. We offer you the status quo based on agreement to spend no more than we are spending now. But if you reject our offer and challenge us to maintain our position, we shall accept your challenge. Even if it is necessary to expend our last penny the relative superiority of the British Navy will be maintained.”

“So far, therefore, from there being the least inconsistency in the attitude of the British Government, it is obvious that the proposal at The Hague to arrest the increase of armaments was made in order to prevent the evil which has now arisen. In a time of profound peace, when Anglo-German relations are more friendly than ever before, the German government proposes to increase its naval and military expenditure by seven millions a year.

Germany’s Ambition

“We need not worry over their military expenditure. But their naval programme is avowedly intended to alter the relative positions of the German and British navies—to the detriment of Great Britain. We shall maintain the status quo, no matter what it costs. We cannot do otherwise, unless we acquiesce in our extinction as an independent State.

“We make no complaint against the German Government. The Germans are entirely within their rights if they decide to challenge the naval supremacy of Great Britain. We can, indeed, sympathize with them in their dissatisfaction with the status quo. So far from having strengthened their position in the world by building a fleet, they have weakened it, and until they can make their fleet as strong as ours or stronger the whole German Navy is virtually a hostage in the hands of the stronger naval Power.

“So long as the German Navy is inferior to our own, so long the German head is within the jaws of the British lion. It is natural they should wish to reverse the position, but we, naturally, to preserve the status quo. It is not a question of a ship more or less. The new German naval programme with its three millions increased expenditure in a time of profound peace is a howling proclamation to all the world that Germany means to depose us, if she can, from the position of relative superiority at sea which we now possess. We regret that she should give way to the temptation of such an impossible ambition. But that is her business. Our business is to see to it that the status quo is maintained.”

A DEMOCRATIC UNION

The local unions of the International Typographical Union are about to nominate candidates for the various international offices. Nominations are made at the regular February meetings of the local unions. The election will take place on the third Wednesday in May. Inasmuch as the typographical union is the oldest and best conducted trade union on the North American continent, some information as to its methods of self-government will be of particular interest at this time. Many persons outside the ranks of organized labor are unfamiliar with the democracy that prevails in almost all trade unions. As a democratic body the International Typographical Union of North America is the pioneer, and stands pre-eminent as such in the organized labor movement.

The typographical union is a free association of economic equals, men and women, for be it known women are admitted to membership in this organization upon the same basis as are men, one of the cardinal principles of the union being equal pay for men and women for equal services performed. The international union is composed of unions scattered throughout the United States and Canada, and its jurisdiction extends from Alaska to the Philippines. Each local union administers its local affairs in conformity with international rules and regulations, said rules and regulations being developed by the combined local unions and administered by a central body known as the executive council in the interest of all the locals. This executive council is composed of certain of the international officers, who are elected by the referendum for terms of two years.

When, more than fifty years ago, representatives from the unions scattered throughout the United States met and organized a national body, which developed into the present international organization, the initiative and referendum were but little known or used, so that up to about ten years ago the annual convention, composed of delegates from the affiliated unions, elected all of the international officers and formulated the rules and regulations. This has now been changed. While the annual delegate convention is retained, all of the international officers are nominated and elected by the referendum, legislation is initiated and all constitutional laws and amendments must be submitted to the referendum. The officers of all local unions are elected by the local referendum. In fact, the way in which these men and women associated in a voluntary organization for their collective benefit, govern themselves is one of the greatest expositions of democracy extant. Not only does each local union govern itself, but each union shop is organized into a chapel, the members elect a chairman and secretary and such other officers as they may deem necessary, depending upon the size of the chapel. The chapel formulates and adopts rules for the government of its members, and it is the duty of the chapel officers to see that all union and chapel laws are lived up to. These chapels are not only for the benefit of the members, but are a protection to the employers, as the members are as zealous in seeing that the office rules are observed as they are to see that the union laws are lived up to.

First Victoria Directory

THROUGH the courtesy of Mr. J. H. Lawson, of Messrs. R. P. Rithet & Co., The Colonist has been permitted to inspect the fourth issue of the first Victoria Directory and British Columbia Guide, published in the year 1871 by the late Edward Mallandaine, the architect.

An extract from the “prefatory remarks” reads as follows: “Two years have nearly elapsed since this work was last issued. Many and important changes have occurred since then. We are now under the shadow of confederation with the Dominion, to use a borrowed expression. Though often enthusiastically advocated and as often as pertinaciously rejected by its opponents, Confederation may now be regarded as an accomplished fact. It may not prove uninteresting to give here, apropos of the discussion as to the terminus of the Pacific railway, a few words quoted from a letter by one who has not unaptly been termed the ‘Great Overlander,’ Mr. Alfred Waddington. ‘Mr. John Roebing,’ he says, ‘the engineer of the Niagara bridge span of 800 feet, which cost £105 per lineal foot, would not mind adapting the principle to a span of 2,000 feet or more.’ Nothing more need be said, as for a railway to connect Vancouver Island and the Mainland the greatest span in the bridge system would not exceed 1,800 feet. A better system even than Niagara bridge—that of John Dredge—carried out in many examples, would considerably reduce the cost, and give increased strength.”

The directory had a generous advertising patronage, and it is noticeable that among the announcements are to be found the names of many business houses which are still being continued in this city at the present time. Thus we find the cards of T. N. Hibben & Co., T. Shotbolt, Peter McQuade, Wm. P. Sayward, L. Lowenburg, Findlay, Durham & Brodie, Charles Hayward (then Hayward & Jenkins).

There is the following reference to the staff of the Hudson’s Bay company: Chief factors, Victoria—James Graham, Esq.; Roderick Finlayson, Esq. Victoria office—Accountant, A. Munro; cashier, Wm. Charles; chief trader clerks, J. H. Lawson, John A. Andrew, J. O. Grahame, P. O. Leech. Store—A. McKenzie in charge; assistants, David Work, Donald McKay; John Boyd. Depot—James Bissett, chief trader in charge; clerk, C. Thorne. Wharf—James Jack, in charge; clerk, Gordon Lockery; toll collector, George Bond; Indian trader shop, Robert Horton in charge. Steamers—“Enterprise,” J. Swanson, master; George Hardisty, purser; “Otter,” Herbert Lewis, master; J. Smith, purser.

The personnel of the Victoria city council is given as: A. Rocke Robertson, mayor; Yates street ward, J. E. McMillan, W. Heathorn; Johnson street ward, John Russell, G. E. Gerow; James Bay Ward, J. W. Carey, D. Spencer.

The directory states that the district of

Cariboo contained a population of 920 whites, 685 Chinese, 570 natives, and 32 colored persons—total, 2,207. There were 1,698 acres under cultivation. There were in operation two steam saw-mills, 1 water mill, 1 quartz mill and 2 flour mills. The yield of gold was estimated at \$1,047,245.

No returns had been received from Cowichan Valley, but the population of whites and natives, including Salt Spring Island and Chemainus, was estimated at 1,400. It is described as “one of the most productive districts in the Colony.”

The town of Esquimalt contained 74 adult whites, 51 natives, 9 colored and Chinese; 58 children, whites, and 29 natives—a total population of 221.

The district of Columbia and Kootenay contained a population of 108 whites, 139 Chinese, 2 colored, and 553 natives—total 802. It had one saw-mill run by water-power in operation and one bed-rock flume in course of construction. “The industrial pursuits are chiefly gold mining, sluicing and teaming.”

The district of Lillooet-Clinton returned a population of 235 whites, 80 Chinese, 3 colored, 909 natives—total 1,224. There were two saw-mills, 2 flour mills, 1 saw-mill and flour-mill combined.

The district of Nanaimo returned a population of 601 whites, 36 Chinese, 29 colored, and 850 natives—total, 1,579. It had one saw mill in operation. It shipped in 1870, 27,000 tons of coal.

The district of New Westminster returned a population of 1,292 whites, 27 Chinese, 37 colored, natives 300—total, 1,650. It had three sawmills, capable of cutting 183,000 feet of lumber daily; 1 grist mill and 1 distillery.

The total estimated population for the entire province of British Columbia, not including the native tribes, was 19,225. The total Indian population was currently estimated at 45,000. The population of the city of Victoria was given as follows: White males, 1,645; white females, 1,107; colored males, 128; colored females, 89; Chinese, 210; natives, 350—a grand total of 3,620.

The estimated yield of gold for the Cariboo and adjoining districts was \$1,047,245. The actual shipments—all through Wells, Fargo & Co.—for 1870 were as follows:

Wells, Fargo & Co.....	\$264,168.88
Bank British North America.....	330,126.22
Bank British Columbia.....	432,482.16

Total.....\$1,026,777.16

“I don’t mind telling you,” said the pretty girl confidentially, “that I want to take a thorough course in cooking in order to fit myself to be a good wife.” “You are doing the right thing, my dear,” said the matron in charge of the cooking school. “May I ask how soon you expect to be married?” “How should I know?” rejoined the pretty girl, daintily rolling up her sleeves, “I haven’t found the man yet.”—Chicago Tribune.

HAPPENINGS IN WORLD OF LABOR

Notes of Interest to Trades Unionists Gleaned From Many Sources

Barbers 3rd and 4th Monday
Blacksmiths 2nd and 3rd Tuesday
Boilermakers 2nd and 4th Tuesday
Boilermakers' Helpers 1st and 3rd Th.
Bricklayers 1st and 3rd Thursday
Bricklayers 2nd and 4th Monday
Butchers 1st and 3rd Tuesday
Cooks and Waiters 2nd and 4th Tuesday
Carpenters 4th Wednesday
Cigar-makers 1st Friday
Electrical Workers 3rd Friday
Elementary Teachers 1st Monday
Labourers 1st and 3rd Friday
Leather Workers 4th Thursday
Laundry Workers 1st and 3rd Tuesday
Longshoremen 2nd and 4th Tuesday
Letter Carriers Every Monday
Machinists 1st and 3rd Thursday
Moulders 2nd Wednesday
Painters 1st Sunday in October
Plumbers 1st and 3rd Monday
Printing Pressmen 2nd Tuesday
Sawmill Workers 2nd and 4th Thursday
Stenographers 2nd Tuesday
Street Railway Employees 3rd Tuesday 8 p.m.
Street Vendors 1st and 3rd Friday
Tailors 1st and 3rd Monday
Typographical Last Sunday
W. L. Council, 1st and 3rd Wednesday

Secretaries of Labor Unions will confer a favor upon the Labor Editor if they will forward any items of general interest occurring in their unions to The Colonist.

There is no such thing as organized labor in Porto Rico.

Iron and steel products afford a livelihood for 5,680 persons in Canada. San Francisco glaziers are receiving \$4.50 a day for their services.

The miners of West Virginia are the poorest organized of all the States.

Eight women in the United States follow the occupation of boilermakers.

Unskilled union laborers claim 11,824 women among their membership in Germany.

New unions of barbers and bartenders have been organized in Grand Forks, N. D.

The entire membership of Minneapolis, Minn., Cigar-makers' Union, No. 77, is said to be employed.

The Carriage and Cab Drivers' Union has voted to oppose all candidates for political office who patronize non-union hack drivers.

During 1906, 23 international labor bodies in as many states have paid in sick benefits to members an aggregate of \$663,436.

Granite cutters of the twin cities have formed a union embracing practically every member of the craft in Minneapolis and St. Paul, Minn.

Efforts are being made in Brooklyn, N. Y., to bring about a consolidation of the Shoe Workers' Council and the members of the Boot and Shoe Workers of America.

The Pastors' Union of Toledo, Ohio, elected delegates to the Central Labor body of that city, and they were seated, so the organization is now a full-fledged labor union.

The Farmers' Union of Georgia, with its membership of 80,000, has voted to use all honorable means to prevent the flooding of the South with foreign immigrants.

There are only three engravers of short-hand in England. One lives at Bath. He has suggested to his two London fellow-workers the propriety of a trade union.

Census reports show that wages among shoemakers of the country have been steadily increasing. Brockton, Mass., shoemakers are the highest paid in the world, it is alleged.

In St. Louis, Mo., a few years ago, the tobacco workers had eight local unions with a membership of about 8,000, while now there is but one local with a membership of but 100.

For nearly 100 years householders in Vienna have been required by law to care for their domestic servants if sick, and if they are unable to care for them on their premises they are required to have them cared for in a hospital.

Old-age pensions for workers are now assured in England, the government being committed to the enactment of a law which will place all civilians on the same footing as retired military, police, fire and civic department men and women.

The Carpenters' Union in Madison, Wisconsin, has registered a splendid membership of 112 last March, the union now has 37,112. All members have had the eight-hour day the last season for the first time.

Between 1881 and 1905 there were 36,767 strikes and 1,546 lock-outs in the United States, of which 38,500 disturbances. These strikes affected 181,407 establishments and the lock-outs in the same time affected 18,547 establishments, a total of 199,954.

Fifty thousand mill hands in St. Petersburg and 75,000 Moscow workmen in the United States strike recently as a mark of sympathy with the 37 Social Democratic members of the second duma, who were arraigned on charges of high treason.

Branch councils of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers of Great Britain are maintaining in Scotland, Australia, South Africa, Canada and the United States. Since the formation of the society \$33,000,000 has been paid in benefits to its members.

An official of the Machinists' Union says that the strike among the machinists of the Canada Shipbuilding Co., at Bridgeport, has been settled, and that the men have returned to work.

There are at the present time 40 men employed at the quarries of the Pacific State Co. in the Interior, the most of them being expert splitters and cutters from the slate quarries of Scotland, and the monthly payroll is now over \$3,000.

The growth of the Web Pressmen's Union, as now organized, has been phenomenal. The first international convention of the trade was held in Brooklyn, N.Y., 19 years ago. There were 13 local unions represented at that convention by 15 delegates. At

the convention at Brighton Beach last summer there were 220 local unions, represented by upwards of 300 delegates, a remarkable gain, allowing for the natural expansion of the printing business.

In an effort to give work to the unemployed, the Pittsburgh Railway Company have adopted a new rule, providing that all regular motormen and conductors shall lay off two days a week in order to help hundreds of idle men.

The printers were the first craft of any importance to extend their organization throughout the entire country. The National Typographical Union was established in 1852. In order to have a Canada there was established in 1862 the International Typographical Union.

Kansas City is the headquarters of six international organizations of labor, having a combined membership of 200,000. These organizations are the Railway Carmen, Railway Clerks, Brotherhood of Leather Workers, Brotherhood of Boilermakers, the Sheet Metal Workers and the Coopers' International Union.

Printers on the newspapers in Vancouver have asked for an increase in wages of 50 cents a day all round. The present rate is: Day work, \$4 for 7 1/2 hours; night work, \$4.50 for 7 1/2 hours. The job printers' new scale, which went into force on November 1, is \$24 for 48 hours; for 5 days, \$84 a week, quitting at 12 o'clock on Saturday.

A compilation of trades union statistics in the principal countries of the world places the number of members in good standing at 9,000,000, or 1,000,000 more than last year. Germany contributes a gain of 400,000, in the outstrip. Great Britain and nearly overtakes the United States. At this time the United States and Canada have about 2,300,000 members, whereas last year Germany had 2,215,000. The unions of Great Britain were credited with a membership of 1,600,000 last year. Five European countries have more trades union members than the state of New York, but New York outranks Russia, Hungary and Spain, as well as the smaller countries.

The builders and contractors of Victoria have decided to adopt the Vancouver scale of wages from February 1, which is \$3.50 per day. It should be said that this does not mean that after February 1 all carpenters in Victoria will get \$3.50 a day and no more or no less. The contractors state that they have always made a practice of paying the men what they are worth, and that they are not making any change in their policy. The men are now working for \$4 and \$4.25 whose wages will not be reduced, and also there will be others doing carpenter work who will not receive \$3.50. The effect of the announcement seems to be to fix that wage as a standard for the ordinary competent carpenter.

Perhaps the most eloquent speech President John Mitchell, of the United Mine Workers of America, ever made, was delivered before the national convention, when he declined to accept a personal gift of \$2,700 tendered him by the miners of Montana and Wyoming as a token of their appreciation of his efforts to make their conditions better. The draft will be sent to Mrs. Mitchell, and will be devoted to the education of their children. John Mitchell will leave the presidency of his union with a record absolutely perfect. He has been many years working for \$4 and \$4.25 whose wages will not be reduced, and also there will be others doing carpenter work who will not receive \$3.50. The effect of the announcement seems to be to fix that wage as a standard for the ordinary competent carpenter.

The threatened strike in the ship-building industry in the Newcastle-upon-Tyne district, England, became a fact last week when 4,000 men who had refused the proposed reduction in their wages did not return to work. The employers declare this reduction is necessary owing to the depression in the industry. Some ports on the northwest coast also are affected.

The third anniversary of "Red Sunday," January 22, 1905, at St. Petersburg, passed quietly. There were no demonstrations and the day attracted little general attention. Even the one-day strike of the workmen was not declared this year. The leaders of the Socialist organization decided to ask the workmen to contribute each a day's wage to a fund for the relief of the unemployed.

As a result of several experiments, the eight-hour day was introduced by a number of state establishments in France in 1901. In the current year of 1906, according to an official resume of the effect of the change, it appears that in the post and telegraph workshops a reduction of hours from ten to eight—labor by the day being substituted for piece work—brought about an increased production, and an increased efficiency and greater economy resulted.

In comparing the number of persons employed in the various industries in Russia with the number of trade unionists in the same industries, according to a letter dated at St. Petersburg, in 1901, the number of the Russian's Magazine, it will be seen that the printers are the best organized of all. Their unions have 28,654 members, representing 43 per cent of the persons employed in the printing trades. Next in order follow the metal workers, with 8.5 per cent of the workers organized; the food trades with 7.2 per cent; the leather trades with 7.1 per cent, etc. In the other trades less than 7 per cent of all employees belong to trade unions. Of the 7,000,000 industrial workers in Russia, only 3.5 per cent are trade unionists.

The Bureau of Labor is in reality a great "intelligence office" that pours out information through four different channels. The first of these is made up of the results of original investigations conducted by the bureau or its agents and experts. Secondly, the Labor Bureau gives the entire country a list of labor reports, thus bringing to the attention of the general public many matters relating to conditions in the different states of the union that might not otherwise become matters of common knowledge. Thirdly, this bureau of labor information reviews extensively for the benefit of the millions of American clients the labor and statistical documents of all foreign countries, and when anything is discovered that has a bearing on labor interests in America, it is promptly brought to the attention of the people concerned. Fourthly, the bureau fulfills its function as a public service by publishing and sending broadcast all new laws that are passed affecting the interests of the working people. No matter whether a law be passed by the national congress or by the legislature in some one of the two score states, it is no sooner passed than the bureau publishes it. The Labor Bureau sends the findings to the editors who will be affected. Finally there is a similar system for the distribution of news relative to court decisions interpreting labor laws or other happenings affecting.

EARL GREY'S SCHEME HIGHLY ENDORSED

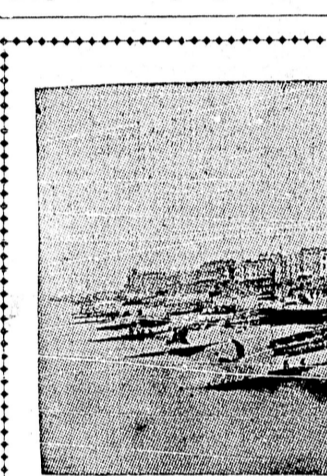
Warm Support at Ottawa of Project for Preservation of Historic Battlefields

Ottawa, January 16.—Earl Grey's proposal to secure as a national park the battlefields of the Plains of Abraham and St. Foye, received a splendid impulse here yesterday.

The proceedings of Parliament, and everything else in fact, for the moment were in the background, and public interest centered in the deliberations of the representatives of the Canadian Clubs who had come to Ottawa to take steps to further the idea, and in the public meeting held at the Russell House in the evening. The meeting of the representatives of the Canadian Clubs resulted in the organization of a central committee under the presidency of Mr. William Whyte, second vice-president of the Canadian Pacific Railway, which will act in conjunction with the general committee having in hand the tercentenary celebration at Quebec next summer. There was considerable enthusiasm at the meeting held in the Russell Theatre in the evening, at which addresses were delivered by His Excellency Earl Grey, Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Mr. R. L. Borden, who all gave the proposal their hearty approval. Other speakers were Senator Dandurand, Hon. J. R. Sutherland, Speaker of the House of Commons, Lord Aylmer and Mr. Charles Marcil, deputy Speaker of the House of Commons.

Earl Grey's Address.

Earl Grey said: "This great meeting convened by the Canadian Club of Ottawa reflects my heart above any other incident since I became Governor-General. What does it mean? It means that the Canadian Clubs, which know no party narrower than the state, represent latent national force existing in every part of the Dominion, ready for action whenever the occasion demands, a clear call to the performance of duty by the rank and file of the Dominion. I congratulate the officers and members of the Canadian Club of Ottawa on the spirited action they have taken, and thank them and all Canadian Clubs, and especially the Canadian Club of Edmonton, for the most welcome assistance and support they have given and are giving, in response to my appeal."



METHOD OF PRESERVING FORESHORE AT WORTHING, ENGLAND.

Herewith is reproduced a photographic view of the beach at Worthing, England, showing the system followed in protecting the shore line from the inroads of the sea. The Colonist was supplied with the picture by a gentleman who believes that a similar plan could be utilized here to preserve the foreshore along Dalhousie and Ross bay cemeteries where serious damage has already been done by the wash of the waves.

It is a most extraordinary and inexplicable thing that the civic authorities should not have long ago decided to follow the plan employed at many points along the coasts of England for shore line protection instead of indulging in costly experiments, all of which up to the present time, have proved failures.

Complete success has attended the effort to protect the shoreline at Worthing by the means shown in the accompanying picture. All along the beach, at right angles to it, guard walls, or fences, of heavy timber are extended into the water. As the waves rush in in stormy weather with great force the water is met in its onward rush by these protective appliances, the consequence being that the impact is lessened, the form of the wave broken, and the destructive process retarded. Experiments in the Old Country have shown that not only is this a most effectual method of saving the beach from the wash of the waves, but that the gravel and sand area is increased—the ultimate effect being that portions of the bank which had been destroyed are restored.

Because of the rocky nature of the shore line around this city and the presence in the water of many logs and much debris, it would probably be necessary to use heavier timber than has been employed along the beaches in England, but there seems not the slightest doubt that the system can be utilized here with every success.

It is undoubtedly a sad commentary upon human nature that the history of the world has been a record of sanguinary conflicts between nations. Three-fourths at least of the pages of history are the narration of wars and battles, and the men of these battles have been long ago forgotten, but some few of them are living in the memory of men, and as time passes the enthusiasm which they always at one time inspired is not effaced, but increased.

Battlefields of Old.

"The old battlefields where the independence of Greece was defended against invasion, are, perhaps as dear to us, after nearly three thousand years, as they were to those whose independence was then saved. If we are to compare our own battlefields to those of Greece of old, and take into consideration alone numbers, we would not, perhaps, have much to boast of, but if we look at the cause which was then defended on these battlefields, if we are to look at the character of the men who were there engaged, we may claim that nowhere in the world greater devotion was ever exhibited than was then exhibited. We may certainly claim that nowhere was French dash and British resolution ever shown with greater éclat than at those places."

"There is another aspect from which the battlefields of Quebec should be specially dear to you. It was on the battlefields of Quebec that French and British parentage gave birth to the Canadian nation. Today the inhabitants of the Dominion are neither English nor French. They stand before the world, not as English or French, but as Canadians. It is for this reason that the proposal to celebrate the three hundredth birthday of Canada, by the nationalization of the famous battlefields of Quebec, should win the enthusiastic support of every patriotic citizen.

reside, who has not a personal interest in the Plains of Abraham, where the corner stone of Greater Britain was laid? I might say the same of every well-informed American. It is known that the battle of 1759 was the parchment on which in 1776 the Declaration of Independence was inscribed. If the battle of the Plains decided the fate of North America, it was equally certain that the battle of St. Foye won for the French-Canadian the secure enjoyment of their language, their religion and their laws.

The Statue of Peace.

"You are aware that I have proposed that a statue of peace should be erected at the extreme edge of the Citadel of Quebec, where it may be the first object visible to incoming vessels on rounding the point, of the Isle of Orleans. I hope that His Majesty's Canadian Government may take the necessary steps to secure that this proposed statue shall be in every sense worthy of the great position of Canada. (Cheers.)

"The statue of peace must be noble, calm, majestic, peaceful, the arms outstretched forward, and the palms slightly downward, as though blessing the incoming ships, and the eyes lovingly bent on the people below. On the base of the statue can be represented different phases of Canadian life.

"Gentlemen, I hope every Canadian boy will be taught what a privilege it is to be able by the payment of a few cents to associate himself with the three hundredth birthday of Canada, and with the battlefields of Quebec, which gave to the French-Canadians good government and a place within the Empire, to the British half a continent on this side of the Atlantic and an Empire of self-governing dominions and to the United States their independence.

The Premier Approves.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier, who was well received, said: "I give my most cordial support to the idea which has been launched by His Excellency the Governor-General, an idea which long ago, nay, generations ago, should have been an accomplished fact, an idea which now, launched with such authority, will radiate from the old citadel of Quebec east and west, over prairies and mountains, hills and dales, and it has reached the two oceans; and that idea as it has just been expressed to you is that we should dedicate, we should consecrate, the ground around the old citadel of Quebec, and make it a national property, because it has been hallowed by the most heroic blood. Now I think we can claim, and claim truly, that nowhere on earth ground so consecrated to be found. It

which has been erected to the memory of Wolfe is one that is absolutely unworthy of the hero it is intended to commemorate. It is unworthy of Canada. But there is on the Plains in the city of Quebec a monument which, for my part, I never can see but I feel my soul thrill with pride as a Canadian. In a small public garden in the city of Quebec, overlooking the St. Lawrence, perhaps, one of the most beautiful panoramas to be found in the world, there is a monument erected, simply a modest stone pillar, but I venture to say that the like of that monument is not to be found anywhere on the earth. Monuments to the victor are not rare in this world, but the monument to the vanquished is more to be found everywhere. In the city of Quebec there is a monument erected to the memory of Montcalm, and erected, I am proud to say, by the British Government. I say that whenever anyone of Canadian origin visits the city of Quebec and there sees that noble pillar erected to the memory of Wolfe and to the memory of Montcalm, he could not but feel proud that he was under institutions which can promote such a breadth of thought and action. (Cheers.)

Earl Grey's Idea.

"His Excellency the Governor-General has conceived that we should erect on the Plains of Abraham another monument, and his suggestion is that we should erect on the Plains of Abraham, which saw the last conflict on this continent between French and English, that we should there erect a monument not to the God of War but to the Angel of Peace. (Cheers.) For my part with all my heart I endorse his idea. For my part I hope and believe that this idea will become a household word in every Canadian home, and that before many years it will have become an accomplished fact." (Loud cheers.)

Mr. Borden.

Mr. R. L. Borden said in part:—"I am sure His Excellency is to be congratulated upon having begun this movement too long delayed, and I do not doubt that with his energetic initiative and the assistance of the Canadian Clubs, who have thrown themselves heart and soul into this movement, it will be a very great success indeed.

"It has been mentioned by Sir Wilfrid Laurier and I think the prophecy was made nearly 150 years ago by the great French statesman, that the victory which Britain won on the Plains of Abraham meant to Britain the loss of her colonies to the South, because their energies and their arms not being directed against Quebec were free to accomplish that independence and so the destinies of the United States were dependent on the issue of that battle."

Mr. Borden compared the battle of the Plains of Abraham to the battle of Hastings. Continuing, he said: "This may be said to have been a battle in which the palm went not only to the victors but to the vanquished. I most heartily concur in what His Excellency has said, namely, that the great, the lasting, the enduring success of the movement will depend upon the people of Canada themselves. It must be a great popular movement not only throughout Canada, but I trust throughout the Empire that it will have that success which I believe His Excellency wishes for it and that when it does come, when the great monument is erected it shall be an enduring monument to the great memories of the past, but to the still greater hopes of the future." (Loud cheers.)

Senator Dandurand.

Hon. Senator Dandurand, speaker of the Senate, was glad that the first important meeting to prepare for the celebration of the 300 anniversary of the foundation of Quebec was held in the capital of the Dominion.

There was developing pride in the country and its institutions. This implied strong conviction in brilliant destinies before them. His Excellency the Governor-General had crystallized in a well-defined scheme the floating thought and desire of the many that the natural beauties of the old Quebec city should be preserved for ever.

Hon. Mr. Sutherland said he hoped that the monument was erected that would stand for all time as an evidence to the people of this country of their unity.

Lord Aylmer.

Lord Aylmer, whose great uncle, then Governor of Canada, built the present monument to Wolfe in the city of Quebec, briefly addressed the gathering, giving some interesting details of his own experiences as a soldier, particularly during the time he was in an Imperial regiment quartered at Quebec.

Mr. Charles Marcil, deputy speaker of the House of Commons, said that in reading the history of the city and the subject he found it stated that the seven years' war had produced many victories, but the three most notable were those of Rossbach, which gave Germany its freedom; Plasshey, which for the first time had enabled the nations of Europe to breathe to the nations of the East; and finally the battle of the Plains of Abraham, which had saved the destiny of a continent.

Mayor D'Arcy Scott, after a few introductory remarks, moved:—"That this public meeting of the citizens of Ottawa, expresses its cordial endorsement of the proposal which has been launched by His Excellency Earl Grey, for the fitting celebration of the tercentenary of the founding of Quebec, and for the preservation of the historical battlefields of the Plains of Abraham and St. Foye in that city, and pledges its hearty support to a co-operation in this most worthy undertaking."

Mr. Plunkett Taylor seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

For the Champlain Tercentenary and Quebec Battlefields' Fund, the following subscriptions have been received by His Excellency the Governor-General to date:

His Majesty the King	.....	\$25.00
H.R.H. the Prince of Wales	.....	25.00
Hon. Angus McDonnell	.....	2.50
Esme Howard, Esq.	.....	2.50
Mons. A. Desjardins, Sr.	.....	2.50
Mons. A. Desjardins, Jr.	.....	2.50
Mont. LaMontagne	.....	1.00
The Marquess of Landsdown	.....	100.00
The Earl of Aberdeen	.....	100.00
H.R.H. the Princess Louise	.....	25.00
Lord Langdale	.....	25.00
The Lord Chancellor	.....	25.00
Miss Violet Markham	.....	500.00
Rev. the Bishop of London	.....	50.00
S. Christopherson, Esq.	.....	50.00
Samuel	.....	25.00
The Daily Telegraph (England)	.....	25.00
The Earl of Rosebery	.....	250.00
The Lady Victoria Darnley	.....	25.00
Colonel Hon. L. F. Dawson	.....	25.00
Major A. C. Morrison-Bell	.....	250.00
P. D. O. Wolfe Murray, Esq.	.....	50.00
Hugh Graham, Esq.	.....	5.00
Emotion Canadian Club (Guarantee)	.....	1,000.00
His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of British Columbia	.....	500.00
The Earl of Derby	.....	100.00

CALL OF DOMINION OF CANADA

By Sara Hamilton Birchall, in the Reader Magazine



THEY are coming, though probably when the gallant Canadian and Australian contingents went home from the Boer war in the dusty Transvaal and Kipling wrote "The Parting of the Columns," he hardly had in mind the Winnipeg immigration halls. But there they are coming. I stumbled over no less than half a hundred of them as I picked my way through the dust of the backyard of the great Canadian Pacific station to Commissioner J. Obed Smith's big day nursery, and brought up before a door labelled "Immigration Offices" in nine incomprehensible languages, each worse than the last.

They are coming by the thousand. That sunny spring morning they stood by the score at a long, smooth counter, bending over maps, following the explanatory finger of a clerk, waiting their turn at gate and door and corridor, chatting in cockney English, muttering in throaty Roumanian and Bulgarian, spitting French, or laying down the law in leisurely, drawing United States.

Dialects and all, some 30 tongues must be spoken by the officers of the immigration bureau.

The larger part are English, however. Of the 216,000 Canadian immigrants in 1906, 76 per cent were English-speaking, and of these 63 per cent were from the United Kingdom and her colonies, the remaining 13 per cent being from the United States.

Besides these there are French, Russians, Polish, Lithuanians, Bulgarians, Roumanians, Montenegrins, Finns, Scandinavians, Germans, Hindus, Chinese, Japanese, and almost every other variety of humanity sprinkled in.

The Oriental Problem

Commissioner Milne, in Victoria, British Columbia, has the problem of the Chinese, Japanese and Hindus to deal with.

There is the inevitable Chinatown of the Coast city, dirty, queer-smelling, evil, with dozens of little butcher-shops hung with unspeakable dried claws and joints and horrible dead things; with staring coolies and rattling voices and silent, dark, myriad-windowed, carefully-curtained-little courts that hide heaven only knows what warrens.

There is the Japanese quarter up the hill, where there are open shops and pretty baskets and dainty, kitten-soft Japanese women peeping through the screens.

There is the Hindu district out toward Westminster, where the red and blue turbans add a note of color to the sober blacks and grays and browns of the Anglo-Saxon. Handsome fellows are the Hindus, tall and straight, with finely-cut features and the erect grace of carriage that comes from generations of aristocracy. Sikhs and Punjabis they are for the

most part, veterans of many a border skirmish, equals of any man. It is pathetic to see them in this western land, trying to work according to occidental customs; but as one looks at their tall, muscular, lean figures, one believes in their eventual victory over time and place and circumstance.

An Assorted Family

Yet, although Commissioner Milne has eliminated the Asiatic peoples, Commissioner J. Obed Smith of Winnipeg has a large and various family to care for. I went over the five-story immigration hall, from the boilers in the cellar to the ventilators on the roof, in company with Mr. Smith, who is the visible authority, the engineer of the machine.

We began with the baggage room, where the miscellaneous boxes and bundles and trunks of the prospective settler are cared for by the bureau. In one corner were piled stout rope-handled boxes containing samples of Canadian grain, honey, fruit, etc., ready for shipment to Europe as advertising exhibits. Wagons containing these tempting exhibits travel through the country towns of England, and booklets on Canada are in great demand among the young farmers, who thereafter take advantage of the immigrant rate "from Liverpool to the harvest fields," and become good Canadians.

I smiled at a mysterious automatic pump for increasing the water pressure when the city supply was too low to insure a good stream from the faucets of the fifth story, for Winnipeg has far outgrown its system of water supply. I counted the boilers in the basement and noted the fireproof divisions of the cellar; I peeped into the big storerooms which occupy the central space on each of the five floors; I regarded the gap where soon a pair of elevators will be installed; I admired the careful fire protection by which any point in the building can be instantly reached with a huge fire-hose; I smelt the cookery of the immigrants in the big kitchens, and saw many of them eating dinner at the long tables in the dining rooms; and everywhere I marvelled at the cleanliness and order.

Cleanliness a Problem

It is no small task to keep up this absolute cleanliness with scores of various nationalities of immigrants living, bag and baggage, children, canary birds and household effects, in one room apiece for a varying number of days. Most housewives would shrink back aghast from the demands of the situation, but the officers of the bureau of immigration manage it easily, without apparent friction or fuss. Everywhere the clean, antiseptic odor of a hospital remains. The rooms are thoroughly gone over with an antiseptic soap compound, and are frequently kalsomined. Everything, from the gongs of the double fire alarm system to the floor of the office filerooms, shines with scouring.

Those who fall ill go to the hospital building, where a slender, frail head nurse with olive hollows under her eyes, does the work of two housewives and a bookkeeper, and only longs to go to the foreign field that she may do yet more.

"I'm afraid I'm not strong enough, though," she said wistfully. "Perhaps I shall never go. There is a great deal that can be done here."

And I could only wish her fulfilment of her pathetic dream as she turned away patiently to the measles ward, for it was the season of the year when Mamie and Gretchen "have them," and Mamie and Gretchen are among the most important sojourners in the immigration hall.

Indeed, the children are everywhere. One tiny mite did a cakewalk, holding up her diminutive petticoats and singing to herself down the long corridor. An English baby beat his chubby fists on the table and crowed gleefully. In another room a Swedish youngster eyed us for a minute with great, sad, serious blue eyes, and without a whimper of warning burst into a tearful roar that made me decamp in terror. Babies crawl on the floor, and sprawl over the cots, and toddle along beside their mothers' skirts. I hardly dared step without fear of putting my foot on some little creeper.

Caring For Immigrants

The families are made very comfortable in well-lighted, simply furnished, orderly rooms. The single men have dark, but clean and comfortable rooms assigned to them. The storerooms on each floor contain everything that the immigrant might, could, would or should have to tide him over, until he can get things going in the new country and secure resources of his own. Blankets, tinied goods, lanterns, shovels, picks, spades, washboards, boilers, pillows, clothes, mattresses—everything from a package of Unedea biscuit to a disk plow emerges at call from those many-shelved storerooms to fit out the immigrant as he needs. The department plays nurse, teacher and maiden aunt to the prospective farmer, and sends him on his way in peace.

It is no small undertaking to uproot a man from his home over-seas, or in a well-settled country, and bring him to Canada to take over 160 acres of raw land. Yet "The West" calls to him as it has called to men since the days of Semiramis, and westward he goes, leaving the purple coast of Ireland, or the steppes of Russia, or the elm-shaded streets of New England or the chestnut groves of the sunlit Apennines behind him, leaving manor and farm and hut and chalet to those who are content to prune the ancient hedges and keep all things in the old traditional way.

They say it is the man who wants the almighty dollar who comes to Canada. It is not true. It is the man who desires to fulfil his dream—the man who has heard of the gardens

of Hesperides, and goes seeking them. The Greeks were wise, and in their wonder-story is the germ of all truth. The golden apples were but the excuse—it was the search that lured, and thus it is today.

And so Commissioner Smith, seeing this, gives more to the immigrant than spades and blankets. He gives experience and patient, wise, humorous advice to the twentieth-century Argonaut. Many of them need it, for conditions in Canada are absolutely new to the city-bred people who have depended on mowing somebody's lawn to keep a jingle in their pockets, and on the corner grocery to put the casual loaf of bread in the pantry. In my enthusiasm I said gaily that I wouldn't mind homesteading myself.

He looked me over, taking in my patent-leather slippers and lace collar and my smoothly gloved hands.

"You know what a homestead looks like?" he queried, with a quizzical twinkle. "It's a piece of ground just the way the Almighty left it. There's no house on it until you build one; no water unless you carry a flask; no food unless you take it in your pockets; nothing on it but a piece of sky, and that's too far away to keep you warm in winter. You take my advice, and save your money to buy a piece of land where some other fellow's knocked the corners off."

I had been suppressing a smile for three sentences, and as he finished, our eyes met. We both laughed.

"Goodby," he said. "Come again when you return to Winnipeg. I may be able to do more for you when you've seen the immigrant in his adopted wilds."

I promised to do so, and departed on a 6,000-mile journey, so that it was nearly a month before I saw the immigration halls again and almost greeted them as old friends.

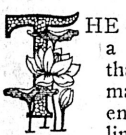
The Process of Assimilation

In that time I had seen the immigrant becoming the settler, the farmer, the citizen, the millionaire, in half a thousand towns of the open prairie and the bush country. I had seen him breaking his first 80 acres and putting up his log-and-clay shack; sowing miles of wheat and raising record crops of barley, oats, alfalfa and potatoes; getting a lumber house, breeding blooded cattle, horses, sheep, hogs and poultry, filling the red elevators beside the railway to the top; adding an "L" to his house; accumulating a useful bank account; becoming prosperous and happy.

"Remember this," said the commissioner. "We all came out here with 50 cents and a toothpick, just as these men are doing now. Isn't that so, Mr. Bowtell?" he inquired of one of the immigration agents who stood by.

"That's right," answered Mr. Bowtell, laughing. "Some of us didn't even have the toothpick."

Engineering Feats In 1907



THE year that has just closed has been a remarkable one, in the respect that enormous progress has been made in various branches of engineering along well-established lines, rather than by reason of departure from previous practice, says the London Standard. It might be described as a period of evolution rather than of revolution. The advances made, however, have been none the less real on that account; indeed, they show that what are regarded as laws governing the practice of modern civil, mechanical, and electrical engineering are sound and reliable. This is an engineering age, when the people are dependent on machinery and engineering work generally for the supply of their daily needs, for their transport, and almost every comfort and luxury which they enjoy. The enormous growth of cities has placed the health of the people in the care of the municipal engineer, while the great majority daily expose themselves to the risk—if, indeed, it can be termed risk—incidental to some form of mechanical locomotion. It is gratifying to record that during the past year great strides have been made in rendering the transport services on land and sea still more secure and rapid, and in perfecting the means and machinery of production.

In marine engineering the past year has witnessed the completion of the two leviathans, the Lusitania and the Mauretania, gigantic examples of marine architecture. We would not be so bold as to assert that the limit in the size of vessels has been reached, but, so far as our present knowledge goes, enormous difficulties, both in the way of cost and of an engineering character, prevent any appreciable increase on the size of the Cunarders in the near future. These vessels have done much for British shipbuilding, by reinstating British supremacy on the Atlantic, and they have, by their subsequent consistent performances, added to the prestige of British marine engineers and designers. The successful design and construction of the turbine machinery in these vessels—both installations respectively developing over 70,000 h.p.—is an engineering feat which commands the admiration of engineers of all countries, not only

by reason of its enormous size, but also the courage and ability which planned and executed a work so far ahead of anything that had previously been accomplished. These great successes, combined with the excellent work done by the turbines in the Dreadnought, have influenced the engineering programmes in practically all the leading navies of the world, and war vessels of large size, equipped with turbine propelling machinery, have been decided upon by Germany, France, America and Japan. In a smaller way, Messrs. J. I. Thornycroft & Co. (Limited) achieved a remarkable success in the turbine-driven destroyer Tartar, a vessel which, on its trials, maintained a speed of 35.36 knots per hour. This splendid performance was due to a combination of turbines, and oil fuel for raising steam, by which it was possible to maintain a higher range of temperature than with coal fuel. More experimental work than is generally known of is going ahead with gas engines using producer gas for marine propulsion. Many difficulties have, however, yet to be overcome, and though there is undoubtedly a great future before this form of power, much has yet to be done to start it in the race with steam.

With gas and oil engines for land purposes the past year has seen an enormously increased demand, especially for powers up to 600 h.p. There is also a steady development in this country in the use of large internal combustion engines, using blast furnace gas. Temporary failure of the large engines in Johannesburg has had some slight effect in retarding the development of the industry, but, on the other hand, the numerous large engines in use on the Continent and in America—many developing 1,000 h.p. and over in one cylinder—continue to give excellent results, not only in the matter of economy, but also in the more important feature of reliability.

In railway engineering little has to be recorded. The few and important private builders in this country have been extremely busy with orders for locomotives of typical British design and possessing few novel features. The simple engine is still favored, though in other countries compounding is continuing to grow in favor. Experimental

work is being carried out on several railways in superheating on the Schmidt and other systems, but here again locomotive engineers hesitate to follow the growing practice of other countries. In railway electrification a good deal of work has been done on town and suburban lines in America, Italy, and other countries, and some of our own tube and suburban lines have been brought to completion. In America some excellent results have been obtained with the single phase system, where it has been demonstrated that electrically worked lines will deal more economically than steam with congested traffic over short distances.

The British electrical industry still continued in a distressed condition throughout the year, and there is little hope of any improvement in the near future. It is suffering from excessive competition, and consequent cutting of prices, and efforts on the part of British manufacturers to arrive at some common understanding in the matter have been practically fruitless owing to the impossibility of dealing with the foreign element in the situation. There is little of popular technical interest to report, excepting the progress in wireless telegraphy and telephony (which has been dealt with in a previous issue) and the introduction of metallic filament lamps, with the announcement that the first works for their manufacture in England will shortly be established in London by the General Electric company.

One of the most striking developments of the year has been in connection with the use of steel reinforced concrete for buildings of all kinds, smaller bridge work, sewers, reservoirs, etc. This method of building construction has been found to be comparatively cheap and durable, and a method has been discovered of rendering the surfaces waterproof.

In the iron and steel industry, substantial progress has been made in the production of alloys for purposes such as motor car and other work calling for special characteristics in the metals used. Rail breakages in America have directed the attention of engineers to improving the material for rail manufacture, and the result is a tendency to favor open hearth steel. Under the auspices of the Canadian Government some successful work has been accomplished in electric smelting, and the past year has seen established in Japan the first modern steel works in that country.

Genesis of the Churches



JAMES CROIL, of Montreal, has recently published a new book, "The Genesis of the Churches," which well repays the careful perusal of all interested in the history of Christianity in North America. Mr. Croil has been for half a century an outstanding figure in the Presbyterian Church in Canada, as author, journalist, administrator and historian. He was born in Glasgow in 1821, and received his education at the university of that city. He came to Canada in 1841, and a few years after purchased the historic Chrysler's farm, which was the scene of that famous battle in 1813, where a small force of Canadian militia under Colonel Morrison defeated a large army of American regulars under General Wilkinson. Mr. Croil removed to Montreal in 1869, and has ever since devoted his energies and facile pen to the advancement of Church and State. So liberal, unsectarian and cosmopolitan has he been that each evangelical church might claim him as her own, although his services were principally given to the Presbyterian church, and which have been appreciated and acknowledged in a variety of ways. He is the author of "Lectures on Agriculture," "Sketch of Canadian History," "The Missionary Problem," and "The Noble Army of Martyrs," besides numerous contributions to publications in Great Britain and the United States. But the most important of all his works is "The Genesis of Churches," which records the origin, progress and present condition of the churches in Canada, Newfoundland and the United States. To begin such an undertaking might well cause even a man in his prime to hesitate, yet Mr. Croil, although long past threescore years and ten, assumed the task, and in its execution he combined the sprightliness of talented youth with the discriminating judgment of a ripe old age. The space given to the denominations is well balanced and wisely arranged, so that each has its due proportion according to its relative importance in the great work of the Gospel. While the author does not claim "The Genesis" to be a church history, it faithfully represents the leading men and great events of the Churches in the light of living Christianity, and the springs which gave them animation, and the unseen power

"Not even the toothpick," laughed Commissioner Smith. "Remember that when you're writing about the immigrants. These men will all be well-to-do in five years' time, but 10 to 1 the fellow who comes here with \$20,000 to spend—spends it, and doesn't get a thing back. Then he goes home and tells how there's no chance in this country. It's a country for the man who is willing to work and can use common sense."

Stories of misapplied farming and wasted money are not uncommon. Stories of fortune making by industry and courage are even more rare. From the Russian Doukhobor to the settler from Illinois or Devonshire or Melbourne, it is the poor man who has made the money by the work of his hands and his head, while the speculator and the younger son have given up the country as a bad proposition.

In all towns of importance there is an immigration officer, and usually an immigration hall. Peter and Ole and Albert Edward are prepared for the fortunes of the road. At every little railroad station the immigration officer is waiting to receive them, house them, pilot them and look after them until they are in a position to depend on themselves, which is really surprisingly soon. Certainly the man who comes to Canada to settle is well cared for. And they are very grateful. In the files of the immigration bureau are sheaves and sheaves of letters from these men, reading something after the order of these, which I copied then and there.

One man, who came up from Iowa one year, took up land and next year brought his family, writes:

"I started with \$3,000 and a carload of settler's effects. Today we would not sell for \$30,000, and it is only five years since we came west."

Strathcona is the twin city of Edmonton, the last town of the north, where they have 18 hours of daylight in the summer.

"Some three years ago my family and I experienced your very kind and courteous treatment, and a word of thanks has long been due you. Three years ago last fall we reached Strathcona with just \$100 borrowed money. Since then we have bought an improved quarter section, live stock and implements. We also own two city lots worth \$400 each, and I expect to make about a thousand dollars on them this spring. I earn \$70 a month working in town during the winter months, and work on my farm during the summer."

These letters tell the story, both of the poor and the well-to-do man. They have worked and they have succeeded, and they thank the bureau of immigration, the department that has little to do with red tape, but much with red blood, the department that works day and night and Sunday, whose people live with the immigrant and work for him, from keen-eyed, quick-moving Commissioner Smith to the sub-assistant with the dustpan.

of their inspiration. With his electrified goose-quill he infused life into past events in the recital, and resurrected men long dead, not as dry bones, or skeletons, but living, active beings. Mr. Croil acknowledges the hand of God in those heroes, who sowed the seed of the Kingdom in North America, whether they were Catholics, Episcopalians, Presbyterians, Methodists, or any other, doing the Master's work. He faithfully records the strange din of arms he sometimes hears in the battle with iniquity coming over the years of the past, and plainly sees God in history, and Christ in the church.

The book from beginning to end is well written in the Queen's English, plain, simple, fluent, with short sentences, and the author's meaning unmistakable. It is profusely illustrated with beautiful plates of historic churches of all denominations from the Gulf of Mexico to Victoria. We are pleased to notice three of the churches of this city among them, the three which were the pioneers of Christianity west of the mountains. Mr. Croil has certainly put the Christian church in North America under tribute to him by putting in permanent form valuable material which was in danger of being lost through the flight of time. "The Genesis of the Churches" is a fitting memorial monument of his own Christian life

Opinions are fairly evenly divided as to who is the best dressed man in the House of Commons. While the most critical cannot find fault with the elegant fit and cut of Mr. "Lulu" Harcourt's attire, some profess even greater admiration for Viscount Valentia's dark morning coat, dove-colored tweed trousers and white gaiters, a costume by which this Irish peer has been known for years.

A lesson on how to dress, however, can always be learned from the appearance of George Wyndham, whose frock coat has been described in the old term—immaculate. Among the literary lights of the House of Commons, Sir Gilbert Parker, A. E. W. Mason and Hilaire Bellos have all three found tailors who thoroughly understand the art of making a man look his best, while it is generally granted that Sir John Lawson Walton, K.C., is the best dressed man of the law.—Tit-Bits.